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The War of the Rebellion

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication.

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SERIES I—VOLUME XXXVII—IN TWO PARTS.

PART I—Reports, Correspondence, etc.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1891.

Allen County Public Library
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Adjt. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 91, of 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation and formulate a plan for the publication of the records, but he did no work and drew no pay under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation of the resolution. This resolution also repealed the former one and work ceased.

The first decisive step taken in this work was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend, who first outlined the plan on which the records are printed, though it appears that originally he contemplated publishing to the world only the more important military reports.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to take charge of the bureau and devote himself exclusively to the work.

The act of June 23, 1874, greatly enlarged upon the first crude scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott systematized the work and the plan and presented the records

in the following order of arrangement, which has been adhered to by his successors :

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts The correspondence, &c., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

* All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be

Col. Robert N. Scott died March 5, 1887, before the completion of the work, which, during a ten years' service, he had come to love so dearly. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes, consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

> That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War thereunder appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete in a volume by itself.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the board's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and occasionally to add a foot-note of explanation.

GEO. B. DAVIS, *Major and J. A., U. S. A.*,
LESLIE J. PERRY, *Civilian Expert*,
JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, *Civilian Expert*,
Board of Publication.

Approved:

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1891.

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covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XLIX.

	Page.
Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. May 1-August 3, 1864	1-770

CONTENTS OF PRECEDING VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

CHAPTER I. Page.
Operations in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. December 20, 1860–April 14, 1861 1–317

CHAPTER II.
The secession of Georgia. January 3–26, 1861. 318–325

CHAPTER III.
The secession of Alabama and Mississippi. January 4–20, 1861 . . . 326–330

CHAPTER IV.
Operations in Florida. January 6–August 31, 1861 331–473

CHAPTER V. Page.
The secession of North Carolina. January 9–May 20, 1861 474–488

CHAPTER VI.
The secession of Louisiana. January 10–February 19, 1861 . . . 489–501

CHAPTER VII.
Operations in Texas and New Mexico. February 1–June 11, 1861 . . . 502–636

CHAPTER VIII.
Operations in Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and Missouri. February 7–May 9, 1861. 637–691

VOLUME II.

CHAPTER IX. Page.
Operations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. April 16–July 31, 1861. 1–1012

VOLUME III.

CHAPTER X. Page.
Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Indian Territory. May 10–November 19, 1861 1–749

VOLUME IV.

CHAPTER XI. Page.
Operations in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. June 11, 1861–February 1, 1862. 1–174

CHAPTER XII.
Operations in Kentucky and Tennessee. July 1–November 19, 1861. 175–565

CHAPTER XIII. Page.
Operations in North Carolina and Southeastern Virginia. August 1, 1861–January 11, 1862 566–721

VOLUME V.

CHAPTER XIV. Page.
Operations in Maryland, Northern Virginia, and West Virginia. August 1, 1861–March 17, 1862. 1–1106

VOLUME VI.

CHAPTER XV. Page.
Operations on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Middle and East Florida. August 21, 1861–April 11, 1862 . . 1–435

CHAPTER XVI. Page.
Operations in West Florida, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi, and Louisiana. September 1, 1861–May 12, 1862 436–894

VOLUME VII.

CHAPTER XVII. Page.
Operations in Kentucky, Tennessee, N. Alabama, and S. W. Virginia. Nov. 19, 1861–Mar. 4, 1862 . 1–946

VOLUME VIII.

CHAPTER XVIII. Page.
Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Indian Territory. Nov. 19, 1861–April 10, 1862. 1–834

VOLUME IX.

CHAPTER XIX. Page.
Operations in Southeastern Virginia. January 11–March 17, 1862 1–71

CHAPTER XX.
Operations in North Carolina. January 11–August 30, 1862. 72–480

CHAPTER XXI. Page.
Operations in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. February 1–September 20, 1862 481–736

VOLUME X—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXII

Operations in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia. March 4–June 10, 1862

Page.
Part I—Reports. 1–927
Part II—Correspondence, etc. 1–642

VOLUME XI—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Peninsular Campaign, Virginia. March 17–September 2, 1862.

Page.
Part I—Reports, March 17–June 24 1–1077
Part II—Reports, June 25–September 2. 1–994
Part III—Correspondence, etc. 1–691

VOLUME XII—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. March 17–September 2, 1862.

Page.
Part I—Reports, March 17–June 25 1–818
Part II—Reports, June 26–September 2 1–820
Part III—Correspondence, etc. 1–966

VOLUME XIII.

CHAPTER XXV

Page.
Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, the Indian Territory, and the Department of the Northwest. April 10–November 30, 1862. 1–981

VOLUME XIV.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Page.
Operations on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Middle and East Florida. April 12, 1862–June 11, 1863 1–1025

VOLUME XV.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Page.
Operations in West Florida, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi (embracing all operations against Vicksburg, May 18–July 27, 1862, and Louisiana, May 12, 1862–May 14, 1863; and operations in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. September 30, 1862–May 14, 1863 1–1135

VOLUME XVI—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Operations in Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia. June 10–October 31, 1862.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1-1168
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1-1017

VOLUME XVII—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Operations in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi. June 10, 1862–January 20, 1863.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1-807
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1-916

VOLUME XVIII.

CHAPTER XXX.

Page.
Operations in North Carolina and Southeastern Virginia. August 20, 1862–June 3, 1863..... 1-1104

VOLUME XIX—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. September 3–November 14, 1862.

Page.
Part I—Reports, September 3–20 1-1108
Part II—Reports, September 20–November 14; Correspondence, etc., September 3–November 14 1-739

VOLUME XX—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Operations in Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia. November 1, 1862–January 20, 1863.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1-997
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1-516

VOLUME XXI.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Page.
Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. November 15, 1862–January 25, 1863 1-1152

VOLUME XXII—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, the Indian Territory, and the Department of the Northwest. November 20, 1862–December 31, 1863.

Page.
Part I—Reports..... 1-926
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1-1163

VOLUME XXIII—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Operations in Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia. January 21-August 10, 1863.

	Page.
Part I—Reports	1-858
Part II—Correspondence, etc	1-986

VOLUME XXIV—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Operations in Mississippi and West Tennessee, including those in Arkansas and Louisiana connected with the Siege of Vicksburg. January 30-August 10, 1863.

	Page.
Part I—Reports, January 30-May 15, including the "General Reports" for whole period. January 30-August 10	1-787
Part II—Reports, May 16-August 10	1-699
Part III—Correspondence, etc	1-1070

VOLUME XXV—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. January 26-June 3, 1863.

	Page.
Part I—Reports	1-1123
Part II—Correspondence, etc	1-862

VOLUME XXVI—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Operations in West Florida, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico. May 14-December 31, 1863.

	Page.
Part I—Reports, Union Correspondence, etc	1-920
Part II—Confederate Correspondence, etc	1-581

VOLUME XXVII—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Operations in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Department of the East. June 3-August 3, 1863.

	Page.
Part I—Reports	1-1059
Part II—Reports	1-1005
Part III—Correspondence, etc	1-1092

VOLUME XXVIII—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XL.

Operations on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, and in Middle and East Florida. June 12-December 31, 1863.

	Page.
Part I—Reports	1-755
Part II—Correspondence, etc	1-609

VOLUME XXIX—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XLI.

Operations in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. August 4-December 31, 1863.

	Page.
Part I—Reports	1-1018
Part II—Correspondence, etc	1-933

VOLUME XXX—IN FOUR PARTS.

CHAPTER XLII.

Operations in Kentucky, Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Alabama, and North Georgia August 11-October 19, 1863.

	Page
Part I—Reports	1-1071
Part II—Reports	1-821
Part III—Union Correspondence, etc	1-1017
Part IV—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc.	1-768

VOLUME XXXI—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Operations in Kentucky, Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Alabama, and North Georgia. October 20-December 31, 1863.

	Page.
Part I—Reports and Union Correspondence	1-852
Part II—Reports	1-782
Part III—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc	1-893

VOLUME XXXII—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Operations in Kentucky, Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and North Georgia. January 1-April 30, 1864.

	Page.
Part I—Reports.	1-703
Part II—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc	1-833
Part III—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc	1-879

VOLUME XXXIII.

CHAPTER XLV.

	Page.
Operations in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. January 1-April 30, 1864.	1-1355

VOLUME XXXIV—IN FOUR PARTS.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Operations in Louisiana and the Trans-Mississippi States and Territories. January 1-June 30, 1864.

	Page.
Part I—Reports	1-1058
Part II—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc	1-1107
Part III—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc	1-835
Part IV—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc.	1-701

VOLUME XXXV—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XLVII

	Page.
Part I—Reports, and Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc.	1-646
Part II—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc.	1-650

VOLUME XXXVI—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

	Page.
Part I—Reports	1-1101
Part II—Reports, Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc	1-1027
Part III—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc	1-903

1864.

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CHAPTER XLIX.

OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.*

May 1-August 3, 1864.

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.†

May 1-Aug. 3, 1864.—Mosby's operations.
2-19, 1864.—Expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.
3, 1864.—Raid on Bulltown, W. Va.
5, 1864.—Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Bloomington and Piedmont, W. Va.
8, 1864.—Affair at Halltown, W. Va.
9-13, 1864.—Expedition from Louisa, Ky., to, and skirmish at, Rock-House Creek, W. Va.‡
10, 1864.—Skirmish at Lost River Gap, W. Va.
11-14, 1864.—Expedition from Point Lookout, Md., to the Rappahannock River, Va.
12, 1864.—Affair at Strasburg, Va.
13, 1864.—Skirmish near New Market, Va.
14, 1864.—Skirmishes at Rude's Hill and New Market, Va.
15, 1864.—Engagement at New Market, Va.
Skirmish near Strasburg, Va.
15-30, 1864.—Scout from Beverly through Pocahontas, Webster, and Braxton Counties, W. Va.
17, 1864.—Skirmish near Waterford, Va.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at Greenbrier River, W. Va.
21, 1864.—Maj. Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Army, supersedes Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel in command of the Department of West Virginia.
Skirmish at Newtown, Va.

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*For references in General Grant's final report to operations in the section of country covered by this volume, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, pp. 23, 24, 27-29.

†Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file. All such are designated in the Index.

‡For reports, see Vol. XXXIX.

May 22, 1864.—Skirmish at Front Royal, Va.
24, 1864.—Skirmish near Charlestown, W. Va.
Skirmish near Lewisburg, W. Va.
26-June 29, 1864.—The Lynchburg Campaign.
29, 1864.—Skirmish at Hamlin, W. Va.
Skirmish at Middleburg, Va.
29-30, 1864.—Skirmishes at Newtown, Va.
30-June 20, 1864.—Morgan's raid into Kentucky.*
June 6, 1864.—Skirmish near Moorefield, W. Va.
9, 1864.—Affair in Loudoun County, Va.
10, 1864.—Skirmish near Kabletown, W. Va.
Affair at Newport, Va.
11, 1864.—Skirmish near Midway, Va.
11-21, 1864.—Expedition from Point Lookout, Md., to Pope's Creek, Va.
12, 1864.—Skirmish at Cedar Creek, Va.
16, 1864.—Skirmish at Spencer, W. Va.
19, 1864.—Affair near Petersburg, W. Va.
23-24, 1864.—Skirmishes near Falls Church and Centreville, Va.
23-Aug. 3, 1864.—Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.
26, 1864.—Skirmishes at Wire Bridge and Springfield, W. Va.
Skirmish at Smithfield, W. Va.
29, 1864.—Skirmishes at Charlestown and Duffield's Station, W. Va.
July 2, 1864.—Skirmish at Bolivar Heights, W. Va.
3, 1864.—Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, assumes command of all U. S. forces in Department of West Virginia west of the Alleghanies and south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
4, 1864.—Skirmish at Frankford, W. Va.
6, 1864.—Action at Mount Zion Church, near Aldie, Va.
15, 1864.—Affair at Accotink, Va.
18-21, 1864.—Scout from Falls Church, Va.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at Philomont, Va.
26, 1864.—Scout toward Rapidan Station, Va.
Skirmish at Muddy Branch, Md.

MAY 1-AUGUST 3, 1864.—Mosby's Operations.

Report of Lieut. Col. John S. Mosby, Forty-third Virginia Cavalry Battalion.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit for the information of the commanding general the following brief report of the operations of this command since the 1st day March last: †

About May 1, with a party of ten men, I captured 8 of Sigel's wagons near Bunker Hill, in the Valley, but was only able to bring off the horses attached (34 in number) and about 20 prisoners. The horses and prisoners were sent back, while with another detachment

* For reports, &c., see Vol. XXXIX.
† For portion here omitted, see Vol. XXXIII, p. 248.

of twenty men who had joined me I proceeded to Martinsburg, which place we entered that night, while occupied by several hundred Federal troops, and brought off 15 horses and several prisoners.

Returning to my command I learned that Grant had crossed the Rapidan. With about forty men I moved down the north bank of the Rappahannock to assail his communications wherever opened, and sent two other detachments, under Captains Richards and Chapman, to embarrass Sigel as much as possible. Captain Richards had a skirmish near Winchester (then the enemy's rear), in which several of them were killed and wounded. Captain Chapman attacked a wagon train which was heavily guarded near Strasburg, capturing about 30 prisoners with an equal number of horses, &c. Near Belle Plain, in King George, I captured an ambulance train and brought off about 75 horses and mules, 40 prisoners, &c.

A few days after I made a second attempt near the same place, but discovered that my late attack had caused them to detach such a heavy force to guard their trains and line of communications that another successful attack on them was impracticable.

About May 10 I attacked a cavalry outpost in the vicinity of Front Royal, capturing 1 captain and 15 men and 75 horses, and sustained no loss.

About May 20, with about 150 men, I moved to the vicinity of Strasburg with the view of capturing the wagon trains of General Hunter, who had then moved up the Valley. When the train appeared I discovered that it was guarded by about 600 infantry and 100 cavalry. A slight skirmish ensued between their cavalry and a part of my command, in which their cavalry was routed with a loss of 8 prisoners and horses, besides several killed, but falling back on their infantry my men in turn fell back with a loss of 1 killed. While we did not capture the train, one great object had been accomplished—the detachment of a heavy force to guard their communications. After the above affair only one wagon train ever went up to Hunter, which was still more heavily guarded. He then gave up his line of communication.

After the withdrawal of the enemy's forces from Northern Virginia for several weeks but few opportunities were offered for any successful incursions upon them. Many enterprises on a small scale were, however, undertaken by detachments of the command, of which no note has been taken.

About June 20 I moved into Fairfax and routed a body of cavalry near Centreville, killing and wounding 6 or 8 and capturing 31 prisoners, securing their horses, &c.

A few days afterward we took Duffield's Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; secured about 50 prisoners, including 2 lieutenants, and a large amount of stores. The train had passed a few minutes before we reached the place. On my way there I had left Lieutenant Nelson, commanding Company A, at Charlestown for the purpose of intercepting and notifying me of any approach in my rear from Harper's Ferry. As I had anticipated, a body of cavalry, largely superior in numbers to his force, moved out from that point. Lieutenant Nelson gallantly charged and routed them, killing and wounding several and taking 19 prisoners and 27 horses. We sustained no loss on this expedition.

On July 4, hearing of General Early's movement down the Valley, I moved with my command east of the Blue Ridge for the purpose of co-operating with him, and crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks,

driving out the garrison (250 men, strongly fortified) and secu ing several prisoners and horses. As I supposed it to be General Early's intention to invest Maryland Heights, I thought the best serv e I could render would be to sever all communications both by r.: ad and telegraph between that point and Washington, which I did ep- ing it suspended for two days.

As this was the first occasion on which I had used artille: the magnitude of the invasion was greatly exaggerated by the f s of the enemy, and panic and alarm spread through their territo . I desire especially to bring to the notice of the commanding ge eral the unsurpassed gallantry displayed by Captain Richards, com . nd- ing First Squadron. Our crossing was opposed by a body of inf try stationed on the Maryland shore. Dismounting a number of sh rp- shooters, whom I directed to wade the river above the point he by the enemy, I superintended in person the placing of my pie e of artillery in position, at the same time directing Captain Rich rds, whenever the enemy had been dislodged by the sharpshooters nd artillery, to charge across the river in order to effect their e pture. The enemy were soon routed and Captain Richards charge er, but before he could overtake them they had retreated ac the canal, pulling up the bridge in their rear. My order had n of course, contemplated their pursuit into their fortifications, t the destruction of the bridge was no obstacle to his impetuous valo nd hastily dismounting and throwing down a few planks on t ds, he charged across under a heavy fire from a redoubt. The ener ded panic-stricken, leaving in our possession their camps, equipag exc.

Captain Richards has on this, as well as many other occ s ons, shown himself worthy to wear the honor bestowed upon him by the Government when, disregarding the rule of seniority, it promoted him for valor and skill to the position whose duties he so ably discharges.

On the morning of July 6, while still encamped near the Potomac, information was received that a considerable force of cavalry was at Leesburg. I immediately hastened to meet them. At Leesburg I learned that they had gone toward Aldie, and I accordingly moved on the road to Ball's Mill in order to intercept them returning to their camp in Fairfax, which I succeeded in doing, meeting them at Mount Zion Church and completely routing them, with a loss of about 80 of their officers and men left dead and severely wounded on the field, besides 57 prisoners. Their loss includes a captain and lieutenant killed, and 1 lieutenant severely wounded; the major commanding and 2 lieutenants prisoners. We also secured all their horses, arms, &c.

My loss was 1 killed and 6 wounded—none dangerously.

After this affair the enemy never ventured in two months after the experiment of another raid through that portion of our district.

A few days afterward I again crossed the Potomac, in co-operation with General Early, and moved through Poolesville, Md., for the purpose of capturing a body of cavalry encamped near Seneca. They retreated, however, before we reached there, leaving all their camp equipage and a considerable amount of stores. We also captured 30 head of beef-cattle.

When General Early fell back from before Washington I recrossed the Potomac near Seneca, moving thence to the Little River pike in order to protect him from any movement up the south side of the river. The enemy moved through Leesburg in pursuit of General

Early and occupied Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. I distributed my command so as most effectually to protect the country. These detachments—under Captains Richards and Chapman and Lieutenants Glascock, Nelson, and Hatcher—while they kept the enemy confined to the main thoroughfares and restrained their ravages, killed and captured about 300, securing their horses, &c. My own attention was principally directed to ascertaining the numbers and movements of the enemy and forwarding the information to General Early, who was then in the Valley.

At the time of the second invasion of Maryland by General Early I moved my command to the Potomac, crossed over three companies at Cheek's and Noland's Fords, while the remaining portion was kept in reserve on this side with the artillery, which was posted on the south bank to keep open the fords, keeping one company (B), under Lieutenant Williams, near the ford on the north bank. Two were sent under Lieutenant Nelson to Adamstown, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the purpose of intercepting the train from Baltimore, destroying their communications, &c. Apprehending a movement up the river from a considerable body of cavalry which I knew to be stationed below, I remained with a portion of the command guarding the fords. Lieutenant Nelson reached the road a few minutes too late to capture the train, but destroyed two telegraph lines. On his return he met a force of the enemy's cavalry near Monocacy, which was charged and routed by the gallant Lieutenant Hatcher, who took about 15 men and horses, besides killing and wounding several.

We recrossed the river in the evening, bringing about 75 horses and between 20 and 30 prisoners.

Our loss, 2 missing.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Itinerary of general operations in the Department of West Virginia, for May, June, and July, 1864. †

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.‡

MAY.

During the month the two divisions under General Sigel moved up the Shenandoah Valley without opposition as far as New Market.

May 15 was fought the battle of New Market, resulting in the defeat of our forces and their immediate retreat to the north bank of Cedar Creek. The loss in the battle was about 1,000 men killed, wounded, and captured, and 7 or 8 pieces of artillery captured.

In the mean time the forces under General Crook, proceeding by way of Fayetteville, Raleigh and Princeton, fought the battle and gained the brilliant victory of Cloyd's Mountain on the 9th. On the 10th burned the important railroad bridge spanning New River, and

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* For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XLIII, Part I.

† From monthly returns of the commands indicated. See also itineraries arranged with reports of distinct operations.

‡ Commanded by Maj. Gens. Franz Sigel and David Hunter.

then returned to Meadow Bluff for supplies, where he was joined by Brigadier-General Averell with the cavalay that had been previously detached and sent in the direction of Wytheville, at which place they encountered the enemy.

May 21.—Major-General Hunter, having arrived at Martinsburg, in obedience to orders from the War Department, assumed command of the department, relieving Major-General Sigel, who was assigned to the command of the troops along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, comprising the Reserve Division.

May 26.—Major-General Hunter, having joined the troops at Cedar Creek and completed his preparations, moved up the Valley.

May 30.—The troops with Brigadier-General Crook at Meadow Bluff, having been supplied, moved from that place toward Staunton, Va.

Second Separate Brigade, commanded by Col. Nathan Wilkinson, Sixth West Virginia Infantry.

SIXTH WEST VIRGINIA INFANTRY.

May 1.—Companies A and G arrived at New Creek by rail from Clarksburg, a distance of 100 miles.

May 25.—Company L, detachments at Great Cacapon and Rockwell's Run were relieved by the One hundred and fifty-third Ohio National Guards and ordered to Rowlesburg for duty; 121 miles. Company O, detachments at Little Cacapon and South Branch were relieved by the One hundred and fifty-third Ohio National Guards and ordered to proceed to Fort Pendleton, Md., about twelve miles off the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Oakland, Md., distant about seventy-six miles from the other stations.

May 26.—Company K, detachments stationed at Sir John's Run and Alpine Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were relieved by the One hundred and fifty-third Ohio National Guards and moved thence by rail to New Creek, about seventy-one miles; twelve men of the company stationed at Youghiogheny bridge, near Oakland, Md.

May 27.—Company B moved by rail from Paw Paw, W. Va., and No. 12 Water Station, to Clarksburg, about 150 miles, having been relieved by the One hundred and fifty-third Ohio National Guards.

May 28.—Fourteen men of Company O were ordered to relieve the detachment of Company K stationed at Youghiogheny bridge; squad of Company K to join company at New Creek, W. Va.

May 31.—Company K ordered to move by rail from New Creek to Altamont, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a distance of twenty-two miles. Company D, detachments in five block-houses near Bridgeport, Clarksburg, and Cherry Camp, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad; headquarters at Clarksburg. Company H, detachments in eleven block-houses situated near Cornwallis, Toll-Gate, West Union, and Smithton, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad; headquarters at Cornwallis. Company E at Cumberland; Company F at Rowlesburg; Company N at Grafton, and Company P at Wheeling, W. Va., guarding the military prison.

TENTH WEST VIRGINIA INFANTRY.

The regiment has been very actively engaged in scouting through the counties of Randolph, Tucker, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Braxton, Highland, Pendleton, and Webster, W. Va.; is now in an efficient condition for service.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS

May 15.—Arrived and reported for duty at Paw Paw.

May 23.—Col. I. Stough, commanding regiment, was ordered to relieve the detachments of the Sixth West Virginia Infantry, stationed on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, east of Cumberland, Md., by placing one company at Hancock, Md.; one company at Sir John's Run; one company at Great Cacapon; one-third company at Rockwell's Run; one-third company at No. 12 Water Station; one-third company at Little Cacapon; one company at South Branch; the remaining companies at Paw Paw, W. Va.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

May 27.—Company H was ordered from New Creek to Youghiogheny bridge, near Oakland, Md., to relieve Company D, Second Maryland Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.*

JUNE.

June 5.—The forces under Major-General Hunter met the rebels under General W. E. Jones at Piedmont, defeating them, killing their commander, and capturing about 1,500 prisoners.

June 6.—The forces under General Hunter entered Staunton without opposition, and were there joined by General Crook on the 7th or 8th. After destroying the railroads in the vicinity, supplies for the rebel army, and all the manufacturing establishments in the place, the united forces advanced on Lexington, at which place was destroyed the Military Institute, with considerable quantities of arms and ammunition; proceeded toward Lynchburg, arriving in the vicinity of that place on the 17th, and immediately engaged the enemy, capturing artillery from him.

June 18.—An engagement took place in front of Lynchburg, but it being ascertained from prisoners captured that Early had arrived from Richmond with re-enforcements, our forces commenced their retreat on the evening of the same day, harassed by the enemy a considerable part of the way, and after eleven days' hard marching reached Gauley Bridge, Kanawha Valley, on the 29th.

JULY.

After the return of our forces from Lynchburg, General Early, having pursued a considerable distance, turned about and advanced down the Shenandoah Valley, arriving at Winchester on the evening of the 2d. General Sigel, commanding the Reserve Division, headquarters at Martinsburg, being apprised of the fact, made preparations to evacuate the place and fall back to the strong defensive position of Maryland Heights.

July 3.—The evacuation commenced and by 2 p. m. the main body of his troops, with the wagon train, was on its way to the Potomac River. That night the troops, with the train, crossed into Maryland, taking up position on the north bank of the Potomac River to prevent the crossing of the enemy.

July 4.—The whole force moved by way of Pleasant Valley to Maryland Heights, arriving there the same night. General Sigel's

*Commanded by Maj. Gen. David Hunter.

troops remained on the heights several days, skirmishing with the enemy, who made no serious attempt to carry the position. Brigadier-General Howe, having arrived from Washington, relieved General Sigel [July 8] by order of the War Department and assumed command of the Military District of Harper's Ferry, extending from the Monocacy west to Hancock. Soon after Major-General Hunter with his forces reached Harper's Ferry from the Kanawha Valley, and the rebels having gone round by Frederick, Md., toward Baltimore and Washington, he moved to Monocacy Junction; thence returned to Harper's Ferry; thence the forces, under command of Brigadier-General Sullivan, moved to Hillsborough, at which place General Sullivan was relieved by Brigadier-General Crook, who joined Major-General Wright's command, Sixth and Nineteenth Army Corps, at Purcellville. The united forces then moved to Snicker's Gap, where the troops under General Crook engaged the enemy. Major-General Wright, with the Sixth and Nineteenth Army Corps, having returned to Washington, Brigadier-General Crook moved up to Winchester.

July 24.—Fought the battle of Kernstown, which resulted in his retreat by way of Martinsburg and Shepherdstown to Harper's Ferry.

MAY 2–19, 1864.—Expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

May 2, 1864.—Expedition under command of Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, sets out from the Kanawha River.
4, 1864.—Affair at Callaghan's Station.
5, 1864.—Expedition under command of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, sets out from Logan Court-House.
6, 1864.—Skirmish at Princeton.
8, 1864.—Skirmish at Jeffersonville.
9, 1864.—Engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, or Cloyd's Farm.
10, 1864.—Engagement at Cove Mountain, or Grassy Lick, near Wytheville. Skirmish at New River Bridge.
11, 1864.—Skirmish at Blacksburg.
12–13, 1864.—Skirmishes near Newport, at Brown's Ferry, Salt Ponds (or Salt Pond Mountain), and Gap Mountain.
15, 1864.—Averell's and Crook's commands unite at Union.
19, 1864.—The Union forces reach Meadow Bluff.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding Second Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia, &c.
No. 2.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces in the engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.
No. 3.—Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.
No. 4.—Lieut. Col. James M. Comly, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.
No. 5.—Col. Hiram F. Devol, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

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*See also itinerary, p. 5.

No. 6.—Col. Carr B. White, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

No. 7.—Lieut. Col. Jonathan D. Hines, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, of skirmishes at Princeton and New River Bridge, and engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

No. 8.—Col. John A. Turley, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmish at New River Bridge.

No. 9.—Col. Isaac H. Duval, Ninth West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

No. 10.—Col. Daniel D. Johnson, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

No. 11.—Col. Horatio G. Sickel, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, commanding Third Brigade.

No. 12.—Capt. Robert Johnson, Third Pennsylvania Reserves.

No. 13.—Lieut. Col. Thomas F. B. Tapper, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves.

No. 14.—Col. Daniel Frost, Eleventh West Virginia Infantry.

No. 15.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Morris, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry.

No. 16.—Capt. James R. McMullin, First Ohio Battery, Chief of Artillery, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmishes at New River Bridge and Salt Pond Mountain.

No. 17.—Capt. Daniel W. Glassie, First Kentucky Battery, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmishes at New River Bridge and Salt Pond Mountain.

No. 18.—Lieut. George P. Kirtland, First Ohio Battery, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmishes at New River Bridge and Salt Pond Mountain.

No. 19.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

No. 20.—Col. John McCausland, Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry, commanding Department of Western Virginia.

No. 21.—Maj. William E. Fife, Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry, of operations May 8–14.

No. 22.—Col. William H. Browne, Forty-fifth Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

No. 23.—Lieut. Col. Henry M. Beckley, Forty-fifth Battalion Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmish at New River Bridge.

No. 24.—Col. Beuhring H. Jones, Sixtieth Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

No. 25.—Capt. Henry C. Douthat, Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery, of skirmish at New River Bridge.

No. 26.—Lieut. Giles A. Fowlkes, Bryan's (Virginia) Battery, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

No. 27.—Capt. Crispin Dickenson, Ringgold (Virginia) Battery, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmish at New River Bridge.

No. 28.—Col. William H. French, Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations May 6–16.

No. 29.—Col. William L. Jackson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, of operations May 5–13.

No. 30.—Col. D. Howard Smith, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding brigade, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmish at New River Bridge.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding Second Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia, &c.

HDQRS. SECOND INFANTRY DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Meadow Bluff, May 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions from the major-general commanding the department, I

left the Kanawha River on the 2d instant to operate against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The withdrawal of so much force from the Kanawha Valley and my instructions to swing around to my left flank would leave my right exposed; consequently I sent Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell, with a mounted force of 2,000 picked men, to move via Logan Court-House to Saltville, on the railroad, to take and destroy that place if possible; thence to destroy the railroad to Dublin Depot so as to render that country untenable to the enemy, while I with the main infantry column, consisting of the First Brigade—Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and parts of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and Fifth and Seventh Virginia Cavalry (all dismounted)—under command of Col. R. B. Hayes; the Second Brigade—Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Ninth Virginia Infantry, and Fourteenth Virginia Infantry—under command of Col. C. B. White; the Third Brigade—Third and Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, Eleventh and Fifteenth Virginia Infantry—under the command of Col. H. G. Sickel, and the First Ohio Battery, Capt. J. R. McMullin, and First Kentucky Battery, Capt. D. W. Glassie, the whole numbering 6,155 men, moved by Fayetteville and Princeton. To deceive the enemy as to the route, I sent the Fifth Virginia Infantry, Col. A. A. Tomlinson commanding, with Lieutenant Blazer's scouts, on the Lewisburg road, the colonel carrying out his part so well that the enemy withdrew his guerrillas from the Princeton road, and not a hostile gun was fired at us until we reached the vicinity of Princeton, where we met a small company of cavalry, who, after skirmishing awhile with our advance, fled precipitately toward Rocky Gap. I learned at this place that McCausland's brigade had left here the evening previous for Lewisburg. So little did they expect us on this route they had left their tents standing, and the tools they had been erecting fortifications with in their barracks, all of which were destroyed.

The next two days was occupied in marching to Shannon's Bridge, on the northwestern slope of Walker's or Cloyd's Mountain, a distance of forty-five miles. Nothing worthy of note occurred during this march, except the occasional firing of straggling bands that we paid no attention to. At Shannon's Bridge we were joined by Col. J. H. Oley, Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, with 400 mounted men, who were to join me at Princeton, via Logan Court-House, but was prevented arriving on time by unforeseen circumstances.

Here I understood that the enemy were holding the summit of this mountain, and next morning (the 9th) I took the Second Brigade and two regiments of the Third Brigade and ascended the mountain to the left of the road, but when I reached the summit I discovered the enemy in position on a wooded spur of this mountain some three-fourths of a mile distant, and opposite to and commanding the point where the road debouched from the mountain. From the summit of the mountain I sent the Second Brigade to our left and to turn the enemy's right flank, and taking the two regiments of the Third Brigade, I joined the remainder of the command, which by this time was descending the slope of the mountain. The enemy during this time kept up a grave-yard whistle with their artillery everywhere we made our appearance. The Second Brigade, having many sharp and brushy ridges and deep gullies to cross over, were a long time getting into position. I then sent the First Brigade to the left of the road to form in the edge of the woods to support and join on to

the right of the Second Brigade, and the Third Brigade formed on the right of the First. As soon as the Second Brigade had fairly engaged the enemy, I ordered a charge of the other two brigades across the intervening meadow of from one-fourth to one-half mile wide. These brigades charged across this meadow through a most galling fire of musketry and artillery. A part of the Third Brigade was thrown into confusion for a while but soon rallied and came up in good style; it was then that the gallant Colonel Woolworth fell. On arriving at the foot of the slope upon which the enemy were posted we encountered a sunken muddy stream waist deep. The men plunged in and crossed to the opposite side, where they were under shelter from the enemy's bullets. After taking breath the men commenced ascending the ridge, which in places was at an angle of sixty degrees, under a most galling fire. The ranks wavered a little in spots, but the general line moved steadily on until near the enemy's formidable breast-works on the crest of the ridge, a species of cheval-de-frise made of rails inverted, when the men rushed forward with a yell, the enemy remaining behind their works until battered away by our men. Heaps of their dead were lying behind their works, mostly shot in the head. Finally the enemy commenced wavering, and the impetuosity with which our men charged them soon made a general rout of their ranks; then ensued a scene of great carnage of the enemy; our men followed them as fast as their tired and worn-out condition would permit. Colonel Oley with his cavalry was ordered up, but his men were the odds and ends of several regiments, many with broken-down horses, and were not in a condition for the service that was required of them.

Had I but 1,000 effective cavalry none of the enemy could have escaped. The enemy left on the field two pieces of artillery and a great number of small-arms. In some two miles from Dublin we encountered some 500 or 1,000 of General Morgan's men, who had just arrived from Saltville on the cars about ten minutes before. They soon broke and fled precipitately after their comrades. No enemy could be found on our arrival at Dublin but had fled in direction of the New River bridge. During the first part of the engagement our artillery could not be used, but during the pursuit the artillery did good work.

From the best information I could get the enemy had some 4,000 to 7,000 men, under command of General Jenkins. A very intelligent captain of theirs, who was mortally wounded, stated our numbers very accurately, and declared that their force was greater than ours. The prisoners taken were from fourteen different regiments. Our loss in killed was 107, wounded 508, missing 28. Most of the missing, I think, straggled back to the hospital. We buried over 200 of the enemy's dead and captured 330 prisoners besides their wounded. It was impossible for me to ascertain the number of their wounded, but allowing the usual percentage to their killed their wounded must have been at least from 800 to 1,000.

General A. G. Jenkins and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith fell into our hands, seriously wounded, who gave their paroles to report at Charleston as soon as their wounds will admit, if not properly exchanged before that time. I also learned from various sources that hundreds of their men had deserted to the mountains; several came out with us. I regret that from want of transportation I was compelled to leave some 200 of my most seriously wounded cases in hospital near the battle-field. Plenty of supplies and medical attendance was left with them.

During the storming of the enemy's works I was with the First Brigade, and can bear testimony to the gallant manner with which both officers and men did their work. Not being personally cognizant of the individuals who deserve particular mention I most cheerfully and heartily indorse those who have been so mentioned by their regimental and brigade commanders, particularly Col. I. H. Duval, Ninth Virginia Regiment, with his gallant regiment, who stormed the enemy's works without wavering, losing one-third of his regiment in killed and wounded.

I am much indebted for the success of this battle to the brigade commanders, Cols. H. G. Sickel, C. B. White, and R. B. Hayes, for their personal bravery, their hearty co-operation, and the intelligent manner in which they carried out and anticipated my orders and plans.

At Dublin many public stores fell into our hands. There I saw dispatches from Richmond stating that General Grant had been repulsed and was retreating, which determined me to move to Lewisburg as rapidly as possible.

On the next morning (the 10th) I moved on to New River bridge and found the enemy had evacuated their works, burnt the carriages of their two siege pieces in position, and retreated to the opposite side of the river, where they were drawn up in line. After an artillery duel of a couple of hours, the enemy were compelled to retire, when we destroyed the bridge and other public property in vicinity. Our loss here was 1 killed and 10 wounded. Maj. B. M. Skinner, acting assistant inspector-general, was wounded slightly by the explosion of a shell. Great praise is due to Capt. J. R. McMullin and the artillery under him in this engagement. We then moved down and crossed the river at Pepper's Ferry.

The next morning 50 prisoners arrived from General Averell, and I then learned that he had not succeeded in reaching Saltville, but would strike the railroad at Wytheville. Moved to Blacksburg that day. That night heard by courier from General Averell that he met a large force, and could not get to Wytheville, but would be at Dublin that night. I consequently sent him instructions to move toward Lynchburg, destroying the railroad.

Next morning I started to Union through a drenching rain. At the junction of the road from the Narrows of New River we met Mudwall Jackson with 1,500 men, who fled precipitately toward the Narrows, leaving knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage, provisions, &c. The roads began to get most impassable. Much of our train could not get into camp this night, but was strung out over Salt Pond Mountain. The wagons in many places would go down to their beds in the mud. Many of the teams were giving out, and we had no forage for them, and had Peter's Mountain yet to cross before we could get any. I was compelled to destroy some of my loads, so as to lighten up my wagons. I regard the bringing through our train with so slight a loss as one of the most remarkable features of the expedition, and certainly reflects great credit on the quartermaster's department. A great deal of this transportation was received just on the eve of our departure from Charleston, when it was too late to get other and certainly better transportation, it being sent to the rear from our large armies every day as being unserviceable. On Peter's Mountain some of Jackson's force had abandoned one piece of artillery and some eight or ten wagons and ambulances. I marched via Union and Alderson's Ferry to this place, arriving here on the 19th. General Averell with his command joined us at Union. We were nine days coming from

Blacksburg here, which but for the heavy rains would have [been] made in four days. I subsisted on the country the greater part of the way; found but little subsistence in the counties of Monroe and Greenbrier. On arrival here many of our men were barefoot, and we were almost entirely out of provisions, consequently had to send to Gauley after supplies.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell deserves particular mention for his severe and perilous marches and his encounter with the enemy at the different points. (For particulars see his report.)

I cannot close this report without expressing my sincere thanks to the brigade and regimental commanders for their hearty co-operation, cheerful obedience to orders, and preservance of that harmony in their commands which is so essential to the success of any expedition.

I cannot speak in too high terms of my personal staff, viz, Maj. B. M. Skinner, Ninth Virginia Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Maj. W. P. Rucker, Thirteenth Virginia Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. James L. Botsford, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. James Allen, Second Virginia Cavalry, provost-marshal; First Lieuts. B. H. Moore and J. N. Patton, aides-de-camp; Second Lieut. C. S. Roberts, assistant commissary of musters, and G. K. Smith, telegraph operator, for their personal bravery on the battlefield in carrying orders and for assisting in rallying and encouraging our men during the action at different points. Capt. John R. Craig, assistant quartermaster, for untiring energy and skill in managing the train; Lieut. Frank M. Slade, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, ordnance officer, for strict attention to his duty; Surg. George M. Kellogg, medical director, for his untiring energy and attention to the wounded and sick.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK.
Brigadier-General.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

*Return of Casualties in the Union forces in the engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.**

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIRST BRIGADE.							
Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES†							
23d Ohio	2	19	2	76		24	123
34th Ohio (detachment)		4	1	22		1	28
36th Ohio		4		17			21
5th West Virginia Cavalry† (detachment)							
7th West Virginia Cavalry† (detachment)							
Total First Brigade	2	27	3	115		25	172

* Also includes losses at Jeffersonville, May 8, and New River bridge, May 10.
† Dismounted.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND BRIGADE.							
Col. CARR B. WHITE.							
12th Ohio		9	5	63		10	87
91st Ohio	1	1		25		3	30
9th West Virginia	1	42	3	125		15	186
14th West Virginia		13	6	56		13	88
Total Second Brigade	2	65	14	269		41	391
THIRD BRIGADE.							
Col. HORATIO G. SICKEL.							
3d Pennsylvania Reserves		3	6	29		1	39
4th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	5	5	28		2	41
11th West Virginia		1	3	11		1	16
15th West Virginia		1	3	15		2	21
Total Third Brigade	1	10	17	83		6	117
ARTILLERY.							
Kentucky Light, 1st Battery				5			5
Ohio Light, 1st Battery							
Total artillery				5			5
CAVALRY.							
7th West Virginia		1		2			3
Grand total	5	103	34	474		72	688

No. 3.

Report of Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Meadow Bluff, May 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of regimental commanders of my command of the part taken by their respective regiments in the battle of Cloyd's Mountain; also lists of casualties in that battle.*

As the commanding general was present with the brigade during the greater part of the action, it does not seem necessary to add anything to the reports of the regimental commanders.

I regret to have to report the loss of Capt. A. A. Hunter and First Lieut. George N. Seaman, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, both of whom fell while gallantly leading their men against the enemy's intrenchments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

R. B. HAYES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in table, p. 13.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. James M. Comly, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Meadow Bluff, May 20, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I respectfully report:

Inclosed herewith is a journal of distances marched by the regiment from 29th April to date, inclusive; also a list of casualties during the same time.

At the battle of Cloyd's Mountain on the 9th of May the Twenty-third Regiment was on the right of the First Brigade. At about noon we were ordered to charge the enemy, who occupied the first crest of the mountain with artillery and infantry, behind rudely constructed breast-works. The hill itself was thickly wooded, steep, and difficult of ascent, and was skirted by a stream of water from two to three feet deep. The approach was through a beautiful meadow 500 or 600 yards in width. As soon as the order was received the regiment advanced at double-quick across the meadow, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, to the foot of the mountain, across the stream. The regiment advanced steadily to this point without returning the enemy's fire, and after a short pause a furious assault was made upon the enemy's works, carrying them and capturing 2 pieces of artillery, which were brought off the field by Lieutenant Austin, and are now held subject to order. The enemy fell back to the second crest or ridge of the mountain, when a determined attempt was made to form a line, but, after a short struggle, he was driven from there in full retreat; re-enforcements arriving on the field, attempted a third time to make a stand, unsuccessfully. The struggle at the guns was of the fiercest description, the artillerymen attempting to reload when our line was not more than ten paces distant. Lieutenant Stevens shot one of the gunners at that distance. Private Koshl, of Company G, a recruit eighteen years of age, was the first to reach the guns. He sprang from the ranks, with a boyish shout, and hung his hat over the muzzle of one of the guns.

I regret to announce the death of Captain Hunter, Company K, and Lieutenant Seaman, commanding Company D, in this charge. Captain Rice, Company A, was slightly wounded, but rejoined his company before the action was over. Lieutenant Abbott, Company I, a most gallant and enterprising officer, was severely wounded, and left in hospital at Dublin Depot. For further losses, I refer you to the official list of casualties inclosed.* In the engagement at New River bridge on the 10th we lost none.

I have the proud satisfaction of saying that no man of this command entered a house in an unauthorized manner during the march, and but two men, so far as I can learn, fell out in time of action.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

J. M. COMLY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. RUSSELL HASTINGS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Embodied in table, p. 13.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Hiram F. Devol, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFTY.,
Meadow Bluff, May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment and a detachment of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry (attached to the Thirty-sixth under my command) at the late battle of Cloyd's Mountain, May 9, 1864, all amounting to about 500 men.

I was first ordered to support the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but, owing to conflicting orders, did not get started until the former regiment had. I then deemed it best (not knowing the exact position of the Twenty-third) to engage the enemy in the vacant space between the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the left, and the Twenty-third Regiment. On receiving the fire of the enemy my men moved steadily forward, returning their fire and driving them, which soon became a perfect rout—a few of my command pursuing. Quite a number of prisoners were taken.

Both officers and men behaved well. I cannot particularize without mentioning the whole.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. F. DEVOL,
Commanding Regiment.

Captain HASTINGS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

The only order given by me to Colonel Devol, sent by Lieutenant Wood, acting aide-de-camp, was to advance, supporting the Twenty-third. If any order conflicting with this was received it was not with my knowledge.

R. B. HAYES,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Carr B. White, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., DEPT OF W. VA.,
Meadow Bluff, May 21, 1864.

I have the honor herewith to report the part taken by the Second Brigade in the action at Cloyd's Mountain on the 9th instant.

Guided by a negro of the neighborhood, the brigade made a detour to the left from the north entrance of the gap, and crossed the mountain one-half mile below, moved around, and attacked the enemy on his extreme right. The attack was vigorous and obstinately maintained until the enemy was driven from behind his cover of rail stockades and rifle-pits and completely routed. The well-timed attack of Col. R. B. Hayes, commanding First Brigade, on our right, aided materially in dislodging the enemy from his well-chosen

and very strong position. The pursuit was continued to Dublin, where the brigade camped for the night. The crossing of the mountain and numerous deep ravines on the south side, which were covered with thick underbrush, made our progress slow and fatiguing to the troops.

I am much indebted to Lieut. Col. G. W. Taggart, Fourteenth Virginia Infantry, for the energy with which he conducted the reconnaissance of the enemy's position and guided the command to the point of attack.

Col. John A. Turley, commanding Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Col. I. H. Duval, commanding Ninth Virginia Infantry; Col. D. D. Johnson, commanding Fourteenth Virginia Infantry, and Lieut. Col. J. D. Hines, commanding Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, are deserving of notice for personal bravery and the efficient manner in which they handled their respective regiments.

The gallantry with which Col. I. H. Duval, Ninth Virginia Infantry, carried the enemy's works on the right under a fire that killed and wounded more than one-third of his command, without an officer or man faltering, capturing 2 guns, 1 regimental flag, and many prisoners, presented one of the most gallant feats of the war. I respectfully recommend that his name be presented for promotion.

Capt. L. M. Stephenson, commanding K and B companies, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, deployed in rear of the line of battle to prevent skulkers from leaving their command, rendered good service.

My personal staff, Capt. G. W. Hicks, acting assistant inspector-general, Lieut. W. B. Nesbitt, acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. J. W. Overturf, aide-de-camp, Lieut. Maurice Watkins, ordnance officer and provost-marshal, and Lieut. A. F. Kendall, acting commissary of subsistence, were active and discharged their duty on the field with distinguished gallantry.

You are referred to the reports of the regimental commanders herewith forwarded for details of their respective operations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. WHITE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JAMES L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

*Itinerary of the Second Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Col. Carr B. White, Twelfth Ohio Infantry.**

May 3.—The brigade left Fayetteville, W. Va.; moved in the direction of Dublin Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

May 9.—When within four miles of that place we found the enemy posted in a very strong position at Cloyd's Mountain, but after a severe engagement he was completely routed, with a loss of 2 guns and many prisoners.

May 10.—Moved to New River bridge, where we again found the enemy, but after quite an artillery duel with the infantry support the enemy were driven from their works and the bridge, with numerous railroad buildings, burned.

May 19.—We arrived at Meadow Bluff, having made a successful raid, marching over 200 miles through the enemy's country.

*From return for May.

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jonathan D. Hines, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, of skirmishes at Princeton and New River Bridge, and engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Meadow Bluff, W. Va., May 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment under my command in the several actions and skirmishes during the late expedition under Brigadier-General Crook against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad:

May 6, Companies B and D, under command of Maj. E. M. Carey, had slight skirmish with the enemy at Princeton, driving them from the place.

May 9, marched with Second Brigade across Cloyd's Mountain, east of the turnpike, to flank enemy's position. Formed regiment in line to the left of the Fourteenth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, as directed by Colonel White, commanding the brigade, and advanced through a thick wood toward the enemy. The broken nature of the ground and dense underbrush rendered the march very difficult. A fourth to half a mile brought us under fire. Enemy were strongly posted on a hill-side behind breast-works of rails, from which they opened a sharp fire. Our regiment advanced steadily, driving the enemy from his advance works until we came under an enfilading fire from a position to the left, which had not been observed, owing to the thick woods. Under a severe cross-fire the regiment fell into momentary confusion, but were soon rallied behind the Ninth Virginia and Ninety-first Ohio, and again marched to the field.

Our loss was considerable, 9 killed, 40 wounded severely, and 29 slightly; total, 78. Of the wounded, 12 are reported mortal. Among the wounded was Capt. A. N. Channell (since reported dead), Capt. R. Williams (severe), Lieut. Abram King (severe), Lieut. James H. Palmer (severe), Lieut. John W. White (slight). Besides those killed and wounded, 12 are missing, and Surg. N. F. Graham and 8 others were left in charge of the hospital, on the battle-field. Those reported missing are believed to have straggled from the ranks and remained at the hospital. None were captured.

The conduct of all the officers and nearly all the men was so excellent that it seems invidious to particularize. Yet I cannot forbear mentioning the coolness and soldierly bearing of Maj. E. M. Carey, to whose efforts in rallying the regiment we were so much indebted. Also the gallantry and promptness of Lieut. James H. Palmer, acting adjutant, who was severely, perhaps mortally, wounded by a shot through the left lung.

The limits of this report forbid the mention of any considerable number of our brave non-commissioned officers and privates. Yet the fearless bearing of Sergt. Maj. John A. Snyder and Color Sergt. Lemuel H. McMichael demand especial notice. At some future time I shall ask permission to make honorable mention of many others.

May 10, supported batteries during the heavy shelling at New River bridge, crossed the New River at Pepper's Ferry, and moved two miles up the right bank to the railroad, drove off a few cavalry and burned one bridge of two spans (forty feet each), two bridges

of fifty feet span (each), all the culverts and crossings on four miles of road, one water-tank and pump, from 500 to 1,000 cords of wood, also one large locomotive engine (Henry Davis), and one stationary engine, with wood-saw, &c.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. HINES,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. WILLIAM B. NESBITT,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Dept. of West Va.

No. 8.

Report of Col. John A. Turley, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, of engagement on Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmish at New River Bridge.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFTY.,
Meadow Bluff, May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor most respectfully to make the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the engagement on the 9th instant near Dublin Depot, on Virginia and Tennessee Railroad:

The regiment, composing a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Department of West Virginia, left Fayetteville, W. Va., May 3, 1864, and after six days' march encamped at Poplar Hill, ten miles north of Dublin Depot, on the evening of the 8th of May.

On the morning of the 9th instant the regiment marched over Cloyd's Mountain to the left of the road, to get a position on the right and rear of the enemy's works. After arriving at the foot of the mountain and crossing a small creek, I received your order to form column of division in mass, in rear of the Twelfth Ohio, which order I obeyed, marching by the flanks of divisions through dense woods a short distance to a small piece of open ground, at which point heavy firing was heard immediately in our front, the Twelfth Ohio having engaged the enemy not 300 yards distant. I immediately changed direction by the flank and deployed my regiment so as to form a second line in rear of that regiment; moving forward to the top of the hill I met that regiment falling back under a murderous fire of grape and canister and musketry. I gave the order to lie down and await the enemy, who were pushing forward with a yell. When at short range the regiment commenced firing and drove the enemy back in disorder to their temporary works. The regiment was then moved by me on double-quick down to the foot of the hill, at which point I ordered the regiment to fix bayonets, and charging up the hill, the enemy hastily left their works and fled across the hill to another work in front of the Ninth Virginia Infantry. Changing the direction to the right, so as to bring the regiment on the brow of the hill, I had a cross-fire upon them in rear of the work, in front of the Ninth Virginia on my right. This work was gallantly cleared by the Ninth Virginia, and the enemy were soon running in disorder. I again changed direction to the left and kept steadily moving forward, capturing prisoners and occasionally firing at the retreating foe. The men being very much exhausted from their long and tedious march, were unable to overtake the

main force of the enemy, the day being very warm. We moved as hastily as possible in the direction of Dublin Depot, it being the point to which the enemy was retreating, and arriving on the hill, one-half a mile distant, we discovered the enemy hastily leaving in the direction of the railroad bridge across New River. By your order the brigade encamped at Dublin that night.

Next morning we moved to the bridge, from which the enemy were driven by our artillery, and the bridge destroyed, from which point we marched to this place by way of Blacksburg, Union, Salt [Sulphur Springs], and Blue Sulphur Springs, arriving here on the 19th instant, the command much exhausted from hard marching and short rations, but in good spirits.

In the fight at Cloyd's Mountain allow me to say that I believe every officer and soldier of the Ninety-first Ohio did his whole duty nobly and gallantly.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Coates, Major Cadot, Adjutant Findley, and Lieutenant Crossland, regimental quartermaster, as also my sergeant-major, J. H. Moore, and orderly, William Falwell, who rendered me much aid, I must express my thanks for their hearty co-operation and gallant bearing on the field.

In the engagement of the 9th and 10th the regiment lost 1 captain and 1 corporal killed, 25 wounded, and 2 missing. Before entering the fight Companies B and K were detached by you to act as a guard to prevent straggling, &c.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. TURLEY,
Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. W. B. NESBITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 9.

Report of Col. Isaac H. Duval, Ninth West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

HDQRS. NINTH REGT. VIRGINIA VOL. INFANTRY,
Meadow Bluff, May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the Ninth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry in the action of Cloyd's Mountain on the 9th instant:

In compliance with an order from the colonel commanding brigade, my position was the right of the second line of battle, in rear of the Fourteenth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and after waiting a reasonable length of time for the Fourteenth Regiment to get in position, I filed in and took my position, my right resting near the open ground on my right. The woods being very dense, I threw forward my skirmishers, who soon engaged those of the enemy, driving them before us. I soon became convinced that the Fourteenth Regiment was not in my front, and also that I was separated from the brigade. Halted and sent officer to communicate with colonel commanding. The Fourteenth Virginia Regiment soon came up in my rear, passed to the front, and engaged the enemy, my regiment supporting some seventy-five yards in rear. The enemy, being strongly posted and well pro-

tected by barricades made of rails, poured a murderous fire into the Fourteenth Regiment and compelled them to retire. I then received the order to forward, and, being convinced that nothing short of a desperate charge would carry the works, I ordered my officers to the front and moved forward under a very destructive and murderous fire. Had to advance thus for about 150 yards, and when within a few yards of the works ordered a charge and carried the works. Many of my men were bayoneted in crossing over. We clubbed muskets, and soon dislodged and drove them from their stronghold. We captured 2 pieces of artillery, many prisoners, and 1 flag. Having exhausted my ammunition, halted for the purpose of collecting ammunition from the dead and wounded, the enemy being then in full retreat. Spending but a few minutes in collecting ammunition, joined our brigade and pursued the retreating enemy to Dublin Depot, where we halted for the night. Next morning moved with the command to the railroad bridge across New River, which was soon destroyed by our forces, the artillery only being engaged.

I am proud to add that the officers and men of my regiment behaved with great coolness and bravery, and deserve great praise for their gallant conduct. I am truly sorry to add my losses are very great, being 45 killed, 126 wounded, and 15 missing; total, 186.

I herewith send complete list of my casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. H. DUVAL,
Colonel Ninth Regiment Virginia Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. W. B. NESBITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Daniel D. Johnson, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH WEST VIRGINIA VOL. INFTY.,
Meadow Bluff, May 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourteenth Virginia Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Cloyd's Mountain on the 9th instant:

Early on the morning of the 9th the entire division moved from its encampment of the previous night, the Second Brigade in the advance and the Fourteenth Virginia at the head of the column. We had advanced about a mile when the column was halted. I here received orders to turn to the left, proceed up a hollow about a mile, turn to the right, and ascend the mountain. I arrived on the top of the mountain with the regiment at about 8.30 a. m. and was halted until the entire brigade came up. I was then ordered to descend the eastern slope of the mountain. Companies A and F, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Taggart, were pushed forward as an advance guard. Arriving at the foot of the mountain I was again halted, while Lieutenant-Colonel Taggart [advanced] with the two companies deployed as skirmishers to ascertain the position of

* Embodied in table, p. 14.

the enemy. We again moved cautiously forward, crossing Back Creek, turned to the right, and proceeded along a low ridge some 250 yards, filed to the right, and formed line of battle. I then changed front forward on third company and halted in a deep ravine, the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry forming upon my left and the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry forming in the rear of the Twelfth. I then received orders to advance and moved forward through a dense wood and thick underbrush, crossed a fence and a road, both running parallel to our line of battle. I pushed forward about 200 yards, and halted about thirty yards in the rear of the Ninth Virginia Infantry, and communicated with Colonel Duval and learned that I must pass him. I at once ordered an advance past the Ninth, and held the crest of the hill, where Companies A and F were deployed as skirmishers and hotly engaging the enemy. As we reached the crest of the hill the entire regiment discharged a volley at the rebels, who were stationed behind a rail fence in the ravine before us. The regiment slightly wavered here, but was promptly rallied by its officers. I here received orders to push forward and engage the enemy with the assurance that I would be promptly supported. I at once ordered the regiment forward. The rebels, unable to withstand our fire, fell back rapidly to their main work of defense, which was a line of breast-works constructed of logs and fence rails and situated on the crest of the hill about 175 yards in front of our line and commanded the entire space between the two lines. The regiment advanced steadily to within twenty yards of the rebel position, where it halted and discharged a continuous and steady fire upon the works which secreted the foe. I could distinctly see a sheet of flames issuing from the rebel works, but could not see a single rebel, so completely were they protected by their defenses. I repeatedly gave the order to charge upon the works but the roar of musketry was so loud that I could not be heard, and being completely exhausted myself by excessive exertions, the major being wounded and the lieutenant-colonel exhausted and so hoarse that he could scarcely speak, from his extreme exertions with the line of skirmishers, I could not communicate my orders along the line. The regiment fought bravely and determinedly in this position for half an hour, when the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry gave way upon our left and the rebels advancing exposed my left to an enfilading fire, compelling me to give the order to retire, which I did very reluctantly. But before I gave this order I looked over the entire field in our rear to see if any efforts were being made to supply the place of the Twelfth or to communicate with me as to what should be done. I saw none and deeply regretted that I was compelled to exercise my own judgment at this critical moment, especially as I was entirely ignorant of the position and strength of the enemy, except immediately in my front, and also ignorant of the results of the engagement at other points upon the field. I dreaded a retrograde movement as the regiment was under fire for the first time. I feared it would retire too precipitately. I gave the order, and as I anticipated the regiment retired rather hastily, falling back behind the crest of the hill where the fighting first began. The officers and men being completely exhausted and very thirsty, it was with considerable difficulty that I succeeded in reforming the regiment, when I again moved forward. The rebels had been completely routed and were in full retreat toward Dublin. Re-enforcements reaching the

rebels they made another stand and my regiment was ordered to the front in double-quick time, but before we arrived on the ground the rebels had again retired and offered no further resistance that day. We marched through Dublin and bivouacked for the night.

The casualties in this regiment during the engagement are as follows: Killed, 13; wounded, 62; total, 75.*

All of which I very respectfully submit.

D. D. JOHNSON,
Colonel.

Lieut. W. B. NESBITT,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Dept. of W. Va.

P. S.—Two or three enlisted men were wounded in a skirmish on the 12th instant.

No. 11.

Report of Col. Horatio G. Sickel, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, CROOK'S DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from division headquarters of May 19, 1864, I have the honor to report:

The Third Brigade (infantry), composed of the Third and Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves and Eleventh and Fifteenth Regiments West Virginia Volunteers, broke camp at Brownstown, Kanawha County, W. Va., April 30, 1864, and proceeded up the Kanawha River toward the Great Falls, making two marches to Montgomery's Ferry, bivouacking for the night at Paint Creek; reached the ferry at 3 p. m. May 1. Nothing of note transpired.

May 2, in accordance with previous orders, the brigade resumed its march at 7 a. m. on the road leading from Montgomery's Ferry to Fayetteville, in Fayette County, reaching and encamping at the latter place at 3.30 p. m. A heavy rain-storm prevailed during the afternoon, making the roads very muddy, and rendering the march most fatiguing. Nothing further of interest transpired.

The augmentation of General Crook's infantry here took place to three brigades, the whole taking up the line of march, at 6.30 a. m. on the 3d instant, southward, on the road leading to Raleigh Court-House, in Raleigh County, the Third Brigade, in column, preceded by the Second Brigade (Colonel White's) and the First Kentucky Battery, Captain Glassie, bivouacking for the night on upper Loup Creek. Nothing of interest took place during the march.

May 4, resumed march at 5 a. m., the Third Brigade in the advance; halted thirty minutes for dinner, and went into camp at 3 p. m., on Piney Creek, five miles southwest of Raleigh Court-House. Nothing worthy of interest transpired during this day's march.

May 5, resumed march at 4.30 a. m., third Brigade, train and rear guard, posted in the following order: Third and Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves in advance of train, Fifteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry distributed at intervals through the train, Eleventh Virginia rear guard. The train parked and the brigade encamped at

* But see revised statement, p. 14.

5.30 p. m. on Camp Creek without accident. Some delay, however, was experienced during the march by obstacles in the road, which were promptly removed by the pioneer corps. No other object of note came to my notice.

May 6, resumed march at daylight, advancing on the road toward Princeton Court-House, Mercer County, Third Brigade second in the column, preceded by Colonel White's brigade and Captain Glassie's battery. Skirmishing was kept up all day between the advance guard and the enemy's pickets, who were driven back upon their works at Princeton Court-House, and subsequently routed by Colonel White's command. The Third Brigade took no part in the skirmish. Encamped for the night near the enemy's works at Princeton.

May 7, resumed march at daylight, Third Brigade in advance. Considerable skirmishing was kept up all day between the retiring enemy and our advance guard, without casualty on our side. Col. R. H. Woolworth, by direction of the general commanding, made a detour to the left of Rocky Gap, on Walker's Mountain, flanking the enemy, who was posted on a strong position south of the mountain, and commanding the gap. The enemy, however, perceived the movement in time to escape capture by hastily retiring south on the Dublin road. The movement was executed by Colonel Woolworth in good style and without loss. The brigade encamped at 4 p. m. south of Rocky Gap.

May 8, Third Brigade, train and rear guard, posted in the following order: Fifteenth Regiment Virginia in advance of train, Third and Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves distributed along the train, the Eleventh Virginia, with one section of Captain Glassie's battery, brought up the rear. Some skirmishing occurred during this day's march between bushwhackers concealed in the surrounding hills and our train guard, in which the Third Pennsylvania Reserves killed a Captain Harman, the commander of a notorious gang of bushwhackers frequenting Walker's and Brush Mountains. His commission, muster and pay rolls, and arms fell into our hands. No casualties on our side. We encamped at 8 p. m. on Back Creek, Brush Mountain, Dublin road.

May 9, column put in motion at 5 a. m., Colonel White's command in the advance, the Third Brigade second in line. Upon reaching the base of Cloyd's Mountain, the Third Pennsylvania Reserves and Eleventh Virginia Volunteers were temporarily detached from the brigade and directed to cross the mountain left of the Dublin road, supporting Colonel White's brigade, which had advanced in that direction. The Fifteenth Virginia and Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves advanced steadily up the mountain on the Dublin road until near the summit, when the advance was met by a shower of musketry from the enemy, who had two companies of infantry posted on an eminence commanding the road. I immediately dispatched Captain Egan, of the Fifteenth Regiment Virginia, with his company to the right, up a small gorge, to gain their rear, while myself with the Fifteenth Virginia climbed a steep bluff to our right, and gained the road on the left of their position. The enemy, perceiving the movement, beat a hasty retreat down the south slope of the mountain and gained their works, situated behind a deep stream passing through the clearing at the base of the mountain. By this movement we intercepted a courier riding a very fine horse, whom we made prisoner, and severely wounded 2 others. Our loss was 1 man severely wounded.

Having thus gained the summit, I deployed two companies to the right and left of the road and began our descent southward, after driving in their skirmishers, and proceeded forward to within about 600 paces of the clearing and base of the mountain. We were here met by a fearful fire of shell and spherical case-shot from the enemy's batteries. The column was immediately halted and the troops placed under cover of woods. We were here joined by the commanding general, the Third Pennsylvania Reserves and Eleventh Virginia Regiment, who had accompanied Colonel White's command up the north slope of the mountain. Some time was occupied in reconnoitering the enemy's position and awaiting the arrival of Colonel White's command on the extreme left. At 11 a. m. the brigade was placed in order of battle as follows: First, Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, with six companies of the Fifteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry on the extreme right, covering a gorge in the mountain and commanding the only approach to our right and rear; Major Wells, with four companies of the same regiment, on right of the Dublin road, in line, facing south; the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, Col. D. Frost, commanding, on the Dublin road, facing south, with the Third and Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves on his left, directly opposite the enemy's works. About 12 m. the brigade was ordered to advance upon the enemy's works, which was done in a most satisfactory manner under the most galling artillery and musketry fire I have ever witnessed. Notwithstanding, our line moved steadily on, engaging the enemy in his works, completely routing him, capturing many prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery and a large number of small-arms, together with a considerable amount of ammunition, camp and garrison equipage, &c.

For further details I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of the regimental commanders, which will be found very complete and instructive.

In this engagement a number of valuable officers were killed and wounded. Among the number killed is Col. R. H. Woolworth, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, a brave and accomplished officer, in whose death the country has sustained a serious loss. Among those seriously wounded, are Capt. J. Lenhart, jr., of the Third Pennsylvania Reserves, at the time commanding the regiment, and Lieut. J. H. McLaughlin, adjutant of the Eleventh Virginia Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp on my staff.

The annexed table* of casualties exhibits fully the number of killed, wounded, and missing, and nature of their wounds.

The brigade was again put in motion and ordered to pursue the retiring enemy, who was hastily retreating on the Dublin road southward. The pursuit was kept up with some skirmishing through Dublin and one mile beyond the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, when it was ascertained that the enemy had left our front, and the brigade was ordered into camp one-half mile north of the village. A large amount of commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance stores here fell into our hands.

May 10, marched at 5 a. m., following the railroad southward about two and a half miles, when we took the road toward Pepper's Ferry, on New River, Pulaski County, leaving the railroad to our right. We proceeded in a southeasterly direction about three miles, and filing to the right through a dense woods, came upon New River

*Not found: but see tabulation from nominal list, p. 14.

bridge, where the enemy was found posted behind formidable works of earth. My advance guard, consisting of Captain Meyers' company, Eleventh Regiment Virginia Infantry, and Captain Egan's company, of the Fifteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, soon drove in their outposts, when our artillery was brought into position. A fierce artillery engagement ensued, our forces driving the enemy at every point. The Third Brigade was posted in the following order: First, Company B of the Eleventh Virginia and Company B of the Fifteenth Virginia Regiments were thrown forward as skirmishers, who advanced to the bridge and fired it; one company of the Eleventh Virginia and two of the Fifteenth Virginia, supporting a section of McMullin's battery west of the railroad, the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, supporting battery east of the railroad, one company of the Eleventh Virginia, and seven companies of the Fifteenth Virginia, with the Third Pennsylvania Reserves, parallel with the river. At 11.30 a. m. the line was ordered to the river bank, which was done in a most satisfactory manner, driving the enemy from his position; two large siege guns, a new caisson, a large amount of ammunition and commissary stores falling into our hands, all of which were destroyed for want of transportation. Our casualties in this engagement consisted of 2 commissioned officers wounded, 3 enlisted men killed, and 10 wounded. At 1 p. m. we marched to Pepper's Ferry, crossed New River, and encamped for the night.

May 11, march resumed at 5 a. m. on the road toward Blacksburg, Montgomery County, Third Brigade, train and rear guard, encamped at 12 m. at Blacksburg. A drenching rain prevailed all the morning.

May 12, resumed march at 5 a. m. toward Newport, in Greenbrier County, and Salt Pond Mountain road, Third Brigade second in column, Colonel White's brigade in the advance; skirmishing kept up all the morning. In crossing Walker's Mountain, near Newport, a small force of the enemy, commanded by Colonel French, was discovered on our left, commanding the road at the base of the mountain near the village of Newport. By direction of the general commanding I moved my brigade to the left of the road, passing through a deep ravine, with a view of gaining their right and rear. As we approached their lines, my skirmishers fired one volley on them, when they broke to the rear, retreating on the New River Narrows road. Their knapsacks, blankets, camp and garrison equipage, with a considerable amount of commissary stores, fell into our hands, all of which were destroyed by my troops. The Eleventh Regiment Virginia Volunteers was posted in a strong position on the Narrows road about a half mile from the village, to guard against any attack on our trains. They remained in that position until the wagons had all passed the junction of the two roads, when they followed as a rear guard to camp on Salt Pond Mountain, where we bivouacked for the night. A heavy rain-storm prevailed the greater part of the day. No casualties.

May 13, resumed march at 4.30 a. m. on the road toward Union, Third Brigade in the advance. At 11 a. m., while ascending the south slope of Peter's Mountain, we came upon the enemy's provision train, and one brass 12-pounder piece of artillery, guarded by a small escort, which, after a sharp skirmish with our advance guard, retreated, leaving in our hands 1 piece of artillery, 11 wagons and ambulances, some commissary stores, and a large amount of ammunition, together with a quantity of artificers' tools, which were destroyed. I directed Colonel Frost, with the Eleventh Vir-

ginia Regiment, to follow the enemy over the mountain and to hold the road at the north base, which was duly executed by that talented and efficient officer. The brigade encamped at the foot of Peter's Mountain, on Salt Sulphur Springs road, at 5.30 p. m.

May 14, morning very stormy; march resumed at 12 m. toward Union, bivouacking for the night on Indian Creek. Nothing worthy of note transpired.

May 15, resumed march at 5 a. m. on road leading to Union. Nothing of special note transpired during the march. The brigade encamped at 11 a. m., one mile southeast of Union, Monroe County.

May 16, resumed march at 8 a. m. on road toward Alderson's Ferry, Greenbrier River, crossed Swope's Knob and encamped at 4 p. m. on the south bank of Greenbrier River, near Alderson's Ferry.

Owing to the high state of the river and limited means of ferrying the Third Brigade did not reach the north bank of the river until 2 p. m., May 18, when it resumed its march at 3 p. m. toward Meadow Bluff, bivouacking for the night on Muddy Creek, near Palestine, Greenbrier County. Nothing of interest transpired.

May 19, resumed march at 6 a. m. on the Blue Sulphur Springs road, the Third Brigade, train and rear guard. Nothing of interest transpired except the loss of a gun carriage of one of the captured pieces, which occurred from carelessness on the part of the driver allowing it to run on the side of a precipice. The brigade encamped at Meadow Bluff at 1 p. m., men and animals much exhausted for want of proper food, and from the excessively muddy condition of the roads, having made a march of 247 miles in twenty days.

I am happy to be able to congratulate the commanding general and the country at large upon the unbounded success of the expedition. In no respect, to my knowledge, has he failed to accomplish all the objects for which the expedition was designed and fitted out. We have whipped the enemy at all points, capturing and destroying immense amounts of commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance stores, together with depots, store-houses, and barracks, about seventeen miles of railroad, several bridges, trestle-works, &c., among the most important of which is the New River railroad bridge, near Central Depot, Montgomery County, Va.

The following will exhibit the amount and kind of property captured and taken up by the officers of my staff and properly accounted for by Lieut. Edward F. Brother, acting assistant quartermaster:

Horses		30
Mules		4
Total		34
Corn	bushels	120
Rye	do	10
Oats	do	5
Total	do	135
Hay	tons	10
Tobacco	pounds	700

Taken up by Lieutenant Boyer, acting commissary of subsistence:

Young beef-cattle	head	45
Oxen	do	2
Total	do	47

Wheat	bushels..	50
Corn	do....	10
Total	do....	60
Potatoes	bushels..	50
Dried apples	do....	3
Bacon	pounds.	130
Flour	barrels..	3
Tobacco	pounds..	100

Taken up by Capt. Andrew Riddel, provost-marshal of the Third Brigade infantry, the following articles, which have been accounted for:

Destroyed:		
Fire-arms of all kinds		630
Ammunition	rounds..	60,000
Artificers' tools	chests..	4
Wagons	number..	14
Harness	sets..	12
Uniform coats		70
Uniform trousers		32
Blankets, various kinds		320
Knapsacks		1,200
Gun carriage		1
Caissons		2

I beg, in conclusion, to present to favorable notice of the general commanding the names of the following officers, who particularly distinguished themselves in the battles by their courage and coolness, and to whom my thanks are justly due: First, Col. D. Frost, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteers; second, Lieut. Col. T. F. B. Tapper, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves; third, William H. Davis, surgeon Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves; fourth, Major Wells, Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteers; fifth, Capt. J. Lenhart, jr., Third Pennsylvania Reserves; sixth, Lieut. C. Walter Kirby, acting assistant inspector-general on my staff, who rendered me most valuable service on the battle-field; Capt. Andrew Riddel, acting provost-marshal for this brigade; and, lastly, but not least, my faithful and efficient acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. H. S. Jones, who has stood by my side in many battles, and who displayed upon the present occasion his usual courage and ability on the field.

I am happy to be able to say that the conduct of the officers and men of the brigade was unexceptionally good, and deserves the thanks and commendations of the nation.

I am, captain, with great respect.

H. G. SICKEL.
Colonel Third Pennsylvania Reserves, Comdg. Third Brig.

Capt. JAMES L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. Robert Johnson, Third Pennsylvania Reserves.

HDQRS. THIRD REGT. PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS,
Meadow Bluff, Va., May 20, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters of May 19, 1864, I most respectfully submit the following report of

the part taken by the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps in the recent marches and battles:

We broke camp at Brownstown on the 30th of April at 5 a. m.; marched to Paint Creek. Nothing of importance occurred during the march.

On the 1st of May, in accordance with orders, we marched to Montgomery's Ferry, arriving at that place about 3 p. m., and encamped for the night. Nothing worthy of note transpired.

On the 2d instant we took up the march across Cotton Ridge Mountain to Fayetteville. A heavy rain-storm came up in the afternoon which made the marching very hard and fatiguing.

On the 3d instant we left Fayetteville and marched to Kelton's farm, nothing of interest occurring.

On the 4th, and in accordance with previous orders, we took the advance, throwing two companies, A and B, forward as skirmishers. Passed through Raleigh 11 a. m. and arrived at Pine Hill about 4.30 p. m., where we encamped for the night. The march was through a continuous wood, crossing two large streams. Nothing of importance occurred.

On the 5th we were ordered to take the rear as wagon guard. The day was very warm, and from some unknown reason the woods on either side of the road was fired, which at times made it quite suffocating and endangered the train. In a narrow pass one of the teams broke a tongue, which caused great delay, keeping us on the road from 7 a. m. until 12 midnight. The men were very much exhausted from the heat and smoke.

We started again on the 6th, at 4 a. m., crossing the Blue Stone River. The day was clear and hot, telling severely on the men, but upon arriving at Princeton the sight of the abandoned rebel fortifications seemed to inspire them with new life. Encamped for the night.

On the 7th left Princeton at 4.30 a. m. Companies A and B were thrown in the advance as skirmishers. We skirmished with the enemy more or less all day. No loss of life was sustained by either side. Crossed Black Oak and East River Mountain, also East River. Passed through Rocky Gap unmolested, and encamped on the banks of Wolf Creek about 6 p. m.

On Sunday, the 8th, we were again detailed as wagon guard. Crossed Brush Mountain. On the north side of the mountain the train was fired into by a band of guerrillas; my men promptly returned the fire and drove the enemy from his hiding-place. Capt. William N. Harman, a notorious bushwhacker, was killed. The ball entered the right side above the hip and came out of the left breast. The march was very long and tiresome, making twenty-seven miles and arriving in camp about 10 p. m.

On Monday, 9th instant, we started again at 5 a. m. Marched but a few miles when the enemy were discovered well posted. My regiment was marched by the flank a short distance along the foot of Cloyd's Mountain, filed to the right, and ascended the mountain. After gaining the summit we made a right oblique movement to the road, following the road a short distance by the flank, then took the woods again, and on arriving near the south base deployed in line of battle on the left flank of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. About 11 a. m. we were ordered to advance and engage the enemy. As we emerged from the woods into the open ground we received a terrific volley of canister. The regiment

advanced steadily across the open ground for about 200 yards under a galling fire of grape and canister. My men delivered several volleys, but the distance was too great to be very effective. A temporary panic occurred, but was checked by the exertions of the officers. The color bearer was shot down, but the colors were picked up by one of the men and borne across the field. Seeing it impossible to advance directly on the front, I ordered a left oblique movement so as to gain the protection of the hill on the right of the enemy's artillery, thus bringing us within rifle range of their works. At the first waver of the enemy I advanced, and my colors were among the first to enter the works of the enemy. Capt. Jacob Lenhart was in command of th regiment, but was severely wounded through the shoulder early in the action, when the command devolved on me. The loss of the regiment in crossing the clearing was 5 commissioned officers and 32 enlisted men wounded and 2 enlisted men killed. (It may be well to say here that the regiment only numbered about 300 rank and file.) After gaining the works I halted a few moments to collect the men, who were somewhat scattered (as they necessarily must, owing to the ground over which we passed), and then pushed forward, but after marching about two miles I was ordered back by the general commanding division to take charge of the battle-field. Upon arriving on the field I formed the regiment into squads, under charge of commissioned officers, to collect the dead and wounded, also the arms; but it is impossible to give with any degree of accuracy the number of either as the friends of those who had fallen were attending to them in person. We were busy until dark and every effort made to discharge the duty faithfully. Two brass pieces of artillery (12-pounder Napoleon guns) and about 300 stand of small-arms were taken from the field and sent forward; five caissons and about 100 stand of small arms were destroyed for want of transportation. At dark the ambulances were loaded with the wounded that could be moved and sent to Dublin Depot. I formed the rear guard, bringing with me the 52 prisoners which were turned over to the provost-marshal. We arrived at the depot about midnight and laid over until daylight.

On the 10th we started at 5 a. m., marching along the railroad for some miles. Upon arriving near New River we were marched by the flank into the woods on the right of the road, where we received a severe shell fire. The column halted; I brought the regiment to the front to get orders and while absent 1 enlisted man was killed, 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men were wounded. Lieutenant Gleim, acting adjutant, seeing that the fire was enfilading, ordered the regiment to change front forward on first company, which was executed in good order, thus escaping a terrible fire and greatly saving many lives. About 11 a. m. I was ordered to take the regiment to the bank of the river on the left of the Fifteenth Virginia Infantry, to drive the sharpshooters from the opposite bank and burn the bridge. Several shots were fired, but we soon accomplished our mission. After the bridge had fallen we took up our march to Pepper's Ferry, where we lay all night.

On the 11th we crossed the river and marched to Blacksburg; a heavy rain-storm came on which made the marching very bad. After arriving in camp Companies I, C, and H were sent on picket, Captain La Rue, commanding Company I, learning that a band of guerrillas were in close proximity to his post, deployed his men as

skirmishers to drive them from the mountain. In so doing 2 of his men were captured, but by great exertion he recaptured them, together with 9 horses, from the enemy, which were turned over to the proper authority. Thus ended the day without further trouble.

12th, left Blacksburg, passing through Newport. Beyond the town we were marched by the flank on the left of the road and deployed in line of battle; passed the camp of a company of guerrillas; passed over a miserable road and through a drenching rain. Encamped on the summit of Salt Pond Mountain. The march was very hard and fatiguing.

On the 13th took up line of march again, passing a train of wagons and one piece of artillery that had been abandoned by the enemy.

On the 14th started about 12 noon as wagon guard. Crossed Big Stony Creek and Peter's and Wiseman's Mountains; the roads were very bad. Arrived in camp at dark.

On the 15th continued as wagon guard, passing Iodine Springs; arrived at Union at 2 p. m. and encamped beyond the town.

16th, started at 8 a. m.; crossed Little Flat Top Mountain and encamped about one mile from Alderson's Ferry, on the Greenbrier River.

17th, laid in camp all day.

18th, crossed Greenbrier River, marched about four miles and encamped for the night.

19th, was rear guard; crossed Little Sewell Mountain, passing Blue Sulphur Springs, and arrived at this place (Meadow Bluff) about 3 p. m. The day was very hot, many of the men giving out from exhaustion.

Herewith you will find a list of casualties in the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps in the battles of the 9th and 10th instant.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT JOHNSON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Col. H. G. SICKEL,
Commanding Third Brigade.]

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas F. B. Tapper, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS,
Meadow Bluff, W. Va., May 20, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward you the official report of the part taken by the Fourth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, during the late raid from the 30th day of April, 1864, to the 19th day of May, 1864:

On the 30th day of April, 1864, the Fourth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, commanded by Col. R. H. Woolworth, left Camp Piatt, Kanawha County, W. Va., and took up the line of march for active campaign in the western part of Vir

*Embodied in table, p. 14.

ginia. After a long and wearisome march of fourteen miles, we arrived at Paint Creek, where we encamped for the night. Nothing of interest occurred on the march.

May 1, left camp at 7 o'clock and marched up the river road to the Great Falls, where we encamped for the night at 4.30 p. m.; distance sixteen miles.

May 2, left camp at 7 o'clock and crossed Cotton Hill, arriving at Fayette at 3 o'clock. Nothing of importance occurred.

May 3, left camp at 7 o'clock and marched fourteen miles, and encamped at 1 o'clock on Kelton's farm.

May 4, left camp at 6.30 o'clock and reached Raleigh about 11 a. m.; crossed Piney Creek at 12 o'clock and encamped about 1 o'clock; distance seventeen miles.

May 5, left camp at 5.30 o'clock and passed over Great Flat Mountain, and encamped about 6 o'clock; distance twenty-two miles.

May 6, left camp at 5 o'clock and passed over several mountains and Blue Stone River, and encamped at Princeton about 2 o'clock, the rebels having possession previous to our arrival, but retreated after firing a few rounds on our advance.

May 7, left camp at 4.30 o'clock and marched within one mile of Rocky Gap, where we halted for dinner. The regiment was ordered to flank Rocky Gap. The order was given to advance after the knapsacks were unslung. After fording Wolf Creek we met the rebel pickets. Company A was deployed as skirmishers and drove the rebel pickets into Rocky Gap. The regiment forded Wolf Creek the second time, the water being knee-deep, and passed the ravine about one mile, and then crossed a small mountain, also a clear field to the foot of Wolf Creek Mountain. The regiment then crossed over Wolf Creek Mountain, which was 1,400 feet high, the men and officers displaying great courage in crossing the latter, which was very rugged. The regiment was five hours crossing and reached the opposite side about 6 p. m., where we bivouacked for the night.

May 8, left camp at Rocky Gap about 7 o'clock, our position for the day being wagon guards; some bushwhacking. Marched twenty-five miles, and encamped for the night at 9 o'clock.

May 9, left camp at 5 o'clock, and as we approached the gap, the rebel skirmishers fired on our advance. The regiment was ordered up the mountain to flank the road, which they did in a satisfactory manner. We passed cautiously along the road about two miles, when the rebels opened an artillery fire upon us, wounding one man. We then marched by the left flank through the woods, and formed in line of battle. The orders were given to advance as soon as we reached the open field. The rebels opened a heavy fire of grape and canister, which threw the regiment into confusion, killing Colonel Woolworth and severely wounding one of the color bearers, which was picked up by Sergt. C. W. Whiteman, of Company G, who was instantly killed, but the colors were again raised triumphantly, pierced with eight shots in the old one, and nine in the new. Lieutenant-Colonel Tapper then assumed command, and was ordered by Col. H. G. Sickel, commanding Third Brigade, to advance up the hill on the right to flank the rebels' left. In doing so a large number of prisoners were captured, and the enemy put to flight, for which, I think, great praise is due Colonel Sickel, commanding brigade, for his good judgment in flanking the enemy's left. The regiment continued advancing upon Dublin Depot, which we reached

about 4 o'clock, and then fell back one-half mile and encamped for the night. Meanwhile part of the regiment was ordered back to the battle-field to collect small-arms, and assist the wounded.

May 10, left camp at 6 o'clock, the regiment being on the advance; marched down the railroad within a few hundred yards of the river, when the rebels opened a terrific artillery fire upon us, but was soon silenced by our batteries. Lieutenant-Colonel Tapper was ordered by Col. H. G. Sickel, commanding brigade, to support a section of Sims' [McMullin's] (Ohio) battery, which was in position on a hill opposite the bridge. The bridge was burned, the rebels routed, and a complete victory achieved. The brigade was again put in motion, the Fourth being on the advance, and marched up to Pepper's Ferry, where we crossed and encamped for the night on the bank of New River.

May 11, left camp at 6 o'clock. Marched nine miles, arrived at Blacksburg, and encamped for the night.

May 12, left camp at Blacksburg about 5 o'clock; passed through Newport, our brigade making a flank movement; came upon the camp of the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry (rebel), but they left in a hurry, leaving camp and garrison equipage behind. We then passed over Salt Lake Mountain, and encamped in the wilderness for the night.

May 13, left camp and marched fifteen miles, and captured a wagon train of 15 wagons and 1 piece of artillery, and encamped within eight miles of Union.

May 14, left camp and marched five miles—the roads were very bad—and encamped for the night.

May 15, left camp at 6 o'clock, passed through Salt Sulphur Springs at 10 o'clock, and through Union at 11.30 o'clock, and encamped at 2 o'clock; distance marched, six miles. Regiment guarding wagon train.

May 16, left camp at 7 o'clock, and marched thirteen miles, and encamped near Greenbrier River.

May 17, remained in camp near the river all day.

May 18, crossed the Greenbrier River, and marched four miles; encamped for the night.

May 19, left camp at 7 o'clock, and arrived at Meadow Bluff at 3 o'clock; marched fourteen miles; passed through Blue Sulphur Springs.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. B. TAPPER,

Lieut. Col. Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, Comdg. Regt.

Col. H. G. SICKEL, *Commanding Third Brigade.*

No. 14.

Report of Col. Daniel Frost, Eleventh West Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH WEST VIRGINIA INFTY. VOLS.,
Meadow Bluff, W. Va., May 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of marches and services performed by my regiment:

Arrived at Camp Piatt Monday, 24th April, and brigaded with the Third and Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves and Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteers, under command of Col. H. G. Sickel, Third Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry.

Marched for Montgomery's Ferry on Saturday, 30th April, with six companies, to wit, B, C, D, G, I, and K, and camped for the night at Clifton, on the farm of Mrs. Susan Norris.

May 1, marched at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Montgomery's Ferry at 4 p. m.

May 2, marched for Fayetteville, arriving at 2 p. m.

May 3, marched to Loup Creek.

May 4, marched through Raleigh Court-House to camp on Piney Creek.

May 5, marched to Camp Creek, Mercer County, twenty-two miles.

May 6, marched to Princeton, Mercer County.

May 7, the Third Brigade in advance, and Company G, of the Eleventh Regiment, deployed as skirmishers in the advance guard, marched to Rocky Gap, Bland County.

May 8, marched to Walker's Creek, Pulaski County, sixteen miles from Dublin Depot.

May 9 (Monday), left Walker's Creek, and arriving at Cloyd's Mountain our regiment was marched to the left of the road, through the woods, over the mountain. About 9 a. m. the enemy opened upon us from his works at the foot of the mountain with his artillery. Formed line of battle in the woods and ordered to advance upon the enemy's left center. The regiment emerged from the woods under severe fire of musketry, grape, shell, and canister. We charged across the meadow in front of the enemy's works, firing several volleys upon them. Our regiment was the first in the left defenses of the enemy. Upon the retiring of the rebel forces we pursued, and arriving at Dublin Depot encamped for the night. Our losses in this engagement were George W. Prunty, private, Company D, killed, and 9 wounded. Lieut. and Adjt. John H. McLaughlin, serving at the time as aide-de-camp on the staff of Colonel Sickel, commanding brigade, was severely wounded in the left side and shoulder by a shell, and was left in hospital at Cloyd's farm.

On the 10th marched at 5 a. m. and engaged the enemy at New River bridge, Company B of our regiment deployed as advance skirmishers. Three companies were left at Dublin Depot as pickets, and Company C ordered to the support of a battery on the right of the railroad. I was ordered to assume command of the Fifteenth Regiment and the remaining company of my regiment, with which I advanced to the river below the bridge and fired several volleys into the retreating enemy. Upon retreat of the enemy, Company B, Captain Meyers, of the Eleventh, and Company B, of the Fifteenth, Captain Egan, advanced to the bridge. Lieutenant Parks, Company B, of the Eleventh, took the match from his pocket and handed it to Captain Egan, who fired the bridge. Our casualties in this engagement were 5 wounded. We marched down the river to Pepper's Ferry, where we crossed and camped for the night.

May 11, left camp at 5 a. m. and marched to Blacksburg, Montgomery County. At this point our rations were entirely exhausted.

May 12, marched at 4.30 a. m. At Newport we were deployed into line to meet a force of Colonel French that came down a road from New River Narrows. The enemy retreated up that road, and my battalion was placed upon it about a half a mile from the intersection to prevent his attack upon our train. Filing into the rear of the train, we reached the camp on Salt Pond Mountain, in the midst of a heavy rain, without shelter or food.

May 13, marched to north foot of Peter's Mountain. We were ordered by Colonel Siekel to cross the mountain in advance, and to take a position on the other side to prevent the enemy from taking position there. Company B was deployed as skirmishers, and ascending the mountain, we came upon an abandoned provision train, and one piece of artillery, of which we took possession after a slight skirmish.

May 14, marched at 12 m. to Indian Creek, Monroe County.

May 15, marched to Union, Monroe County.

May 16, left Union and marched to within one mile of Alderson's Ferry, Greenbrier River, where, the river being high and facilities for crossing limited, we remained until the 18th instant, when we crossed and marched to a point three miles this side the ferry, on Muddy Creek, Greenbrier County.

May 19, we marched to this place. This is the first active field service our regiment has experienced, and they have with commendable endurance and patience made heavy marches, with short, and part of the time no rations, and many of them barefooted. I have no data from which to ascertain correctly, but hear the distance marched by our command estimated at 246 miles.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FROST,
Colonel Eleventh West Virginia Infantry Volunteers.

Lieut. H. S. JONES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas Morris, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGT. VIRGINIA VOL. INFANTRY,
Meadow Bluff, May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late expedition commanded by Brigadier-General Crook:

On the evening of the 29th of April, 1864, I received orders to move my command on the morning of the 30th, at 7 o'clock, and in accordance with said order we moved in the direction of Kanawha Falls, arriving at that point on the morning of the 1st of May, making a distance of twenty-eight miles.

On the morning of the 2d instant received orders to move at 5 a. m. Moved in direction of Fayetteville, crossing Cotton Mountain; reached Fayetteville at 3 p. m. and halted for the night.

On the morning of 3d took up our line of march in direction of Princeton, Mercer County, W. Va., a distance of seventy-two miles from Fayetteville, which point we reached on the morning of the 6th instant, all of my command that started with me still being present.

On the morning of the 7th started in direction of Cross-Roads, a distance of forty-three miles, where we halted for the night the evening of the 8th instant.

On the morning of the 9th instant started in the direction of Dublin Depot. After proceeding a distance of two miles Company E, commanded by Capt. W. M. Paul, of my command, were detailed and sent in advance as skirmishers to feel the whereabouts of the enemy. Before advancing one-half mile they were engaged in a lively skirmish with the enemy, in which 1 man fell mortally wounded. Company B, commanded by Capt. M. Egan, was sent as skirmishers on the right of Company E, at which time my whole command was ordered forward. After advancing about one-half mile four companies of my command were ordered to the right of the main road (where they were joined by the two companies which had been skirmishing) to feel the strength of the enemy and to ascertain what forces were in that direction, in which position I remained until about 12 m. The remaining four companies, under Maj. M. Wells, advanced along the main road about one-half mile, and there halted until a line of battle was formed, the four companies under Major Wells forming the extreme right of our brigade and also of the division, at which time the six companies, under my own immediate command, were held as a reserve and support to the battery on right of the road. About 1 o'clock the whole line was ordered to advance, which they did in fine order in the face of a most galling fire from the enemy, the whole loss of my command, after the commencement of the regular engagement, being in the four companies commanded by Major Wells. One man of Company K was killed, Lieut. R. M. Haverly was fatally wounded, and Capt. W. J. Nichols severely wounded in the head, and 10 enlisted men severely wounded. These casualties mostly occurred as the four companies were gaining the eminence on the right of the road, and in front of battery on the rebels' left.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men in this engagement, especially Capt. W. J. Nichols, of Company D, who after receiving two painful wounds in the head still remained with his company, rallying them on to victory.

After the battle was over the four companies under Major Wells rejoined my six companies, and we marched triumphantly after our brave leaders into Dublin, having our confidence highly increased in both our brigade and division commanders. Halted for the night, after fighting and marching nine miles, near Dublin, where our boys replenished their haversacks from the commissary supplies furnished by the rebel General Jenkins.

On the morning of the 10th Surgeon Walsh, Assistant Surgeon Johnson, with two enlisted men of my command, were detailed to remain behind and attend the wounded that were left behind. I also received orders to move at 6 a. m. We moved up the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad in direction of New River bridge, Company B, of my command, acting as skirmishers and advance guard. After moving about two miles, and while in a brushy wood to right of county road and left of railroad, the enemy opened out his batteries, shelling the woods mostly to our rear. The command was ordered to halt and lie down, but 3 men were slightly wounded. After remaining in the woods about one hour we were ordered to advance, which I did until I reached the top of the eminence above New River, to the left of the bridge. While advancing 1 man was slightly wounded in the head, making in all 4 wounded during the engagement. Company B of my command set fire to

the bridge and surrounding buildings, accomplishing the deed without the loss of a man. After the battle was over we started on our way, in accordance with orders, to the ferry on New River, which point we reached about 3 p. m., and my whole command was over at 6 p. m., making this day a distance of eight miles.

On the morning of the 11th we started in the direction of Blacksburg, my command acting as rear guard, which point we reached about 3 p. m. and halted for the night, after marching ten miles.

On the morning of the 12th received orders to march at 4.30 a. m., at which hour I moved my command, the weather rainy and the road heavy. After marching a distance of eight miles, skirmishing was heard in the advance. My command was formed in line of battle on the right of our brigade. Company A, of my command, under Capt. James Humes, was sent forward as skirmishers, advancing about one mile. They observed the enemy in full retreat down the New River road in direction of the Narrows. They left behind 2 wagons loaded with supplies and 1 dead man, who was killed by our skirmishers. My command was again thrown together in marching order and proceeded on their way in direction of Salt Pond Mountain, which point they reached about sundown, making a distance of eighteen miles.

On the morning of the 13th instant started in direction of Union, Monroe County, W. Va., and on same day encountered a small force of rebels, who retreated, leaving behind their wagons, ammunition, and one howitzer, which cheered my command up very much, but, like the Israelites of old, they found food strewn through the wilderness, furnished not from heaven, but from the rebels' commissary department, which enabled them to move cheerfully on their way. After encamping a few moments in the land of bacon, reached Union on the evening of the 15th, a distance of twenty-three miles, where our commissary was supplied from the surrounding country.

On the morning of the 16th started in the direction of Alderson's Ferry, my command acting as train guard, crossed Greenbrier River on the 18th, and halted for the night on Muddy River, a distance of three miles from the ferry and seventeen from Union.

On the morning of the 19th moved in direction of Meadow Bluff and reached that, or this, point about 3 p. m., hungry, faint, and weary, making a distance of eleven miles this day. After arriving in camp, Capt. Michael Egan and one enlisted man of his company went out on a foraging expedition and have not as yet returned, but are supposed to be captured or killed by guerrillas.

On the 20th one enlisted man died. On this day Lieut. R. M. Haverly died from wounds received at the battle of Cloyd's Mountain.

The total distance marched since leaving Camp Piatt, 251 miles, and the total loss in killed, wounded, and missing of both officers and enlisted men, including Captain Egan and 2 enlisted men at this point, amounts to 26.

I have the honor to remain,

THOMAS MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteers.

Lieut. H. S. JONES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 16.

Report of Capt. James R. McMullin, First Ohio Battery, Chief of Artillery, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmishes at New River Bridge and Salt Pond Mountain.

HDQRS. OF ARTY., THIRD DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Meadow Bluff, W. Va., May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report, consolidated from those of Lieut. G. P. Kirtland, commanding First Independent Ohio Battery, and Capt. Daniel W. Glassie, commanding First Kentucky Battery:

From these reports I find that the enemy was first engaged on Cloyd's Mountain May 9, 1864. Here the enemy had such perfect range of the only possible place to plant artillery, it was deemed best to await the advance of the infantry. The caissons being left under cover, the guns advanced and taking a position, under a heavy fire, remaining in position fifteen minutes, expended 190 rounds of ammunition, when the enemy retired. Two of Captain Glassie's pieces were placed with the advance in hot pursuit. The enemy made another stand, when canister was used, and very superior gallantry upon the part of both officers and men alone saved the pieces. Fifty rounds were fired here.

The second engagement of the enemy was May 10, at Central railroad bridge. Here three of Lieut. G. P. Kirtland's guns, under command of Lieuts. C. H. Fee and D. J. Ryan, were placed on the left of the bridge, and as soon as the ball was opened by them the remainder of Lieutenant Kirtland's command, under himself and Lieut. I. C. Fair, and Captain Glassie's command, were moved into [position] on the heights on the right of the bridge; remained in position two and one-half hours, expending 750 rounds of ammunition, when the enemy withdrew.

May 12, three of Lieutenant Kirtland's guns, under command of Lieutenant Fee, took a position on the southern slope of Salt Lake Mountain to shell a force under Jackson. Ten rounds were fired, but elicited no reply. This force abandoned May 13 one piece on Peter's Mountain.

I have to report the capture of ——— pieces, 1 man seriously wounded, 4 slightly wounded, and a loss of 17 horses.

I can only say that the conduct of both officers and men was commendable in a high degree, and in every respect commensurable with all that could have been expected.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. McMULLIN,
Capt. and Chief of Arty., Third Div., Dept. of W. Va.

Capt. JAMES L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 17.

Report of Capt. Daniel W. Glassie, First Kentucky Battery, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmishes at New River Bridge and Salt Pond Mountain.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST KENTUCKY BATTERY,
Meadow Bluff, May 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the First Kentucky Battery, under my command

(Capt. Daniel W. Glassie), on the march from Fayetteville, W. Va., to Meadow Bluff, W. Va., via Raleigh road, Princeton, Dublin Depot, New River bridge, Blacksburg, and Union:

Agreeable to General Orders, No. 6, from Second Brigade headquarters, to march on the 3d instant at 7 a. m., the battery moved out the Raleigh road in rear of the advance brigade, alternating with Capt. James R. McMullin's First Ohio Battery by easy stages, and no accidents excepting on man run over by a gun carriage, and one horse died, until the morning of the 9th instant. My battery having the advance, moved in rear of the Second Brigade from Poplar Hill through Rocky Gap to Cloyd's Mountain, under the enemy's fire. At this point the guns were moved to the front in column, leaving the caissons under cover. Agreeable to instructions from Captain McMullin, chief of artillery, my leading gun was ordered to open fire on the enemy's battery, from the road, to fire one shot, and then move forward, with both batteries. This I did, and then drew my battery under cover and awaited the advance of our lines, as there was no artillery position practicable. After reconnoitering the road in front, supported by one company of the Seventh West Virginia Cavalry (dismounted), I moved one piece to the front on the road and opened fire on the enemy's right flank, drawing the fire of all the enemy's guns. Here I fired twenty rounds of shell, but the enemy's fire being so accurate and rapid, I was obliged to retire, after having 3 men wounded slightly, and 1 limber pole broken by shell. When our infantry had deployed across our front my battery was ordered at a double-quick and deployed from the center to the right and left across the road in a meadow skirted by woods, and under the enemy's battery. Here the whole battery opened fire and fired fifteen rounds per gun, with no other loss than 1 trail, hand spike, and hand-spike ring and 1 prolonge carried away by shell. As soon as the enemy had been driven from his position, my battery was ordered at a double-quick, and one section sent in pursuit, with a detachment of the Seventh Virginia (dismounted) Cavalry, again meeting the enemy in the woods near Cloyd's meadows. The cavalry meeting too heavy a force, my section was ordered to open fire on the enemy's advancing lines. The guns were thrown in echelon as well as the nature of the ground would permit, giving me a complete semicircle of fire, with one gun covering the other, and both in short canister range. Both guns fired thirty-five rounds of canister and ten rounds of shell, emptying both limbers. I had 3 men scratched, 4 horses wounded, and 1 killed. The gun carriages were considerably cut up. We then moved forward to Dublin Depot.

On the 10th instant we moved from the depot up the railroad to New River bridge, meeting the enemy strongly posted on the left bank of the river. Captain McMullin then ordered my battery into position on the heights on the south side of the railroad bridge near a fort abandoned by the enemy. Here I fired ——— rounds of shell, had 1 man (John Pflurn) seriously wounded, and 2 slightly wounded, 1 splinter [bar] broken by a shell, and 2 horses wounded. After dislodging the enemy, the battery crossed the river at Taylor's Ford; marched thence to Blacksburg and thence to Union. At the foot of Salt Pond Mountain 1 four-horse wagon, containing 6 pairs of artillery pants, 2 jackets, 1 box of horse medicines, 4 Twelfth Regiment muskets, broke down, and was burned by the rear guard.

At Alderson's Ferry 4 of my prolonges and lunettes were used at the ferry-boat and lost. I have had 2 wheels and 4 poles broken and lost 5 horses worn out, 2 wounded and turned in, 2 killed, and 1 died. I have had ——— men slightly wounded, 1 seriously and 1 (R. C. Rieff) left on the road sick.

My men have behaved themselves admirably, and in my opinion are deserving of much credit for coolness in action and promptness on duty.

My horses are entirely worn out for want of feed.

Hoping the above will prove satisfactory, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL W. GLASSIE,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

[Captain McMULLIN,
Chief of Artillery.]

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. George P. Kirtland, First Ohio Battery, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmishes at New River Bridge and Salt Pond Mountain.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INDEPENDENT OHIO BATTERY,
Meadow Bluff, May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the different engagements during our second raid:

During the engagement on the 9th of May on Cloyd's Mountain the battery was ordered to take, and took, a position under a very heavy fire on the right of the road, and on the right and in the rear of the Second Brigade. We remained in position fifteen minutes and fired 100 round of shell, when the enemy retired. The part taken in the engagement on the 10th instant is as follows: Two guns, under command of Second Lieut. C. H. Fee, and one piece, under command of Second Lieut. D. J. Ryan, were ordered to take, and took, a position on the left of the Central railroad bridge, and commenced shelling the enemy's works. The remaining three guns were placed in position on the right of the bridge, near the fortifications abandoned by the enemy. The battery remained in position two hours and one-half, and fired 400 rounds, when the enemy retired.

May 12, sent three guns, under command of Lieutenant Fee, to take a position on the southern slope of Salt Pond Mountain, to shell a force under Jackson; fired ten rounds, but received no reply.

Very respectfully,

G. P. KIRTLAND,
Lieut., Commanding First Independent Ohio Battery.

Capt. JAMES R. McMULLIN,
Chief of Artillery.

No. 19.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my cavalry division from the 1st instant to the present date:

Receiving orders from Brigadier-General Crook, at Charleston, W. Va., on the 1st, I proceeded to Camp Piatt, ten miles above, with the brigades of Brigadier-General Duffié and Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, numbering in all 2,079 officers and men, and 400 of the Fifth and Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, under Col. J. H. Oley.

During the day and night of the 1st and most of the 2d day the miscellaneous transportation furnished to me was put together and loaded with rations and forage, which were intended to supply my command with six days' rations of subsistence and four of forage after leaving Logan Court-House; but, owing to the miserable condition of the teams and wagons furnished and the heavy roads, it was found that we had only about four days' subsistence and one and a half days' forage with which to start from that point on the 5th. Sending back the wagons from Logan, and taking along a detachment of the Third Virginia, under Major Conger, which had been stationed there, I proceeded toward Wyoming Court-House, meeting a scouting party of the enemy on the way.

From near Wyoming Court-House, on the 6th, Colonel Oley was sent toward Princeton to form a junction with General Crook's column, while the division found its way over pathless mountains and up tortuous streams to Abb's Valley, in Tazewell County, where it arrived on the evening of the 7th, capturing scouts of the enemy and one company of the Eighth Virginia (rebel) Cavalry on picket.

The march was resumed on the 8th, and some Kentucky troops of the enemy driven, with the loss to them of 4 killed and 5 wounded, to Tazewell Court-House, a distance of fifteen miles. It was there ascertained that forces had been assembled at Saltville, under command of Generals John H. Morgan and W. E. Jones, to the number of 4,500, and that the approaches from the north were well defended with earth-works and artillery. Information was also obtained from deserters and captured mails that the enemy was fully informed of our strength and intentions. Believing that it would be impracticable to carry the works about Saltville without infantry and artillery, and that a surprise was out of the question, I abandoned that project and marched to Wytheville, in order to prevent the enemy from concentrating against the column of General Crook, capturing a train of wagons on the way.

Arriving near Wytheville on the afternoon of the 10th, I attacked a force stated by rebel newspapers to have numbered 5,000, under Generals Morgan and W. E. Jones, on their way eastward. This force was mostly infantry, with three pieces of artillery, and posted in an admirable position for defense or attack, impossible to turn with cavalry. The Fourteenth Pennsylvania and First Virginia Cavalry, under Colonel Schoonmaker, opened the battle, while the brigade of General Duffié was formed in line of battle; the Second Virginia, under Colonel Powell, on the left, mounted; the Thirty-

fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, dismounted, on the right, and the Third Virginia Cavalry occupying the extreme left. The enemy pressed upon both flanks and advanced in three lines sheltered by fences in front. The field was maintained four hours, the vigor of the enemy gradually decreasing. At dark there was some prospect of our being able to drive him, but after dark he retired, and I marched to Dublin, where I arrived on the evening of the 11th.

Our loss in the battle was about 114 officers and men killed and wounded. (Reports are inclosed.)

We crossed New River, swollen by recent rains on the morning of the 12th. The baffled columns of Morgan and Jones arrived on the left bank soon after, but the river had become impassable, and they had leisure to observe the ruins of the railroad and bridges, which all the energies and skill of their superior forces had failed to avert. Had their designs been accomplished in reaching the river before me the success of the expedition might have been varied. Communicating with General Crook, who was then at Blacksburg, I proceeded to Christiansburg, driving away a small force of the enemy and capturing two 3-inch guns, which in their haste they had abandoned. The railroad was destroyed as much as practicable, with depots, shops, &c., to a point four miles east of Christiansburg. Communicating with Salem and Lynchburg by telegraph it was learned that heavy re-enforcements were moving westward along the railroad.

As my ammunition was nearly exhausted I deemed it proper to join General Crook's command, which, after a very difficult march, was accomplished on the 15th at Union, having marched 350 miles over a region almost impassable and destitute of supplies. Nearly thirty miles of the journey was made by file on foot over unfrequented paths. The mountain streams were frequently unfordable, and a few men and horses were lost by drowning.

I beg leave to invite the attention of the brigadier-general commanding to the uncomplaining fortitude with which the officers and men of this division have marched and fought in this most difficult expedition.

The gentlemen of my staff, Capt. Will Rumsey, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. H. Brown, assistant quartermaster; Capt. L. A. Myers, provost-marshal; Capt. George T. Castle, commissary of subsistence; Surg. F. Elliott, medical director, were conspicuous during the entire expedition for their untiring industry and great gallantry upon the field.

My thanks are due to the brigade commanders and their staffs for their energetic efforts while under my command.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. L. DOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 5. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 23, 1864.

The brigadier-general commanding cavalry division desires to express his sincere thanks to the officers and men of this division for the uncomplaining fortitude with which they have endured the ter-

rible vicissitudes incident to the recent march, and for the unwavering courage with which they attacked and held a superior force of the enemy near Wytheville on the 10th instant, thereby enabling another column to accomplish its purpose without the opposition of overwhelming numbers.

Your country will remember your heroism with gratitude, and the noble sacrifices and sufferings of our fallen comrades will be cherished forever in our memories.

The Fourteenth Pennsylvania and First West Virginia Cavalry first received the shock of the battle, while the Second and Third West Virginia Cavalry and Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry established a line which the enemy had reason to respect and remember.

Great credit is due to the brigade commanders, Brigadier-General Duffié and Colonel Schoonmaker, for the energy and skill they displayed, while the conduct of all was admirable and deserving of the praise of the brigadier-general commanding. He desires, without making an invidious distinction, to express his high appreciation for the steady and skillful evolutions of the Second Virginia Cavalry under Colonel Powell upon the field. It was a dress parade which continued without disorder under a heavy fire during four hours. The purposes of the enemy were foiled by the engagement; the railroad was reached and destroyed; New River crossed, and the baffled column of the enemy arrived in time to witness the destruction, which all the energies of their superior force, even with artillery, had failed to prevent.

The division commander also wishes to thank those officers and men of the division who have treated the inhabitants of the country with that courtesy, dignity, and magnanimity which is inseparable from true courage and greatness; such conduct cannot fail to awaken in the hearts of the deluded people a respect and love for the Government we are determined to restore and maintain. While we bring death and destruction to rebels in arms, let our bearing toward the people and peaceful citizens be becoming soldiers of the United States. Those few unworthy persons who have disgraced themselves and us by acts of lawless pillage should receive the scorn and contempt of every honorable soldier in this command, and every effort should be made to bring them to the punishment they deserve.

By order of Brigadier-General Averell:

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
No. 18. } *Camp at Bunger's Mills, W. Va.,*
May 20, 1864.

It is with sentiments of profound satisfaction that I give to the officers and men of this brigade my hearty thanks for their gallant and faithful behavior on the battle-field near Wytheville. Their conduct has been admired not only by me, but by the general commanding the expedition, and by the troops called to co-operate with us in our hardships.

Officers and soldiers of the Third Brigade! You have not deceived my expectations. My hopes and desires as to your conduct have been fully realized: and for this I thank you all.

My thanks to the Second Virginia Cavalry, who, under the leadership of their gallant colonel, while retreating under a galling fire from the enemy, preserved their ranks unbroken as on parade, and by their vigorous return of the enemy's fire, saved the left of the division.

My thanks to the Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry, who, led by the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, first fought nobly on the left, and when the Second Brigade gave way in some confusion on the right gallantly threw themselves in the breach, held the enemy in check, and gave time for the broken column to be reformed in their rear, thus saving the division from a shameful rout.

My thanks to the Third Virginia Cavalry, who with unwavering lines received the first fire of the enemy, and who preserved most excellent order during the entire engagement.

But while you receive my congratulations, do not forget that there is yet much for us to do. Do not be blind to the fact that our duty is yet only partly performed. We have much yet to suffer; many labors to undergo. The whole army of our country is actively engaged to destroy an active and determined foe. Let us see that our part is performed without disgrace, and without murmur. In a word, do as you have already done. Let every man be at his post, and discharge his duty as a patriot and a soldier.

A. N. DUFFIÉ.
General, Commanding Cavalry.

No. 20.

Reports of Col. John McCausland, Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry, commanding Department of Western Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS,
New River Bridge, May 9, 1864.

The forces under General Jenkins engaged the enemy near Dublin to-day. We were defeated. General Jenkins was severely wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond and Major Taylor, Sixtieth Regiment, killed; Lieut. Col. Thomas Smith, Thirty-sixth, wounded. Many other officers killed and wounded. I assumed command, being the senior officer, and collected the troops at this place. The enemy have twelve regiments; may drive me away to-morrow. Our loss is heavy in killed and wounded. I have saved the stores at Dublin. I suggest that General Breckinridge be ordered back with Echols' and Wharton's brigades.

JOHN McCAUSLAND,
Colonel, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.
Christiansburg, May 15, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following synopsis of the movements of the troops under my command. I regret that the reports of subordinate officers have not been received to enable me to make it more complete:

On the 7th of May I reached Dublin on my way to Staunton with my brigade. Orders were there received from Brig. Gen. A. G.

Jenkins, then commanding Department of Western Virginia, to postpone my departure, and on the next day my command was moved to Cloyd's farm, about five miles from Dublin, to meet a large force of the enemy then approaching.

We took position there and fought the enemy for several hours. General Jenkins was severely wounded and carried from the field. Our lines were broken and I saw the day was lost. I could not find General Jenkins, whom I was finally informed had been wounded. I rallied as many men as I could, formed them into a rear guard, and caused the regiments to be reformed as we retreated. The enemy charged repeatedly with cavalry, but were repulsed with considerable loss. As I approached Dublin I met Col. D. H. Smith with 500 dismounted men of General Morgan's command, that had just reached the Depot from Saltville, and were then moving out to the field. I placed them in position to cover the retreat, and moved the remaining troops through Dublin to the New River bridge. Colonel Smith and his men behaved with great gallantry, and repulsed every charge made by the enemy's cavalry upon our rear. We reached New River and passed to the east side about sunset. Meanwhile the trains and artillery had gone by the macadamized road and crossed at English's Bridge. The artillery was placed in position during the night, the infantry was formed and posted, and at daylight we awaited the approach of the enemy, sharpshooters having been posted along the river-bank.

The position on the west side of the river was entirely untenable, and an attempt to hold it would have resulted in the discomfiture and capture of my command. In the artillery fight made for the defense of the bridge Bryan's, Douthat's, and Dickenson's batteries took part, and the engagement lasted about four hours. Our ammunition became exhausted, many horses were killed, and nearly every piece driven off by the superior artillery of the enemy, and I found that they were also crossing a large infantry force at Pepper's Ferry, seven miles below me, when I gave the order to withdraw. The troops retired in good order, passed through Christiansburg, and moved east to Big Hill, seven miles west of Salem, where they were posted to meet the enemy, who had crossed at Pepper's Ferry and moved out to Blacksburg. We reached Big Hill the 11th and remained there the 12th.

During the night of the 12th I received information that Colonels French and Jackson (in accordance with my orders) had moved upon the rear of the enemy at Blacksburg, and that Averell had occupied Christiansburg with a portion of his force.

Early in the morning, finding that General Crook had retreated from Blacksburg and moved north toward the Salt Pond Mountain, the direction from which French and Jackson would approach, I at once moved the troops then with me by a country road to intercept Averell at Blacksburg, but finding on reaching that point that he had passed, I pushed on.

Meanwhile General Crook had driven French and Jackson back toward Giles Court-House, and had gone toward Monroe. As soon as Colonels French and Jackson discovered this they moved on his rear and occupied the pass in Gap Mountain, intercepted Averell's command, and scattered it in the mountains. Owing to the darkness and the swollen streams no farther pursuit was made with the infantry, but the small cavalry force I had was sent on and has not been heard from since. My own brigade was moved back to the

vicinity of Christiansburg for supplies and rest. French has been sent to occupy the Narrows, and Jackson has passed into Monroe to observe and report the future movements of the enemy.

I submit this brief statement for the information of the Department, and will forward a more accurate and extended report when the reports of subordinate officers are received.

I take this occasion to thank the officers and men for their gallantry, the patience with which all hardships have been endured, and the support they have given me during these operations.

The battle of Cloyd's farm was fought on our part with three regiments and one battalion of infantry and two batteries. The enemy had twelve regiments and ten pieces of artillery.

In conclusion, I can only say that the enemy has accomplished but little: nothing commensurate with their preparations. They have destroyed New River bridge and some smaller ones, and stolen some negroes and other property. I cannot now conjecture what will be their next movements, but whatever they are prompt steps will be taken to meet them, and the earliest information sent to the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. McCAUSLAND,
Colonel, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

[First indorsement.]

MAY 31, 1864.

This clear and unpretending report is respectfully submitted to the President for his information.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

Returned to Secretary of War. Satisfactory.

J. D.

HEADQUARTERS,
Christiansburg, Va., May 25, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Cloyd's farm on the 9th instant and the operations subsequent thereto:

On the 8th instant I received orders from Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins to move my brigade, then encamped near Dublin awaiting transportation to the east, out on the road to Giles Court-House to meet the enemy, advancing toward Dublin, under Brig. Gen. George Crook, and estimated at 5,000 men. I moved at once and took position near the base of Cloyd's Mountain and on Cloyd's farm. The position was not a good one, but the best we could get for the force under my command. The troops were placed in line on the 8th and remained until the morning of the 9th, when the enemy engaged us.

The Forty-fifth Regiment arrived early on the 9th and was placed on our right by Brigadier-General Jenkins in person, who also at the same time changed the position of the Sixtieth Regiment and Forty-fifth Battalion.

I can only say that I did not approve these dispositions, and so expressed myself to General Jenkins in the presence of his staff, and

urged him to conform to my original line. He declined doing so, and the battle was joined on our right. The enemy threw two brigades upon that part of our line, and was forcing it back, when I brought up two pieces of artillery and opened upon them. This seemed to check them, when General Jenkins ordered up the Thirty-sixth Regiment from the left. It came up handsomely to the right, when General Jenkins ordered the Forty-fifth Battalion to charge, which they did, driving the enemy some distance. The Thirty-sixth Regiment was also ordered to charge, when an officer rode up, informing me that the enemy had turned our left. The Thirty-sixth Regiment was then ordered back to its original position.

Meanwhile the Sixtieth Regiment had repulsed a charge made by the Pennsylvania brigade upon our center, and General Jenkins had been wounded; and during this time there had been a fierce artillery duel between our battery and those of the enemy coming into position in front of our center. After the Forty-fifth Battalion charged, the enemy charged in return and broke that part of our lines, and at the same time the Sixtieth and Forty-fifth Regiments were driven from their positions, when the whole line gave way.

As soon as I learned that General Jenkins had been wounded I assumed command and began to make a new disposition of our forces. The troops were formed about 200 yards in rear and upon the line I had originally suggested.

Meanwhile the enemy had moved upon our left and occupied a good position before the Thirty-sixth Regiment could reach their position to prevent it. The fight was maintained here for some time. I attempted to make a new disposition in rear of our second position, when the enemy charged our whole line and forced it back.

It was now apparent that our third line could not be held, when I ordered the troops to be moved to the rear, and taking charge of the Thirty-sixth Regiment covered the retreat. The enemy soon formed upon our last position and charged our rear with his cavalry, when another position was taken about one mile from the battle-field, and the charge repulsed. I then moved on toward Dublin, frequently checking the enemy, until the arrival of Col. D. H. Smith, with about 500 dismounted men of Morgan's command. They joined me about a mile from Dublin and were placed in position to check a cavalry charge that was made by the enemy at that time. They did it well and covered the rear until we reached New River bridge. I found the works at this place incomplete and untenable, and moved the infantry across the New River and encamped for the night. The wagon trains and artillery had, meanwhile, passed the river on a bridge three miles above, and the artillery had joined me at the railroad bridge.

The enemy halted at Dublin for the night and moved on the bridge early next morning. I stationed sharpshooters along the river-bank and placed all my artillery in position to command all the approaches to the bridge. The enemy opened with artillery, and we replied for seven hours, and until our ammunition was exhausted. Many horses were killed, and the guns could be worked no longer. I then withdrew them, and finding that the bulk of the enemy's forces was crossing at Pepper's Ferry, below the bridge, and moving out toward Blacksburg, I withdrew in the direction of Christiansburg and moved east to Big Hill, near Salem, where we occupied a position to contest the farther advance of the enemy toward the east, and also protected the bridges across the Roanoke River.

While at Christiansburg I sent an order to Colonels French and Jackson, then at the Narrows of New River, to move toward Christiansburg via Blacksburg, and, if possible, unite their forces with mine; and if they found the enemy in Blacksburg to attack, and thereby accomplish what I proposed to accomplish by the first order. During this time Averell had been defeated by Morgan near Wytheville, and had escaped from him and come to Christiansburg to unite with the main body under Crook, thereby throwing their whole force in front of me. The movement of French and Jackson caused Crook to evacuate Blacksburg and move toward Newport and Salt Pond Mountain. I moved from Big Hill upon the enemy at Blacksburg by a country road, but found upon my arrival there, which was delayed several hours by the bad roads and swollen streams, that Crook had gone, and that Averell had passed from Christiansburg. French and Jackson met Crook near Newport, and were forced back toward Giles Court-House, and this enabled him to pass over to the Salt Pond. As soon as he passed on they moved in behind him and occupied the position at Gap Mountain, intercepting Averell's command, which soon came up and attacked their position. He was driven back, his command scattered in the mountains, but the bulk of it afterward crossed the mountains of Craig and into Monroe by a bridle path. I reached Gap Mountain with a small cavalry force about the close of the fight, and just in time to see Averell pass into the woods. I then rode up to our lines and over the ground the enemy occupied a few moments before. My infantry marched twenty-seven miles that day, and was halted a short distance from Blacksburg after the enemy had escaped. Heavy rains fell during our marches; the roads were bad and streams much swollen. Colonel Jackson was ordered to follow the enemy into Monroe, and intercepted Averell again at Greenbrier River, capturing some prisoners, a few horses, and driving a portion of his command into the river. Colonel French moved into Monroe via the Narrows.

The staff officers of the department reported to me near Dublin, and have been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

I have endeavored to give a simple narrative of facts as they occurred. The reports of subordinate commanders are hereby submitted, with a tabular statement of our losses. We have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men.

In conclusion, I can only state that the movement was a great failure on the part of the enemy, and that they have accomplished nothing commensurate with their preparations. Their entire force aggregated 9,000 men of all arms, and we never had 3,000 men in all.

I submit this report for the consideration of the Department, with the firm conviction that for the means employed no better results have been accomplished during the war.

The enemy lost 600 in killed and wounded at Cloyd's, and we have taken nearly 200 prisoners from them, and their loss in all will not fall short of 1,000 men. Our loss will be found on the tabular statement.

I return to all the staff officers, and also those who volunteered for the emergency as aides, scouts, or vedettes, my thanks.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. McCAUSLAND,
Colonel, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure.]

List of Casualties in the battle of Cloyd's Farm, May 9, 1864, and subsequent operations.

Command	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured.		Missing.		Loss.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Total	Aggregate.
36th Virginia Infantry	....	18	3	55	....	30	....	5	108	111
30th Virginia Infantry	4	16	9	59	1	....	....	64	139	153
45th Battalion Virginia Infantry	....	4	2	9	....	....	....	15	28	30
45th Virginia Infantry	5	21	7	89	....	46	....	6	162	174
Bryan's battery	....	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	6	7
Ringgold Battery	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	2	6	7
Botetourt Artillery	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
17th Virginia Cavalry	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Morgan's dismounted men, under Col. D. H. Smith.	1	4	....	18	....	....	....	30	52	53
Total	10	66	22	240	1	76	1	122	504	538

JAS. FRANCIS,
Lieut., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 4th Brig., Army of W. Va.

No. 21.

Report of Maj. William E. Fife, Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry, of operations May 8–14.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH REGT. VIRGINIA INFTY.,
Near Christiansburg, Va., May 20, 1864.

MAJOR: In accordance with instructions received from headquarters Department of Western Virginia, May 19, 1864, I herewith submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the action of the 9th instant at Cloyd's farm, and its subsequent movements up to this time:

On Sunday, the 8th instant, the regiment moved from the vicinity of Dublin Depot to Cloyd's farm to meet the enemy, who was reported advancing. We reached that place about 10 a. m. and were put in position on the extreme left and supporting Bryan's battery, which was posted on an eminence in our immediate front. We lay quiet all day. In the evening there were two lieutenants (Ferrell and Shannon) and forty men sent out to skirmish with the enemy as he advanced up the mountain. I am happy to say they did their duty well.

On Monday, the 9th, about 9 a. m., the pickets and skirmishers commenced firing, which continued for about half an hour, when the enemy made his appearance on the mountain. About 10.30 o'clock, the enemy having made his dispositions, he advanced to the attack: our troops met him with coolness and determination. Our line being hard pressed on the right, this regiment was ordered to their support. The regiment moved promptly and with dispatch, being double-quicked the whole distance, which was considerable. When the regiment came up to the point where our services were needed, the men were much scattered by moving so rapidly. The regiment was formed in two lines (the left wing in rear of the right) for the purpose of charging the enemy. The order

to charge was given; our first line (the right wing) moved promptly to the front to the edge of the woods, when the order was given to halt and form into line of battle, which was done under a very severe fire of musketry. It was at this point Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, our gallant commander, was wounded and borne from the field, a fact of which I was ignorant until the regiment had left the field. The men were formed on the crest of a hill about 200 yards in our rear, which position it maintained until the enemy had flanked us both to the right and left, when they were forced back in considerable disorder, and could not be rallied under such a heavy fire. It was at this point that the most of our casualties occurred. After getting beyond the fire of the enemy, through the exertions of the company officers, the men were again formed. We continued the retreat in the direction of Dublin Depot, near which place I received an order from the colonel commanding to move in the direction of New River bridge, which place we reached between 6 and 7 p. m. I was ordered to take up position in a small redoubt west of New River, and north of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, where we remained until about dark, when I was ordered to cross the river on the railroad bridge, and bivouac on the other side (east).

The next morning, Tuesday, 10th, about 10 a. m., I received an order to get the regiment under arms and move into position in rear of the artillery some 200 yards, and to shelter the men as well as the nature of the ground would admit. Here we remained for about two or three hours, subjected to heavy fire of shell and shrapnel from the enemy's guns posted on the west side of the river. Fortunately from the formation of the ground the men were not much exposed. There was only one man slightly wounded at this place. About 1 p. m. I received an order to move in the direction of the turnpike road leading to Christiansburg, this regiment bringing up the rear. We reached Christiansburg, the distance of twelve miles, about sunset and bivouacked. About 7 p. m. I was ordered to move in the direction of Salem. We marched to Shawsville, about ten or twelve miles, and stopped for the remainder of the night.

The next morning, Wednesday, 11th, we continued the march in the order as above stated (this regiment in the rear, with one company and a piece of artillery as rear guard), and stopped at a place known as Big Hill, seven miles west of Salem, where we remained until Friday, 13th instant, when I received an order to march in the direction of Christiansburg. The regiment moved about 8 a. m. After marching on the turnpike road for about eighteen miles we turned to the right and marched in the direction of Blacksburg, Montgomery County, which place we reached about 7 p. m., a short time after the enemy, under General Averell, had left it. Having no order to stop I continued the march some four miles farther in the direction of Newport, Giles County, when I received orders to bivouac at Blacksburg. Owing to the negligence of the courier this order was not received until we had marched past the place where we were ordered to stop. I countermarched the regiment and marched back about two miles and halted for the night.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, I moved the regiment to this place, a distance of about ten miles, and encamped, at which place we have been stationed up to this date.

Company A, of this regiment, was detached on the morning of the 9th instant and put in position between and in advance of Bryan's and Dickenson's batteries, which place they maintained until all the

guns that could be saved were taken off the field, when they were ordered off by Col. John McCausland, who remained with them and covered the retreat, repulsing the enemy's cavalry several times, thereby saving many of our men from capture. Too much praise cannot be awarded Captain Burford and his men for their coolness and gallant conduct.

I herewith append a report of the killed and wounded of the regiment—as will be seen is very heavy, taking into consideration the time it was under fire. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith was wounded early in the action on the 9th, and as I had no information of the fact for some time after, the men were without orders for some time.

In bringing this report to a close I would call attention to the distance marched, the endurance and cheerfulness of the men, who were without blankets or clothing, some of them entirely barefooted. On the 13th instant we marched over thirty miles on miserable roads, and were expecting to meet the enemy in force. Yet these men kept up and bore all without a murmur, showing a devotion worthy of the cause in which we are engaged.

I would, in conclusion, mention the valuable services rendered the wounded on the field by Asst. Surg. A. H. Stearns, who was exposed to a very severe fire while attending to their wants; also, Lieut. Thomas G. Jarrell, Company B, of this regiment, for gallant and distinguished conduct, bringing off the colors when the color bearer and guard were all shot down.

It would make this already lengthy report too long to mention all. I will state, with few exceptions, officers and men did their whole duty.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. FIFE,
Major, Commanding, &c.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of the killed and wounded in the Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment in the battle of Cloyd's Farm, May 9, 1864.

Companies.	Killed.		Wounded.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
A *a*				4
B		1		13
C		2		5
D				3
E		4		8
F		3		11
G		3		2
H		1		4
I		4	1	3
K			1	2
Total *b*		18	2	55

a One of this company was wounded at New River bridge.
b Lieutenant-Colonel Smith not included in this report.

WM. E. FIFE,
Major, &c.

CAMP NEAR CHRISTIANSBURG,
May 20, 1864.

No. 22.

Report of Col. William H. Browne, Forty-fifth Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIFTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
New River Bridge, Va., May 21, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received on yesterday, I submit the following statement in regard to the action of this regiment in the engagement with the enemy which took place on the 9th instant on Cloyd's farm:

My regiment left Saltville at dark on the 8th, and reached the battle-field about 9 a. m. on the 9th instant. By my direction Lieutenant-Colonel Harman preceded the command in order to ascertain the ground to be occupied by the regiment in the line of battle by the time of its arrival on the field. The position of the regiment was designated by Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins, and my regiment was placed on the right of the Confederate line of battle, my left wing lying on a ridge running perpendicular to the turnpike leading from Dublin to Pearisburg, and my right wing on a ridge perpendicular to that on which my left rested. I changed the position of my right wing by placing two companies on a straight line with my left, and placing the three other companies to the right and rear of my main line, at intervals between each of from 100 to 200 yards. This was done to occupy as much of the ground as possible, believing that the enemy would endeavor to flank my position on the right. Skirmishers were thrown forward to the front from each company. Barricades of rails were made all along my main line, and by the detached companies in front of their positions.

The enemy advanced under cover of the woods along the whole line of my regiment, driving in the skirmishers and making their appearance first in front of my extreme right flank. Their main force was thrown against my right of center almost perpendicular to my line of battle. Lieutenant-Colonel Harman seeing that the right of center was not sufficiently supported, withdrew the left center company from the left wing to the right, and deeming the support still insufficient, requested Colonel Jones, through Major Davis, to send him some additional force from the Sixtieth Virginia Regiment (whose position was on my left), when two companies were promptly and kindly sent under charge of the gallant Major Taylor, of the Sixtieth. These two companies were conducted to their position by Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, who was ever among the foremost in the thickest of the fight, and placed behind the barricade occupied by the two companies on the right of center. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Harman fell mortally wounded, and Major Taylor was killed on the field.

At the time that the heaviest assault was being made on that part of my line the Forty-fifth Virginia Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Beckley commanding, was brought up to re-enforce my right, but the enemy having already flanked my main line on the right of center and occupied the crest of the ridge on which my main line rested, they could not support it without charging through the open woods to drive the enemy from his position. The battalion, with two of my companies next the two on my right of center, did charge the enemy fearlessly and gallantly and drove him from his position, but on reaching the crest of the hill they found the enemy's massed lines in a few paces of them under the brow of the hill, who poured

upon them a terrific volley of musketry, and they were forced to fall back, pursued by the enemy to their position behind the barricade. As they fell back, passing my right of center, the enemy pressed forward and drove back the two companies on my right of center, as well as the two companies sent me by the Sixtieth. When my left center company (K) had been withdrawn from my left, Major Davis closed the line on the left of my center by moving the companies toward it, at the same time throwing forward two companies from his extreme left to a point about 100 yards in front of my line of battle and perpendicular thereto, to meet and resist a large force of the enemy advancing through a meadow in front of the left, thereby successfully checking their advance and creating confusion in their ranks. The enemy continuing to press heavily upon the center and right, the two companies thrown forward by Major Davis were withdrawn to the original line of battle.

My center was the highest point of the ridge, running parallel with the mountain, and descending to the right and left of the center. The right being repulsed, the enemy occupied this high point and gave an enfilading fire to the left, which being also hotly assailed in front was driven back. My regiment fell back about 200 yards and rallied on the left of the Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment, which had been brought from the extreme left to that point, the Sixtieth immediately rallying on my left. We maintained our position here under a very heavy fire for about fifteen minutes, when the enemy appeared in force on a hill on the left of the road, within 150 yards of the left of the Sixtieth Regiment. The whole line then moved back in tolerable order, and on arriving at the skirt of wood in rear of this last position made another stand for a short time and then continued to retreat. Some confusion ensued in consequence of the commands becoming intermingled.

My loss in this battle was 26 killed, 96 wounded, 46 captured, and 6 missing; total, 174.

Among the killed and mortally wounded we have to mourn the death of Lieut. Col. E. H. Harman, Capt. Robert R. Crockett, Company F; Lieut. John R. Brown, Company B; Lieuts. C. N. Porter and H. H. Lockett, Company D. More gallant and fearless officers than they it is difficult to imagine. Being among the first to volunteer their services in the Confederate Army, they have ever proved themselves skillful and bold in action, prompt, faithful, and efficient in the discharge of their every duty. The loss in commissioned officers was especially heavy. Besides those mentioned as dead, seven others were more or less severely wounded.

Of the non-commissioned officers and privates who were killed there were many valuable soldiers whose places it would be difficult to supply.

I am under obligations to Major Davis for his valuable services in directing the movements of the left wing of the regiment, and it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the gallantry exhibited by him throughout the engagement. The conduct of the officers generally was praiseworthy and commendable, and they rendered me much assistance during the battle and retreat.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. BROWNE,
Colonel, Commanding Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 23.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry M. Beckley, Forty-fifth Battalion Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmish at New River Bridge.

HDQRS. 45TH VIRGINIA BATTALION INFTY.,
Camp near Christiansburg, Va., May 19, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent battle at Cloyd's farm, and of their operations subsequent to that time:

Early on the morning of May 9 I was ordered to move with my command to the extreme right of our lines and occupy the crest of a ridge running parallel with our line of battle and a little in rear of the position occupied by the rest of the troops. I found two companies of the Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment immediately in my front, protected by some straw stacks and hastily-constructed breastworks of rails, &c. The skirmishers from these two companies were at this time hotly engaged with those of the enemy in the woods immediately in my front, and I soon ascertained from the firing were being rapidly pressed back. I had scarcely taken position at this point and taken some observations on my front of the ground, when General A. G. Jenkins rode up and ordered me to move by the left flank across the crest of the hill and down the slope to the edge of the timber, and then extend my line to the left until I joined the Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment. This was done at a double-quick. The enemy by this time had driven our skirmishers out of the woods, and by the time I reached the timber his advancing line of battle was in plain view, not more than seventy-five yards in our front. We immediately opened upon him a well-directed fire, which in fifteen minutes caused him to fall back in some confusion. The firing had become general along our lines, and the incessant rattle of musketry told me that our whole force was hotly engaged. The rapid firing of the two companies of the Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment, now on my right, also warned me of what I feared, that the enemy were endeavoring to turn our right flank.

About this time it was evident that the enemy were staggered and thrown into confusion by the rapidity and precision of our fire. General Jenkins rode up in person and ordered me to charge with my battalion, and, although less than one-half of them were provided with bayonets, they rushed forward with a yell. The enemy fell back rapidly over a little ridge they occupied, and when we reached the top of this ridge we found the enemy in good line just over the crest. They met us with a deadly volley. We held the top of the ridge a short time, fighting at a distance not greater than fifteen or twenty paces. At this point some prisoners were taken.

I now found out that it was only those in our immediate front who were thrown into temporary confusion and forced back, and that the right and left of the brigade opposing us were steadily advancing, and that we would very shortly be placed in a position from which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to extricate my command. Under these circumstances I ordered my command to fall back to their original position. The enemy now came forward rapidly, and by the time we regained the edge of the timber they were pressing us closely. On arriving at our original position I found our lines were giving way. Stragglers in considerable numbers were going to the rear. The panic spread among the troops,

and soon the whole were retreating in considerable confusion. Upon reaching the brow of the main hill I partially succeeded in rallying my men, formed them as best I could under a very heavy fire, and with a portion of the Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment made a stand and temporarily checked the advance of the enemy. As soon as our slightly wounded could be gotten off the field the whole fell back. I with my command took the road running parallel to the main road to Dublin, and struck the railroad one mile below the Depot. Here I received orders from Colonel McCausland, commanding Fourth Brigade, to take my command to the railroad bridge over New River. The whole command soon reached this point, where we encamped for the night. During the night our artillery was placed in position on the hills on the south side of the river, so as to command the approaches to the bridge, and early next morning I was ordered to place my command immediately in rear of our batteries.

In a short time the enemy appeared on the hills on the opposite side of the river, and opened a furious cannonade upon our position. They were promptly replied to by our batteries, and for three hours the cannonading was furious and incessant, although comparatively harmless as far as we were concerned.

My position was such as to enable me to observe the conduct of our artillerists, and I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to their gallantry and general good bearing in this action. Their guns were worked with great rapidity, and I think told with effect upon the enemy.

About 12 o'clock it was deemed advisable by our commanding officer to withdraw our forces, and the whole were withdrawn in good order to the road leading to Christiansburg. That night we went into camp near Christiansburg, but later, hearing that the enemy were crossing New River at Pepper's Ferry, whence they could easily get below us, we took up the line of march and fell back in the direction of Salem.

I deem it unnecessary to make further report of the operations of my command than to add that the conduct of my men throughout, both in battle and upon the march, has been all that I could have wished or expected. This is their first campaign, and their conduct upon the battle-field I have rarely seen excelled by new troops. In the eight days preceding our arrival at this point we marched 150 miles, part of the time going nearly or quite forty-eight hours without rations, and many of them entirely barefooted. The whole has been done without a murmur or complaint.

I carried into the fight of May 9 183 men and officers. My loss was 34 killed, wounded, and missing.

I desire to mention the names of Lieutenants Acord and Gunnoe as having acted with conspicuous gallantry upon the field. Both of them were wounded.

Sergeant Blankinship, of Company D; Corporal Whitman, of Company E; Private Nathaniel Woods, of Company E; and Corporal Augustus Francisco, of Company B, attracted my attention by their soldiery bearing and brave conduct. Both of the latter were wounded.

H. M. BECKLEY,
Lieut. Col. Forty-Fifth Battalion Virginia Infantry.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Western Virginia.

No. 24.

Report of Col. Beuhring H. Jones, Sixtieth Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH REGIMENT VIRGINIA INFANTRY,
Camp near Christia[illegible], Va., May 19, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to the order of [illegible]olonel commanding, I respectfully submit the following rep[illegible] of the operations of the Sixtieth Regiment Virginia Infantry in [illegible]e battle of Cloyd's farm, May 9:

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant the regiment, by order of Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins, was moved about 300 yards in advance of the position in which it had been placed the day previous by Colonel McCausland, commanding the brigade, and placed in the dense wood on the bluff overlooking the meadow through which runs Back Creek. The left of the regiment now rested on the right of a 12-pounder Napoleon gun belonging to Stamps' battery. Shortly afterward the regiment was ordered by the commanding general to move by the flank, so that its left should rest on the main turnpike road and its right on the battery. A company of Montgomery home guards, Capt. White G. Ryan, being displaced by this movement, was put in position (by whose order I know not) on the right of the Sixtieth Regiment and to the left of the Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Browne. The ground now occupied by the regiment was highly favorable, it being a bluff with an unobstructed front for at least 400 yards. Here the regiment, by my order, soon constructed of fence rails a safe protection from musketry. The action began on the right, in front of the Forty-fifth Regiment, Colonel Browne, and Forty-fifth Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Beckley. I had been ordered by the commanding general to support these troops if necessary.

The fight had progressed about twenty-five minutes, the musketry being very heavy, when I received a dispatch from Colonel Browne stating that he was pressed heavily. I immediately ordered Companies K (Capt. W. A. Gilliam) and G (Capt. A. G. Ingraham), both commanded by Lieut. Col. George W. Hammond, to his support. I should have re-enforced Colonel Browne more heavily, but the enemy had begun to make some demonstration in my immediate front. The remainder of the regiment was now moved by the right flank and filled the gap in the line occasioned by detaching the above-named companies. The regiment had hardly taken this position when two or three regiments of the enemy emerged from the woods in front and advanced in line of battle directly upon us, one of their objects most probably being to capture the 12-pounder Napoleon, which had annoyed them greatly in the earlier part of the engagement. No sooner had they advanced within fair range than the command "fire" was given, and some four or five rapid and deadly volleys were poured into their line, breaking and scattering it in every direction; nor could it be reformed, notwithstanding the most strenuous and persevering efforts of their officers. Some fled directly back to the hills, some down the creek, and others in the direction of the residence of Mr. James Cloyd. The meadow in front of my line was thickly strewn with their killed and wounded, and two stand of colors were left lying on the ground; a third stand was precipitately carried back to the mountains. I am satisfied that no less than six

color bearers were shot down by my men. The space in front of the regiment had been completely cleared of the enemy; not one could be seen, except such as were fleeing from the field, and the men, regarding the day as our own, were cheering enthusiastically, when suddenly the dense column of the enemy that had crept up under cover of the hill—driving back the skirmishers to within twenty yards of the ground occupied by the home guards, and, perhaps, a portion of my right company—made a sudden onset in overwhelming force. Our brave men after delivering one fire had not time to reload before they were upon them. The extreme right of our line of battle had just given way under a like pressure. The enemy poured over the breast-works, flanking the Sixtieth on the right, necessitating a backward movement.

At this critical juncture I recollected having seen a few moments before some of our troops in line of battle in the open field somewhat to my right, and I ordered the regiment to fall back through the woods and rally on the ridge, thus continuing the line of battle to the left. In getting back to this position the men were exposed to a very heavy fire, and of course considerable disorder ensued. However, about 200 men were rallied on the line indicated and the enemy checked—in fact, driven entirely out of sight, beyond the original line of battle; but it was too late to retrieve the fortunes of the day, and seeing the other troops leaving the field, and being exposed to a raking fire from a detachment of the enemy that had gained a position on a high point on the left of the road, I gave the order to retire.

I am satisfied that the men of the Sixtieth who rallied on the ridge were the last Confederate troops that left the battle-field.

In making this statement I would not be understood as reflecting on the conduct of any other portion of the army, for, so far as I know, all behaved gallantly and yielded at last only to overwhelming odds.

It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the good conduct of the regiment, both officers and men, during the engagement. I did not witness a single instance of cowardice. Until flanked every one acted with the utmost coolness and deliberation, and all appeared confident of victory. The chief loss sustained by the regiment was on the open-field ridge, where a part of the command rallied.

The regiment mourns the loss of Lieut. Col. George W. Hammond, Maj. Jacob N. Taylor, and Capt. Moses McClintic; also a number of brave non-commissioned officers and privates. They all fell at the post of duty.

The following commissioned officers were wounded: Capt. R. A. Hale, Company H, severely; Capt. S. S. Dews, Company C, slightly; First Lieut. Isaac H. Larew, Company E, severely; Second Lieut. J. D. Bell, supposed mortally; Lieutenants Austin and Bailey, Company H, slightly; Lieutenant Stevenson, Company I, slightly; Lieut. J. C. Cabell, Company F, slightly. Capt. W. A. Gilliam, Company K, is missing and is thought to be a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Maj. Thomas L. Brown, post quartermaster at Dublin, acting as my volunteer aide, was severely wounded about the close of the action. It is thought he will recover. He is a gallant man, and his conduct is worthy of emulation. Mr. Coleman Yellott, clerk to the military court for this department, came to the field with his musket, entered my regiment, and fought gallantly. He escaped unhurt.

The regiment fell back that evening with the main army to New River bridge, where the whole encamped.

On the morning of the 10th the Sixtieth was ordered to English's Bridge. My instructions were to fire the same on the approach of the enemy and defend the crossing. About 10 a. m. I received an order from Colonel McCausland, commanding our forces (General Jenkins having been wounded), to fire the bridge. I did so, and it was destroyed. About 3 p. m. I received an order to fall back in the direction of Christiansburg and effect a junction with the main body of our forces. I did so, and the regiment has been with the main body ever since.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing; it approximates closely to correctness: Killed, 20; wounded, 68; missing, 64; total, 152. The missing are coming in daily. Many of the wounded are slightly hurt and will soon be ready for duty in the field.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding Sixtieth Virginia Infantry.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 25.

Report of Capt. Henry C. Douthat, Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery, of skirmish at New River Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS BOTETOURT ARTILLERY,
Narrows, May 21, 1864.

MAJOR: In reply to your communication of the 18th instant, directing me to submit at once a report of the part taken by my battery in the affair of May 10 at New River bridge, the operations subsequent thereto, &c., I would state that I remained with my battery, consisting of eight pieces (two 12-pounder guns, two 6-pounder smooth-bore, two 12-pounder howitzers, and two 3-inch rifles), in position on the west bank of the river until Colonel McCausland had crossed with his forces to the east side of the river. I then received orders to cross my pieces, except the two 12-pounder guns, which I was ordered to destroy.

At 7 p. m. I commenced crossing, and only having one boat was occupied until 12 o'clock that night. We were ordered into position with Bryan's and Dickenson's batteries the morning of the 10th, and awaited the approach of the enemy, who made his appearance about 10 o'clock, when we were ordered to open upon him. Some time after my ammunition was expended I was ordered off the field.

In this action I had 3 horses killed, and 1 man injured by being thrown from his horse and the limber of the gun passing over him. I fired in all 125 rounds, and brought off all my guns.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

H. C. DOUTHAT,
Captain Botetourt Artillery.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 26.

Report of Lieut. Giles A. Fowlkes, Bryan's (Virginia) Battery, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain.

HEADQUARTERS BRYAN'S BATTERY,
May 19, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the day previous to the battle of Cloyd's farm, Bryan's (Virginia) battery of light artillery was placed in position on the left, supported by the Thirty-sixth Regiment Virginia Infantry.

On the day of the battle (May 9) the long-range guns opened upon the enemy's lines as soon as they were observed on the side of the mountain, and shelled them slowly until the enemy attempted to plant his artillery on a projecting ridge in our front, when the entire battery opened upon the artillery and entirely prevented it from getting into position until the latter part of the engagement.

About the time the battle commenced with the infantry on the right one piece (6-pounder gun) was sent to the extreme right and was employed in shelling the enemy's infantry. After the fire of musketry had continued for some time on the right, the infantry support of the battery moved to the right, and one piece (12-pounder howitzer) was sent with them, and in coming into action its limber pole was accidentally broken and was replaced by that of the caisson, and afterward, when the battery retired, the caisson was abandoned for want of a limber and pole.

Sometime after the engagement became general on the right, the enemy succeeded in getting his artillery in position, and the battery was then engaged by the batteries of the enemy for a few minutes; but shortly after the enemy's artillery was planted, a heavy column of infantry emerged from the timber and came into open view in front of our left, and the battery turned its fire upon this column with great effect. By this time the infantry on the right was retiring hurriedly from the field, and the battery moved to the right, and some pieces fired upon the enemy, while the rest retired from action. The whole battery then moved in the direction of Dublin Depot.

In this engagement Bryan's battery lost 1 private killed, 1 mortally wounded (since died), and 1 severely shocked by the concussion of a shell.

The battery was then ordered to New River bridge, whither it proceeded with as little delay as possible by way of the macadamized road and English's Bridge, and took position on the north side of the river, on the left of Stamps' and Douthat's batteries. The position occupied was on the crest of a hill on the prolongation of the railroad bridge.

About 9 a. m. a few Federals were observed on a hill on the opposite side of the river and were shelled and soon disappeared. However, the enemy soon succeeded in planting a piece of artillery which opened upon us. The reply of all the guns immediately silenced the enemy; but he then placed all his guns in position on two hills on the opposite side of the river, and a heavy cannonade ensued, which lasted about two hours, when some of our guns ran out of ammunition, and the enemy's infantry were reported crossing the river below us. All the guns were then taken from the field in safety.

The loss of Bryan's battery in this engagement was 2 privates killed and 3 wounded; 3 horses killed and 3 wounded.

Capt. T. A. Bryan, who was commanding all the artillery engaged, had a horse killed under him, and was disabled by the fall.

I am, major, respectfully, &c.,

G. A. FOWLKES,
Lieutenant, Commanding Bryan's Battery.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of Western Virginia.

No. 27.

Report of Capt. Crispin Dickenson, Ringgold (Virginia) Battery, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmish at New River Bridge.

CAMP OF RINGGOLD BATTERY,
Gast Mill, near Salem, Va., May 20, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from the colonel commanding, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the action of the 9th instant at Cloyd's farm, five miles north of Dublin Depot, and its subsequent operations:

The first section, composed of two 12-pounder Napoleon guns—the first in charge of Lieut. William P. Robinson, the second in charge of Lieut. A. B. White—was placed in position on the right of the road leading from Dublin to Pearisburg, and near it, and 1,200 or 1,500 yards from the foot of Cloyd's Mountain, commanding said road for that distance. The second section, composed of one 3-inch rifled gun (iron) and one 12-pounder Napoleon, was put in position as follows: The rifled gun on a line with the two former, and immediately between the guns of the second section of Captain Bryan's battery, and to the left of the above-named road. The fourth gun was put in position on the extreme right of our line of artillery, and between 300 and 400 yards to its front, and on a line with our infantry. This gun, from its peculiar location, was necessarily exposed to both the infantry and artillery fire of the enemy from the commencement of the fight, and had no way of retiring except by a small road running through the woods for 300 yards parallel to our line of infantry, and not more than forty yards from it at any point. The rifled gun was under my own supervision, and the fourth, or 12-pounder Napoleon, in charge of Lieut. A. W. Hoge, my company numbering about 130 men present for duty. Twenty-nine muskets were placed in the hands of a like number of men, in charge of Lieut. William H. Lipscomb, who took position on a line with the fourth gun and to its left.

The artillery fire commenced about 9 a. m., none of my guns participating in the fire except those of the second section, which only fired an occasional shot, their position being in plain view of the enemy as they advanced down the mountain.

About 10 o'clock our infantry on the right became engaged, and in fifteen or twenty minutes commenced giving way, when one gun of the first section was ordered to the right for their relief. Lieut. William P. Robinson was in charge of the gun, and moved as rapidly as possible, and took position in an open field, about seventy-five yards in rear of our line of infantry, and fired as rapidly as possible seven spherical case-shot into the ranks of the enemy, who were advancing through the woods. The gun then ceased firing for

a short interval, for fear of killing our own men (who were still retiring), until all had passed the gun, when a charge of canister was thrown into the enemy's line, doing considerable execution. The gun was then limbered up, and moved off the field slowly, one of the wheel-horse's legs being broken.

The second gun, in charge of Lieut. A. B. White, commenced firing about the time Lieutenant Robinson moved his piece to the right at a column of the enemy advancing on our left. For twenty or thirty minutes the fire was kept up with great rapidity, doing good work. The ammunition of the limber being exhausted, the limber of the caisson was ordered to take the place of the limber of the gun, and the latter to take its place, by Lieut. A. B. White. The caisson limber not being forthcoming, in a few moments Lieutenant White went in person to see after it, and found two of the drivers (J. J. Young and William E. Barksdale) refusing to drive their horses up to the gun. About this time the Forty-fifth Regiment, who had rallied in front of this gun, gave way, and left it too much exposed to attempt its removal. Accordingly, the gun was abandoned, the cannoneers bringing off all the equipments.

The third gun, in my own charge, was fired rapidly for the last thirty or forty minutes of the fight at both the enemy's infantry and artillery on our left, doing some execution, their ranks being broken at almost every fire, and I believe that one of the enemy's teams was disabled by a shell from this gun. This was the last gun to leave the field, and when limbered up the enemy were not more than seventy-five yards from the gun, and no infantry support. The fourth gun was no doubt handled with great deliberation, and inflicted a heavy blow upon the enemy, they being within 300 yards of the gun in an open field. Our line of infantry giving way upon our right left this gun flanked by the enemy, and no way to withdraw except by the road described heretofore; consequently it was abandoned, the men escaping the best way they could.

The loss in this action was Lieut. A. W. Hoge, Privates M. J. Hoge and Samuel H. Jones missing; Privates C. A. Dalton and Fred. C. Davis wounded badly and 2 others struck by fragments of shell. The loss in horses was 5 killed at the third gun, 1 badly wounded at the first gun, and 16 horses killed and captured at the fourth gun. Two 12-pounder Napoleon guns and 2 caissons and 10 sets of artillery harness left upon the field. All the men acted with a great deal of coolness, except the two before mentioned, the latter of whom redeemed himself on the 10th instant at New River bridge, when he acted with a great deal of bravery in driving his horses through a shower of shell. On the 10th instant my two guns occupied the center of our line of artillery. The firing commenced about 9 a. m., and was kept up until about 12 m., doing but little damage I fear to the enemy, the position being a bad one on our side. The casualties in my battery in this action were 2 men slightly wounded by fragments of shell. My guns, with one of Captain Bryan's, were the last to leave the field in this action.

Hoping that my battery may soon be replenished with guns, and that I may have a better opportunity of using them with effect against our enemies,

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

CRISPIN DICKENSON,

Captain, Commanding Ringgold Battery.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 28.

Reports of Col. William H. French, Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations May 6–16.

HEADQUARTERS,
Narrows New River, Monday Morning, May 10, 1864.

GENERAL: Col. W. L. Jackson arrived here last night at 12 o'clock. His command was 1,000 strong, not yet arrived, one company of which, mounted, will arive here this morning; the remainder of his force, unmounted, will arrive this evening and to-morrow. He has two pieces of artillery, one rifled piece, which will arrive this evening. The other (howitzer) will arrive to-morrow. Your orders for defense of this place have been obeyed. No force yet heard of moving directly on this point. The enemy is reported 500 or 600 strong at Lewisburg, and a force also at Meadow Bluff. I have had no intelligence from you since Sunday night. Courier left here to return to you yesterday morning. Lieutenant Craig, of the Seventeenth, who has been closely watching the enemy's movements in the direction of Dublin, sent me information last night that the enemy's train had passed the top of Cloyd's Mountain, and established a picket on the eastern slope of the mountain near the top. Lieutenant Craig will continue close on the enemy, and report to me their movements. Colonel Jackson's horses, being poor and tired, were left in Monroe County. Keep me posted as to what I shall do. I think it safest to send my courier across the river at Brown's Ferry and up the other side, to recross at Major Kent's.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Colonel, Commanding Fifth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS.

The above is a copy sent by courier, Farley, up New River, and for fear he may be cut off, I send this via Blacksburg to New River bridge. I have had no intelligence from you since the 8th, 6 p. m.

WM. H. FRENCH.
Colonel, Commanding.

Colonel Jackson says that the enemy in Greenbrier were not advancing yesterday. Only 500 at Lewisburg.

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HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Narrows, May 16, 1864.

COLONEL: The latest information received of the enemy was by dispatch from Major Eakle to-day, which was forwarded to General W. E. Jones at Dublin with request that he would send it forward to you. Major Eakle reports that the enemy encamped last night at Oliver Brian's place, two miles beyond Union. I have ordered a detachment of the Sixteenth Regiment, Jenkins' brigade, to co-operate with Major Eakle in Monroe in watching the enemy. The detachment left here this evening under Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, and numbers 150 men.

I will thank you to order Captain Minor, brigade ordnance officer, to report without delay to me, as his services are very much needed. I do not know where he is at present. I do not know what has become of the saddles sent to Seventeenth Regiment. I suppose they were removed from Dublin with other stores. This command is very much in need of ammunition, which fact I will thank you to communicate to Captain Minor, if he is with you. We especially need caliber .54 cartridges, and artillery ammunition. One hundred new bridles and halters sent here by Captain Minor for the Seventeenth Regiment have been taken and appropriated by the detachment of the Fourteenth, under Major Eakle, during my absence from this place. Will you order Captain Minor to secure a new supply for me and send them on at once, and a supply of saddles, about 150, McClellan tree, if they can be obtained. I am busily engaged in removing the stores to this side.

Col. H. S. Bowen, Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, arrived here to-day with his regiment and a part of the Sixteenth Regiment, under orders from General W. E. Jones to picket and guard the front line and the line of this department to Pound Gap. The Twenty-second Regiment was attached to this brigade by order of General Breckinridge, and was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Jenkins. I desire to know whether General Jones or yourself is in command of this department. If he is not, I respectfully ask that you take the necessary steps to have the Twenty-second Regiment returned to this command, and that you also have that part of the Sixteenth Regiment at present in Tazewell County, under Major Nounnan, ordered to the brigade. General Jones ordered Colonel Bowen to report to me at this place, accompanied with the additional orders above. I took the responsibility of retaining the detachment of the Sixteenth sent in with Colonel Bowen, and ordered it to Monroe to co-operate with Major Eakle. The boats are now at Brown's Ferry. I have ordered Captain De L'Isle to send them to the bridge without delay.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
Narrows, May 17, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders received from General A. G. Jenkins on the 5th instant, I removed my command from the Red Sulphur Springs, in Monroe County, Va., on the day following to the Narrows of New River, where I arrived about 4 p. m. the same day.

On the 7th instant I assumed command of all the troops at this place.

On the 9th instant I received an order from General Jenkins, commanding Department of Western Virginia, to remove all the Government stores to the north side of the river. Before, however, I had time to carry out that order I received another from Col. John McCausland (who had succeeded to the command in consequence of the fall of General Jenkins) to move with all dispatch by way of Blacksburg to join him, wherever he might be, with all the forces

then with me. This last-mentioned order was dated at Christiansburg, May 10, 1864, and was received at 8 a. m. on the next day. I immediately prepared to move with a force composed of Col. William L. Jackson's brigade, numbering about 800 men; the Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry Regiment; two independent companies, under the command of Capts. William D. and P. J. Thurmond, respectively; a company of reserves from Pulaski County, under Captain Poage—amounting in all to about 1,425 men, 80 of whom were mounted—together with four pieces of artillery, under command of Lieutenant Jackson, and marched fifteen miles. Considerable delay was occasioned by having to cross New River twice.

On the day following (12th), learning that General Crook had crossed New River below New River bridge and was moving toward Blacksburg, I pushed forward to gain the top of the Gap Mountain. When my advance had reached within two miles of that point I ascertained through my scouts that the enemy had taken possession of the gap. I then determined to attempt to hold him in check until my transportation could reach the Salt Pond road, so as to be able to fall back on that road; but owing to his greatly superior numbers my skirmishers were driven back, and I was compelled to fall back toward Brown's Ferry on the road on which I had advanced. The enemy having taken the Salt Pond road, I sent about 350 picked men, under Colonel Kesler, of Colonel Jackson's command, to harass him in every conceivable manner. On his march (the enemy's) over the Salt Pond road he was compelled to abandon a number of wagons, horses, cattle, and other property, which are being collected by Capt. V. G. De L'Isle, post quartermaster, who informs me that the loss sustained by the enemy amounts to more than $1,000,000.

On the morning of the 13th instant I again moved my command toward Blacksburg for the purpose of joining Colonel McCausland, then in the vicinity of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, when I received intelligence of the approach of two brigades of the enemy's cavalry, under General Averell, by way of Blacksburg. The command pressed forward, and on arriving at the top of Gap Mountain I observed the enemy on Brush Mountain. I immediately sent forward two companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tavenner, of the Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry, as skirmishers and prepared for battle. The enemy endeavored to force their way through the gap by turning our left, but failing in this precipitately retreated by the road on which he had advanced. Loss slight on both sides. Colonel McCausland having arrived on the field before night, ordered me to return to the Narrows, for the purpose of taking charge of the Government stores and sending a force to watch the movements of the enemy in the county of Monroe.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men when facing General Crook on the 12th, and General Averell on the 13th. I derived much aid from the counsels of Col. William L. Jackson, and take pleasure in expressing my confidence in his courage and ability.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 29.

Report of Col. William L. Jackson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, of operations May 5–13.

HEADQUARTERS,
Newport, Giles County, Va., May 14, 1864.

MAJOR: On the morning of the 5th instant that portion of my command stationed at Jackson River Depot was ordered to Callaghan's, in compliance with a command from General Echols. Making every preparation for the concentration of my command and for the close observation of my right and front, I reached Callaghan's in person on the morning of the 6th instant.

On the 7th instant I received an order from General A. G. Jenkins to move my command (except a force to watch my old front, guards on the Virginia Central Railroad, and a force to defend the Cow Pasture River railroad bridge) to a point six miles east of Union, Monroe County, Va.

On the 9th instant before reaching the above point I received an order from General Jenkins, through Col. William H. French, to proceed immediately and with dispatch to the Narrows of New River and co-operate with Colonel French. On that night I arrived in person at the Narrows, and the advance of my command reached there the next day at 2 p. m.

At 8 a. m. of the 11th instant Colonel French received an order from Col. John McCausland, commanding Department of Western Virginia, directing his and my command to join him, if possible, at Christiansburg, taking the route through Blacksburg. Crossing New River twice, which occasioned some delay, and learning the advance of the enemy under General Crook, we made a push to obtain possession of Gap Mountain, but on the morning of the 12th instant we found that in possession of the enemy. Arriving near Newport we endeavored to resist the advance of the enemy, but were compelled to fall back before the overwhelming force endeavoring to surround us on all sides, and after considerable skirmishing we retired toward Brown's Ferry. Ascertaining that the enemy was passing over Salt Pond Mountain, and that two brigades of cavalry, under Generals Averell and Duffié, were yet behind, in connection with Colonel French 325 men were detached from our conjoint commands and sent by a near way to harass the enemy going over Salt Pond, and the residue of our force was pushed rapidly to Gap Mountain. This position we reached at 9 a. m. of the 13th instant. In half an hour afterward Averell and Duffié attacked the position and endeavored to cut their way through, but failed, and at 2.30 p. m. they rapidly retreated in confusion by way of the Catawba route. The commands of Colonel French and mine not being mounted, could not pursue any distance. The loss on either side was inconsiderable. Of my command I know of but 2 wounded. That of the enemy is not ascertained. Several horses were found dead on the field. At 7 p. m. Col. John McCausland, commanding the department, arrived on the field, and by his order I am now en route to Monroe County to harass the enemy.

The reason why my men were without their horses on this march is known to the colonel commanding the department and need not here be explained.

The officers and men all acquitted themselves well.

The weather has been very inclement during the whole march and the roads in a terrible condition.

The Twentieth Virginia Cavalry, under command of Col. William W. Arnett, stationed at Hightown, made a remarkable march and joined me on the evening of the 11th instant. The officers and men of that regiment deserve to be complimented.

In closing this report, and now that my co-operation with Col. William H. French ceases, I desire to express my thanks to him for his courtesy, and to say that during the time I have been under his command I have heartily approved of all his plans and movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Western Virginia.

No. 30.

Report of Col. D. Howard Smith, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding brigade, of engagement at Cloyd's Mountain, and skirmish at New River Bridge.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, MORGAN'S CAVALRY,
Meyter's Gap, Russell County, Va., May 23, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, in obedience to your request, the following report of the operations of the command under me on the 9th and 10th instant at Dublin and New River bridge:

On the evening of the 8th instant I received orders from Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan to proceed with my entire command, numbering about 750 men (then at Saltville, in Smyth County, Va.), to Dublin to re-enforce Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins, who was threatened with a large body of the enemy, reported to be advancing on him. As soon as transportation could be furnished me for my troops, which was not until near 12 o'clock that night, I proceeded by rail in the direction of the point of my destination; but in consequence of the locomotive running off the track and the insufficiency of the transportation furnished me, I did not reach Dublin until about 1 o'clock the next day, and with scarcely 400 of my men, the residue having been left at Glade Spring. When I reached Dublin I found you waiting my arrival, and from you I learned that our forces under Brigadier-General Jenkins had been engaged for several hours in quite a severe contest with the enemy near Cloyd's farm, and the former were being quite hard pressed by the latter, especially on their extreme right, and that General Jenkins had been severely wounded and compelled to leave the field, and Colonel McCausland, the ranking officer, had assumed chief command. With as little delay as possible I formed my command and moved for the scene of action at quick time. I had, however, proceeded but a short distance before it became apparent that our forces under Colonel McCausland had been thoroughly routed and many of them demoralized and straggling. My command, however (it is but just that I should say of them), moved steadily forward through the heterogeneous mass that impeded their progress until they met the enemy, who were close in pursuit (with their cavalry) of our receding forces.

As soon as I reached Colonel McCausland, who was in the rear of his column gallantly and spiritedly trying to rally his shattered command, I reported to him in person for orders. He directed me to form my men on the left of the road in the timber and resist the farther advance of the enemy and cover his retreat, promising me such support as might be in his power. This was promptly obeyed, and in a very few minutes engaged the advancing column of the enemy, pouring a most destructive fire into him and driving him back some several hundred yards. I continued to engage him for more than an hour, driving him back at every point until I found myself likely to be flanked by his overpowering numbers, who were rapidly and steadily closing in upon me, when I slowly and in good order fell back to Dublin, which I found had already been evacuated by the forces under Colonel McCausland. From thence I proceeded to New River bridge under the guidance of a citizen, who informed me that Colonel McCausland with his forces had gone there. I reached that point with my command a short time before sunset, and crossed the river under orders and encamped for the night.

About 8 o'clock the next morning I was directed by the colonel commanding to take one of my companies and place it along the bank of the river above the bridge to act as sharpshooters, to prevent the firing of the bridge by the enemy, and the balance of my command I was to place in the rear of my sharpshooters, under the cover of a ridge, to act as skirmishers in an emergency. This disposition of my forces was speedily made as directed. In a short time the enemy appeared in considerable force on the other side of the river, when an artillery duel followed, which lasted several hours, when our forces fell back under orders to Christiansburg, and from thence to Roanoke County.

In this last day's operations no portion of my command was actively engaged except those deployed to act as sharpshooters, although the whole of them were constantly exposed to the shells of our own guns as well as those of the enemy, especially when they were ordered to fall back. For more than half a mile on our retreat we were in direct range and in plain view of the enemy's guns, who opened a terrific fire upon us, but strange to say there was but one man injured, and he only slightly, by the explosion of a shell.

I feel that too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the men who served under me on these two several occasions, especially on the first-named day. I never saw men fight with more coolness, spirit, and resolution. Indeed, it would have been difficult for men to have acted better than they did under the circumstances. Officers and enlisted men seemed to vie with each other in the enthusiastic discharge of their duties on this trying occasion.

Where all acted so well it would seem invidious to personate any, but a stern sense of duty compels me to speak of the gallant and heroic conduct of Lieut. Col. Robert M. Martin and Capt. William Campbell, commanding the First Battalion, and Maj. George R. Diamond and Capt. James G. Bedford, commanding the Second Battalion of my command. They were everywhere present encouraging their men, and almost reckless in the exposure of their persons and lives in the discharge of their duties.

To Capt. H. Rees, my adjutant, and Mr. O. O. West, acting on my staff as aide, I am also greatly indebted for their active and efficient conduct on the battle-field.

My loss in the first day's operations was 4 killed, 18 wounded, and 30 missing, and on the second day 1 killed and Captain Bedford slightly injured. Among the killed I regret to be compelled to mention Capt. C. S. Cleburne (brother of Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, of the Army of Tennessee), one of the most gallant and promising young officers in the Confederate service. He fell while gallantly leading his men in a charge on the enemy mortally wounded, from which he shortly afterward died.

It having been ascertained on the morning of the 13th instant that the enemy had retired in the direction of Salt Pond Mountain, permission was given me by the colonel commanding to return with my command. I immediately took up the line of march and reached Saltville on the morning of the 18th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. HOWARD SMITH,
Colonel, Comdg. Morgan's Dismounted Cavalry.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 3, 1864.—Raid on Bulltown, W. Va.

Report of Col. Nathan Wilkinson, Sixth West Virginia Infantry.

NEW CREEK, *May* 5, 1864.

Captains Spriggs and Chewings occupied Bulltown, burnt the fortifications, and have left, in what direction is unknown. Four companies only of the Eleventh Virginia remained in Parkersburg. The wires were cut this morning before instructions could be sent them. Will order one company to Wirt County, and hold the others in reserve.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL.

MAY 5, 1864.—Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Bloomington and Piedmont, W. Va.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1. Abstract from Itinerary of Wilkinson's brigade, Department of West Virginia.

No. 2. Capt. John H. McNeill, Virginia Partisan Rangers.

No. 1.

*Abstract from Itinerary of Wilkinson's brigade, Department of West Virginia.**

May 5.—Lieut. Charles Bagley,† with one gun, supported by a detachment of seventy-five infantry, under command of Lieutenan

* From return for May.
† Battery L, First Illinois Light Artillery.

Brown, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, was ordered to Piedmont, W. Va., to intercept the rebel raider, McNeill, who was making a raid upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Marched to Piedmont, a distance of five miles, and found the enemy had left a short time previous; followed and came up with them at Bloomington, W. Va., and immediately opened fire upon them, dispersing them in confusion; returned to New Creek, W. Va., same evening.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. John H. McNeill, Virginia Partisan Rangers.

MOOREFIELD, HARDY COUNTY,
May 7, 1864.

I left this place with sixty men on the night of the 3d instant. Reached Bloomington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the morning of the 5th at daydawn. Captured a freight train; put some of my men on board. Went one and a half miles below to Piedmont, my cavalry following on behind. We captured that place with a small garrison, which surrendered without resistance. We burned some seven large buildings filled with the finest machinery, engines, and railroad cars; burned nine railroad engines, some seventy-five or eighty burthen cars, two trains of cars heavily laden with commissary stores, and sent six engines with full head of steam toward New Creek. Captured the mail and mail train and 104 prisoners on the train, and burned the railroad bridge across the North Branch of the Potomac leading to Cumberland.

JOHN H. McNEILL,
Captain, Commanding Company Partisan Rangers.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

MAY 8, 1864.—Affair at Halltown, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, U. S. Army.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *May* 10, 1864.

On the night of the 8th instant our pickets at Halltown were attacked by about fifty rebels, their object being to outflank our forces. They were unsuccessful from the fact that each night the position of the guard is changed. I have seen Colonel Rodgers myself, and the necessary orders have been issued regarding papers. He cannot strengthen his police and picket guards as his whole force, 200 infantry and 70 cavalry, are now all on duty.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Comdg. U. S. Forces on Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

MAY 10, 1864.—Skirmish at Lost River Gap, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. Jacob Higgins, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 3.—Lieut. Joseph G. Isenberg, Adjutant Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 11, 1864.

Major Myers, of the Ringgold Cavalry, has just arrived here, and reports that yesterday morning about daylight they were attacked at the junction of Winchester and Moorefield pike with the Lost River road from Brock's Gap by Generals Rosser and Imboden, with an overwhelming force; were driven back via the Grassy Lick road, through Romney and Springfield, to Green Spring, where they crossed the river, and are now at Old Town. Rosser and Imboden are reported in Romney this a. m. with a force of cavalry, mounted infantry, and artillery, estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000 men. Colonel Higgins is out of ammunition and forage. I cannot send it to him by train for fear of capture. Have sent to New Creek for ammunition for him, and have suggested to him to move up here at once, when I can supply his wants and get him ready to recross the river again. I fear Rosser and Imboden intend to attack this place and New Creek, or perhaps move round me and go into West Virginia west of the mountains. Although assigned to this command by order of Secretary of War, it is my understanding that my command is not an independent one, but is embraced still in your department. I shall so act unless otherwise ordered. Colonel Strother can explain to you the exact position of the place where the attack was made. Major Myers says they lost their train, but thinks the loss not severe in men, probably not over 50 in killed, wounded, and missing.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General SIGEL.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Jacob Higgins, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 12, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I fell back to Cumberland by direction of General Kelley, for ammunition, rations, and forage. I am getting my horses shod, and it will take a few days before my command will be able to move. I burnt the wagons but saved the horses. I have about 40 men missing in all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAC. HIGGINS,
Colonel, Commanding Scouting Party.

Major-General SIGEL.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Joseph G. Isenberg, Adjutant Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

GREEN SPRING RUN, *May* 10, 1864.

GENERAL: Our scouting party attacked [by] an overwhelming force of the enemy at Lost River Gap to-day. They captured our train, and up to this time I have no evidence that more escaped than the quartermaster and myself to get here with a small squad. Since we arrived here I have learned that Colonel Higgins has rallied his men on the plains at Romney. The enemy's force consists of Imboden's and McNeill's cavalry, together with a regiment of mounted riflemen. I will await orders.

J. G. ISENBERG,
Adjutant Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Major-General SIGEL.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army.

MOUNT JACKSON, *May* 11, 1864—9 p. m.

GENERAL: I have this moment arrived in position after a continuous ride of eighty miles. I thrashed part of three regiments cavalry in Hardy yesterday, ran them twenty-four miles, killed 5, wounded a number, captured only 13, as they fled to the mountains; captured their train—12 new wagons, and 1 ambulance, 20-odd horses. They killed a great many horses to prevent our getting them. My cavalry is much jaded, and camped to-night on the head of Lost River. They will be here by 4 p. m. to-morrow.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Staunton.

MAY 11-14, 1864.—Expedition from Point Lookout, Md., to the Rappahannock River, Va.

Report of Col. Alonzo G. Draper, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT MARY'S DISTRICT,
Point Lookout, May 15, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions from department headquarters, telegraphed May 11, 1864, I embarked the same evening with 300 men of the Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, and 13 cavalry on board the transport steamer Star and the gun-boat Yankee, to accompany Captain Hooker, of the Potomac flotilla, in an expedition to the mouth of the Rappahannock for the purpose of destroying torpedoes, &c. The expedition returned to this post on the evening of the 14th, having been completely successful.

We landed on the morning of the 12th at Mill Creek, exploded three torpedoes and raised two. Marched about two miles and burnt the mill of Mr. Henry Barrack, an accomplice of the men who placed the torpedoes; thence we marched across the peninsula, inclosed between the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers, divided into two detachments, and marched down two roads leading toward Stingray Point. About three miles farther down, at the point where these two roads unite, our detachments united. At this point we discovered four new torpedoes concealed in the woods, constructed with tin cases, each containing about fifty pounds of powder. Suspecting the presence of some small armed parties on the point, I threw out a line of skirmishers extending completely across the peninsula, a distance of about three miles, placed a reserve of infantry and the cavalry in the road, and ordered the skirmish line to advance to the extreme point. The ground being covered in most places with thick woods and underbrush, and intersected with creeks and swamps, it was almost impossible to maintain an unbroken line, and the progress of the skirmishers was necessarily difficult and slow. After advancing in this manner some two or three miles a small portion of the skirmishers on the right center, five or six in number, encountered a party of nine men, consisting of cavalry and marines, under command of B. G. Burley and John Maxwell, acting masters, C. S. Navy, and although the colored infantry were entirely separated from their officers, they immediately attacked them. A brisk skirmish ensued. The blacks soon received a small re-enforcement and succeeded in killing or capturing the entire party except one. Acting Master Maxwell and 4 others were killed. Acting Master Burley and a sergeant and corporal of cavalry were captured. Our loss was 1 man killed, and 2 seriously and 1 slightly wounded. The wounded will probably all recover.

This little affair was conducted wholly by the black men as no officers arrived until after the fight was over. The colored soldiers would have killed all the prisoners had they not been restrained by Sergeant Price, who is also colored.

Acting Masters Burley and Maxwell were in command of the party which captured the steamer Titan at Cherry Stone. Maxwell was formerly an officer in the U. S. Navy.

I inclose the letter of instructions from the rebel Secretary of Navy under which these officers acted, also Burley's British protection and a pass from the rebel Secretary of War, dated March 30, 1864, for B. G. Burley, a citizen of Great Britain, to pass beyond the limits of the Confederate States, which documents appear to me to furnish evidence that Burley was expected to act as a spy. I also inclose sundry other documents to show the character and purposes of these parties.

We passed the night of the 12th on the banks of Fishing Bay, re-embarked in the morning, crossed the Piankatank to Milford Haven, where we landed and marched to Mathews Court-House, where we captured 1 rebel sergeant and 1 private, also 33 head of cattle and 22 serviceable horses and mules, with some wagons for the use of our contraband farm on the Patuxent.

We passed the night of the 13th at Milford Haven.

On the 14th re-embarked with our captured property and returned to Point Lookout.

The expedition accomplished the destruction or capture of 9 torpedoes, burnt 1 mill, killed 5 of the enemy, captured 5, including 2 acting masters in the rebel navy, captured 33 head of cattle, 22 horses

and mules, and quite a number of vehicles of various descriptions. Our total loss was 1 man killed, 2 seriously and 1 slightly wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. DRAPER,
Col. Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Monroe, Va.

MAY 12, 1864.—Affair at Strasburg, Va.

Report of Col. Robert S. Rodgers, Second Maryland Eastern Shore Infantry.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *May* 13, 1864.

The train going out was attacked at Strasburg yesterday by twenty-five or thirty of Mosby's men. Two of the guards, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, were killed and 4 taken prisoners. The train lost a few horses. Your order is received. We will move whenever relieved.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, &c.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Harper's Ferry.

MAY 13, 1864.—Skirmish near New Market, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army.

NEW MARKET, VA., *May* 13, 1864.

Colonel Boyd, of the First New York Cavalry, with detachments from the Fifteenth New York and Cole's (Maryland) battalion, came upon me from Luray about sunset. We pitched into him, cut him off from the roads, and drove him into the Massanutten Mountain. Numbers have been captured, together with about half of all their horses. They are wandering in the mountain to-night cut off. When day breaks I think I will get nearly all of theirs. Colonel Boyd was wounded. We have his horse, and he is in the brush.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Harrisonburg, Va

MAY 14, 1864.—Skirmishes at Rude's Hill and New Market, Va.

Report of Maj. Timothy Quinn, First New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Camp in the Field, near Strasburg, Va., May 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that, in obedience to orders, I proceeded from Woodstock to Mount Jackson on the 13th instant, in command of fifty men. I was informed at the headquarters of Colonel Taylor, then in

command of the cavalry division, that an additional force of 250 men, who had already gone in that direction, would report to me there. When I arrived at Mount Jackson it was nearly dark, and the force mentioned as having gone to the place indicated was not there, having returned by another route.

On approaching Mount Jackson, and when within two miles of the place, I heard the report of guns to the left of New Market. I went about two and a half miles beyond Mount Jackson with my fifty men, and as I could not accomplish the object for which I was sent (to communicate with Colonel Boyd), I returned, in accordance with orders from General Stahel, to Edenburg. On my way back I met the force who were to report to me at Mount Jackson, and we encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 14th an additional force of 300 cavalry was sent me, with the accompanying written instructions. After organizing them properly I proceeded again in the direction of Mount Jackson, leaving sufficient guards at the bridges and culverts in my rear and on my right flank, my left being protected by the river. I advanced from Mount Jackson toward New Market. When I arrived at the bridge over the Shenandoah beyond Mount Jackson I found the planks torn up and removed to the other side. I also saw a force of the enemy at Rude's Hill, in sight of said bridge. I masked my main force behind the hill in rear of the bridge, and after repairing it sent a party of fifty men, under the command of Lieutenant Cameron, of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, toward Rude's Hill. The enemy showed a force of at least that number on the top of the hill, and, supposing that the whole of General Imboden's command was posted behind the hill (with artillery), I directed the lieutenant to move cautiously, throwing out skirmishers on the left of the road of nearly half his force. This was to prevent the enemy from getting his guns to bear on the whole force on the road. The lieutenant's party moved up steadily, driving in the enemy's picket, who was posted a half mile north of the hill. I then ordered another party of sixty men, under the command of Captain Whitley, of the First New York Veterans, to the assistance of Lieutenant Cameron, with instructions that, should both succeed in forcing back the enemy from the hill, they should occupy it until I came up with the balance of my command. This they did very handsomely. I then moved up the balance of my command and formed them in columns of squadrons on each side of the road, this side of Rude's Hill, and again pushed forward my advance and deployed skirmishers on each side of the road. After moving up, say 800 yards, the enemy with a force of about 100 cavalry, charged upon my advance. When I saw them commence the charge I rallied my skirmishers on their reserve, and with the support of Captain Dolles' party, which I held in hand close by, I met their charging line and drove them nearly two miles, until they fell in with heavy supports. I then made proper disposition of my men. In the mean time I did not show the balance of my command, but kept them masked as stated. I began again to press them until I forced them from point to point into New Market, where they opened on my advance with artillery which was planted at the entrance to the north end of the town. I still forced them back and through the town. At 5 p. m. Colonel Wynkoop, of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had just come up, sent an officer, I think, and directed me to fall back on the cavalry, infantry, and artillery,

which were then close behind. I then withdrew my command slowly and in good order until I met the colonel's party, and he assumed command. The charge mentioned as made by the enemy took place at 1 p. m., and I kept driving them steadily until 5 p. m.

The number of cavalry under my command was said to be 550, but I left at least 100 of those who had jaded horses along the road to guard the bridges and secure my retreat.

General Imboden, with his whole command, consisting, as I am informed, of about 2,000 men, cavalry and infantry, with six pieces of artillery, was opposed to my less than 450 green and jaded cavalry.

I desire to make special mention of the gallantry and skill displayed by Captain Martindale, of my regiment, and of Capt. F. Dolles, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Lieutenant Cameron, of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry. I have also to recur with pleasure to the undaunted bravery of Dr. Douglass, of the First New York Cavalry, who, by request and permission, led and urged on the troops. The men, too, behaved splendidly and cannot be praised too highly.

In the charge I captured 3 prisoners. The casualties in my command were 1 man of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry killed, and 3 of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry slightly wounded. The casualties on the side of the enemy I cannot state, as they had an opportunity of sending their dead and wounded to the rear, but several were seen to fall from their horses.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY QUINN,
Major First New York Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Camp near Woodstock, May 14, 1864—1 a. m.

Maj. T. QUINN,
At Edenburg, Va.:

MAJOR: Immediately upon arrival of 300 mounted men, detailed from this division to report to you at Edenburg, you will proceed toward Mount Jackson, throwing scouts on your right, and will endeavor to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. Any information you may gain will be forwarded promptly to these headquarters. It is desirable you should press the enemy back as far as possible, yet without endangering the force under your command. You will be supported by infantry and artillery, which will be sent to Edenburg.

By order of Col. R. F. Taylor:

JESSE F. WYCKOFF,
Lieutenant and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

MAY 15, 1864.—Engagement at New Market, Va.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army, commanding Department of West Virginia.

No. 2.—Composition of the Union forces.

No. 3.—Capt. Franklin E. Town, Chief Signal Officer, of operations in month of May.
No. 4.—Surg. James V. Z. Blaney, U. S. Army.
No. 5.—Col. Augustus Moor, Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Infantry Division, of operations May 14–17.
No. 6.—Maj. Henry Peale, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 7.—Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, Second Brigade.
No. 8.—Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 9.—Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army.
No. 10.—Lieut. Col. Scott Shipp, Virginia Military Institute, including operations May 11–June 25.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army, commanding Department of West Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 15, 1864—8 p. m.

A severe battle was fought to-day at New Market between our forces and those of Echols and Imboden, under Breckinridge. Our troops were overpowered by superior numbers. I, therefore, withdrew them gradually from the battle-field, and recrossed the Shenandoah at about 7 p. m. Under the circumstances prevailing I find it necessary to retire to Cedar Creek. The battle was fought on our side by 5,500 in all against 8,000 to 9,000 of the enemy. We lost about 600 in killed and wounded, and 50 prisoners.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Strasburg, May 16, 1864.

After the battle of yesterday I retired gradually to Strasburg and Cedar Creek, bringing all my trains and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle-field with me. In consequence of the long line and the trains which had to be guarded I could not bring more than six regiments into the fight, besides the artillery and the cavalry. The enemy have about 7,000 infantry, besides the other arms. Our losses are about 600 killed and wounded, and 50 prisoners. Five pieces of artillery had to be left on the field after being disabled or the horses shot. The retrograde movement to Strasburg was effected in perfect order, without any loss of material or men. The troops are in very good spirits, and will fight another battle if the enemy should advance against us. I will forward the full report, with list of casualties, by letter.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

No. 2.

Composition of the Union forces, Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army, commanding, at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864.

FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH C. SULLIVAN.

First Brigade.

Col. AUGUSTUS MOOR.

18th Connecticut, Maj. Henry Peale.
28th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gottfried Becker.
116th Ohio, Col. James Washburn.
123d Ohio, Maj. Horace Kellogg.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.

1st West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Jacob Weddle.
12th West Virginia, Col. William B. Curtis.
34th Massachusetts, Col. George D. Wells.
54th Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob M. Campbell.

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. TIBBITS.

1st New York (Veteran), Col. Robert F. Taylor.
1st New York (Lincoln), Lieut. Col. Alonzo W. Adams.
1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade (detachment), Maj. J. Townsend Daniel.
21st New York, Maj. Charles G. Otis.
14th Pennsylvania (detachment), Capt. Ashbell F. Duncan, Lieut. Col. William Blakely.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN E. WYNKOOP.

Detachments 15th New York, 20th Pennsylvania, and 22d Pennsylvania.*

ARTILLERY.

Maryland Light, Battery B, Capt. Alonzo Snow.
New York Light, 30th Battery, Capt. Albert von Kleiser.
1st West Virginia Light, Battery D, Capt. John Carlin.
1st West Virginia Light, Battery G, Capt. Chatham T. Ewing.
5th United States, Battery B, Capt. Henry A. Du Pont.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Franklin E. Town, Chief Signal Officer, of operations in month of May.†

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, Lexington, Va., June 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to communicate to you a partial report of the operations of the signal detachment with this department.

On the 1st day of May the commanding general of department, Major-General Sigel, directed all desks and papers sent to the rear, preparatory to a movement of the troops, in consequence of which it has been impossible to make regular returns and reports. The

*Commanders not of record.
†See also Town's report, p. 106.

forces under command of General Sigel moved up the Shenandoah Valley to New Market, at which place the enemy engaged us, and compelled us to fall back to Cedar Creek, near Strasburg.

On the 21st of May the command of the department passed into the hands of Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, who immediately ordered an advance.

On the 5th of June, at New Hope, we met and defeated the enemy, and advanced to Staunton, at which point we were joined by the column under command of Brigadier-General Crook. The force then advanced in four columns to this point, reaching here last evening. A large portion of our way the enemy resisted our advance, but have been steadily pushed backward.

During all these movements the signal corps has been used to advantage. The officers are improving in efficiency, and the men also. By the receipt to-day of sixty horses I have been enabled to mount my entire party. Officers have been kept with all detached parties, and at the advance of columns, to communicate with headquarters during marches; and stations of observation have been established during marches and at halts; and thus far all our operations have met the approval of the commanding general. At the battle of New Market the field was too limited to admit of the use of signals, but they were used at New Hope.

I regret to be compelled to inform you of the probable capture by the enemy of 2 officers and 5 men. On the 14th of May Lieutenant Smith, then stationed at Round Hill, near Strasburg, left his station with two men to search for a party of three men, who had that morning gone out by my order to learn the whereabouts of a party sent the night before on a reconnaissance. Neither Lieutenant Smith's party nor the preceding one has since been heard from; but as I afterward learned that a party of Mosby's men were in the neighborhood of Round Hill that day, I can only infer that the signal parties were captured.

Lieutenant Caswell was ordered to Martinsburg by the surgeon for medical treatment on the 23d of May. A wagon train coming to our column was attacked, and part of it captured, and some officers and soldiers with it were captured at Newtown about the 1st of June; and as Lieutenant Caswell had informed me that he should come out on the first train, and I have been unable to hear anything from him since, I am forced to believe that he started on that train and was captured.

As soon as we return to camp, or communication is again opened, I shall forward to your office a detailed report of our operations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN E. TOWN,
Capt. and Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of West Virginia.

Capt. H. S. TAFFT,
Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 4.

Report of Surg. James V. Z. Blaney, U. S. Army.

MARTINSBURG, VA., *May* 17, 1864.

General Sigel had an engagement near Mount Jackson on the 15th; about 600 killed and wounded. All dead and most of badly wounded

left in hands of enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Lincoln, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, wounded in the shoulder and captured. One hundred and seventy-one brought back to Middletown, four miles this side of Strasburg, and will probably arrive here to-morrow. A number of wounded left at Mount Jackson, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Allen. Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with supplies. Harper's Ferry bridge gone. Supplies here, at Cumberland, and in field, sufficient until bridge is repaired. Will be ready for wounded on arrival here.

JAS. V. Z. BLANEY,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Col. JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Augustus Moor, Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Infantry Division, of operations May 14–17.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 1ST INFTY. DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., May 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report of the part the forces under my command took in the campaign up the Valley:

In compliance with orders from Brigadier-General Sullivan, in the forenoon of the 14th instant, and instructions from Major-General Stahel to take command of three regiments of infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, and march to Mount Jackson to ascertain and feel the position and strength of the rebels under Imboden, reported to be on Rude's Hill, I left camp near Woodstock at 11 a. m. with the First Virginia and Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiments of Infantry, and two sections of Battery B, Maryland Artillery. Colonel Wynkoop soon after coming up with 300 cavalry and one section of horse artillery, I ordered the colonel to move forward to Mount Jackson, informing him that Major Quinn, First New York, with 600 cavalry, was already in his front, to take a good position and to reconnoiter until the infantry arrived. At Edenburg I added the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Regiment to my command. At 3 o'clock p. m. Colonel Wynkoop reported heavy firing in his front; at the same time occasional cannon shots could be heard. I ordered Colonel Wynkoop forward to the support of Major Quinn, who was up with the rebels, the infantry and artillery moving close up with the cavalry, Major Quinn driving the enemy's skirmishers steadily. Colonel Wynkoop's command relieved a portion of the forces under Major Quinn as directed, our skirmishers occupying a part of the town of New Market, and the infantry column being now up I selected a position and ordered the artillery to open. Imboden soon answered furiously with his battery. This engagement discovered to me the location of the rebel forces. After dark I turned my line of battle more to the front through Imboden's evacuated camp near the Shenandoah River, across to Smith's Creek, on my left. The command was ordered to rest in perfect order of battle without fires. At about 8 p. m. a line of rebels approached across an open field on my right front with the evident

purpose to turn the position I had occupied before sunset. I instructed Major Stephens, commanding First West Virginia Regiment, to allow the rebels to come near enough and give them a volley, which order was well executed. About two hours later my whole front was attacked and for a few minutes the firing became general. The rebels, however, had to retreat in confusion, losing 5 killed and many more wounded. No further annoyance occurred that night.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the word "attention" was passed along the lines. Scouts and patrols sent forward, who soon reported that Imboden had retreated about midnight. I sent a cavalry force forward on both roads to reconnoiter and ascertain the direction the rebels had taken. The officer in command of one party returned a little after 7 o'clock, and reported that he met the rebels four miles south of New Market advancing again, Breckinridge having joined Imboden, which report was corroborated by the citizens and by pickets stationed on the hill-tops, and not long after by their long lines deploying about two miles to my right and front. A heavy column of rebels moving directly for my position, then about one mile distant, I ordered Lieutenant Gerry, Battery B, Maryland Artillery, to open on them. A few well-directed shots checked the advance of that column. Major-General Stahel, having now arrived with his cavalry, assumed the command. After some maneuvering, Major-General Sigel arrived also. I was now ordered to fall back some 800 yards to the rear of my first position, and to form the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Eighteenth Connecticut on the right of a battery. The Eighteenth Connecticut was hardly in line when the rebels heralded their advance by their peculiar yell, and advanced in two strong lines, by far overlapping our own. Our skirmishers were driven in, and after a short but resolute struggle this line was forced to the rear, which created some confusion in the Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment, owing to knee-deep mud, fences, out-houses, and stables close to their rear, and the insufficient number of officers to control the movements. I was ordered to bring up the two other regiments of my brigade to the support of a battery on the left in the rear, forming a third line. After some inquiry where these regiments could be found, I learned that five companies of the Twenty-eighth and the One hundred and sixteenth Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel Washburn, were in charge of the train, and did not leave Woodstock until 8 a. m. They had been halted at Mount Jackson, six miles in our rear. I sent my staff officers to order them up double-quick. They reported to me about 4 o'clock, Colonel Washburn stating that he had ordered bayonets to be fixed to clear his way on the pike up to the battle-field through disgraceful fleeing masses of cavalry and straggling infantry. Directed by Brigadier-General Sullivan, I formed these troops on the right and left of a battery on the pike, covering the retreat of the line of the Second Brigade. The battle being now gradually broken off, the withdrawn troops were ordered to march to Mount Jackson and take position on the banks across the bridge. Colonel Washburn, with five companies of the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, one section of artillery, and some cavalry, brought up the rear in good order with little molestation from the enemy. At 9 o'clock I received orders to move my brigade to Edenburg. The brigade was marched to a point three miles north of

Edenburg, marching until 4 o'clock next morning. The manner in which this chaotic mass of wagons, horsemen, artillery, and stragglers moved on (sometimes two or three wagons abreast), was exceedingly fatiguing to the infantry, especially to those regiments that marched out with me on the 14th, they having been continually on their legs for two days and nights without a cup of coffee or even meat rations, numbers of them barefooted.

At 11 a. m. on the 16th I was ordered to march with my brigade to the rear. Arrived and encamped at 9 p. m. on the heights south of Cedar Creek.

On the 17th I was ordered to move with my brigade to the north side of the creek.

With few exceptions, both officers and men strove to do their duty, and bore up well against the many hardships and the inclemency of the weather during these days of active operations.

Inclosed please find list of casualties* First Brigade, First Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia, during the engagements up the Valley.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. MOOR,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Maj. Henry Peale, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOL. INFTY.,
Camp near Strasburg, Va., May 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to represent that at 3 o'clock in the morning of May 15 the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, then on picket one mile south of Edenburg, Va., and six miles in advance of the main army, under Sigel, received orders to proceed without delay to New Market, Va., at which place a cavalry fight had occurred the previous day, and which was then held by our cavalry and a small body of infantry, who were seriously threatened by the enemy. The regiment consisted of seven companies (Companies F, I, and H having been detailed under Capt. J. H. Morrison, Company I at signal station), marched without breakfast and in a drenching storm, reaching our advance force about 11 a. m. The distance thus traveled was fifteen miles. At the moment of our arrival the artillery designed to discover the position and designs of the enemy commenced operations. The regiment was ordered to assist in the support of Kleiser's battery. The position of our forces was on a hill northwest of New Market, and distant from the town half a mile. The enemy soon replied to our batteries from a wooded eminence three-fourths of a mile south and slightly commanding our position. After an hour's cannonading, the regiment was ordered to advance and, with the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers and First Virginia Regiment in support of Snow's mounted

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 7 men killed, and 6 officers and 140 men wounded; total, 154.

battery, formed line immediately upon the brow of the hill, the Eighteenth constituting the right. We here awaited the approach of the enemy, whose skirmishers, in double line, could be seen issuing from the woods covering his position. The artillery duel still continued with considerable vigor, and the enemy shelled our line with great accuracy, although without the infliction of any considerable damage. Companies A and B were immediately deployed and descended the hill. Severe skirmishing shortly ensued, our companies retiring very slowly. At this time Capt. William L. Spalding, Company B, was mortally wounded in abdomen and carried to rear. The enemy in three strong lines now issued from the woods and charged down the hill at double-quick, his skirmishers also increasing their speed, and driving ours more rapidly. It was at this time decided that a small knoll some 200 yards to the rear would afford a better position, thereby inflicting greater damage upon the enemy, who would be forced to pass over an eighth of a mile of nearly level ground before reaching our lines. The line accordingly marched in retreat. The new position of the regiment was most unfortunate for its efficiency, being in a lane backed by barns and two rows of fences. A continuous rain of five days had rendered traveling on other than the roads extremely difficult, and the men stood knee-deep in mud. As the lane was entered by the flank, so nothing but a flank movement could extricate the regiment in order. Companies A and B were now strengthened by Company D, leaving only four companies in line, in all somewhat less than 200 men.

The skirmishers of the enemy now appeared on the brow of the hill and rapid firing ensued, in which Captain Mathewson, Company D, was wounded, as also several of his company. As our skirmishers retired around our flank the line fired several volleys, when, it being apparent that the line of the enemy greatly outnumbered our own, and that farther stay in that position was worse than useless, the commander of regiment on left of the brigade gave the order to retreat, which movement was followed by the Eighteenth. The regiment marched by the flank at double-quick. On emerging from the lane found itself some distance in rear of the retreating line, and was thereby thrown into some confusion, but with some exceptions the men were rallied, and were reformed with the rest of the first line in rear of the second line, which now awaited the shock. The cannonading was at this time extremely rapid, the rebels shelling our position with great accuracy, while the batteries of our first and second lines poured grape and canister into their infantry, which came on in splendid line. As they drew near our second line fired and charged, partially checking their advance, but having suffered severely was forced to retire. For the same reason the enemy contented himself with sending forward strong lines of skirmishers to harass our now retreating force, himself advancing very slowly. Desultory fighting was continued for three hours by our first and second lines alternately, when, two fresh regiments arriving, the broken forces were assembled in rear of them and marched on the pike to the north bank of the Shenandoah, from whence it continued its march until within two miles of Woodstock, where it halted at 5 a. m., having marched nearly thirty miles in twenty-six hours, in addition to that incidental to its participation in the action.

The whole number engaged in the action was somewhat less than 350.

I am happy to bear testimony to the good conduct of the few officers of the regiment present with it, and to the efficient aid rendered by them throughout the action.

The death of Captain Spalding is sincerely mourned by us all. He was a good officer, and died while in the brave performance of duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PEALE.
Major, Comdg. Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. HORACE J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

No. 7.

Report of Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE FORCES,
In front of Strasburg, May 21, 1864.

Saturday [May 14] we broke camp in rear of Woodstock and marched to New Market, a distance of twenty-one miles, in seven hours, and with but ten minutes' halt. Our force consisted of a small amount of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, under Colonel Moor. We had a small artillery fight at New Market, and after dark laid down in the woods occupied by the enemy.

After some skirmishing the enemy evacuated, and by morning had withdrawn entirely from our front. By 9 o'clock, however, they began an advance in force. Three companies of the Thirty-fourth, under Captain Potter, were sent far forward upon a commanding hill, and by skillful deployment led the enemy to believe our whole force was there. He massed heavy columns on the right, and with three lines of battle, and with much yelling, advanced upon the hill only to find it empty. This maneuvering gave us two or three hours' time, in which General Sigel, with a part of the remainder of the army, arrived on the field. After considerable maneuvering our line was formed about where it was the night before—the artillery on the right, on rising ground, resting on the river; the Thirty-fourth in line, its right on the battery, its left touching a dirt road; other regiments on our left, and one in column in our rear. In front was rolling ground, on the other slope of which were two regiments of infantry, with infantry and cavalry skirmishers. The rebels advanced in three lines of battle, each, I think, as heavy as ours, with masses on the right and left. The ground was perfectly open, not a tree or shrub to obstruct the view. Nothing could be finer than their advance. Their yelling grew steadily nearer; our skirmishers and infantry in front came back on the double-quick, some of them running through and over my lines.

The air was filled with bullets and bursting shells, and my men began to fall. I was ordered to deploy one company across my front as skirmishers, and Captain Leach, with Company G, went forward, and his groups halted and deployed in the tumult about 200 yards in advance, each man taking his exact interval and dressing to the right

as steadily as on drill. The officers in the line were giving their orders in low tones, and every man stood, his gun at the ready, his finger on the trigger, waiting to see the face of his foe. It was a marvel to me then and is now how men who almost never before had heard the rebel yell and the terrible din of the battle-field could be so entirely calm and self-possessed. Soon our men in front were, by the confusion, cleared away, the rebel lines were plainly seen, and the battle began. Our front fire was heavy, and the artillery had an enfilading fire, under which their first line went down. They staggered, went back, and their whole advance halted. Their fire ceased to be effective. A cheer ran along our line, and the first success was ours. I gave the order to "cease firing." Just then Colonel Thoburn, brigade commander, rode along the lines telling the men to "prepare to charge." He rode by me shouting some order I could not catch, and went to the regiment on my left, which immediately charged. I supposed this to be his order to me, and I commanded to fix bayonets and charge. The men fairly sprang forward. As we neared the crest of the hill we met the entire rebel force advancing and firing. The regiment on my left, which first met the fire, turned and went back, leaving the Thirty-fourth rushing alone into the enemy's line. I shouted to them to halt but could not make a single man hear or heed me, and it was not until they had climbed an intervening fence, and were rushing ahead on the other side, that I was able to run along the lines, and, seizing the color bearer by the shoulder, hold him fast as the only way of stopping the regiment. The wings surged ahead, but, losing sight of the colors, halted. The alignment rectified, we faced about and marched back to our position in common time. I could hear the officers saying to the men, and the men to each other, "Don't run!"—"Keep your line!"—"Common time!" &c. On reaching our position the regiment was halted, faced about, and resumed its fire. The path of the regiment between our line and the fence was sadly strewn with our fallen. Just as we halted Lieutenant-Colonel Lincoln fell. The loss of his invaluable services, and the impossibility of making my voice heard in the din, rendered it necessary for me to go along the whole line to make the men understand what was wanted. The alignment perfected and the men well at work, I was able to look about the field, and saw, to my surprise, that the artillery had limbered up and was moving off the field, and that the infantry had gone, save one regiment, which was gallantly holding its ground far to the left. The rebel line advanced until I could see, above the smoke, two battle-flags on the hill in front of the position where the artillery had been posted. I ordered a retreat, but they either could not hear or would not heed the order. I was finally obliged to take hold of the color bearer, face him about, and tell him to follow me, in order to get the regiment off the field. They fell back slowly, firing in retreat, and encouraging each other not to run. But the rebels were coming on at the double-quick and concentrating their whole fire upon us. I told the men to run and get out of fire as quickly as possible, and rally behind the first cavalry line found to the rear. The colors were halted several times by different officers in positions where it was impossible to make a stand, and would only start again at my direct order. I felt much relieved on receiving an order from General Sullivan, who was conspicuous on the field, that the line would be formed on the ridge and no stand made before it was reached. I directed the

color bearer to march directly there without halting, and, after getting out of fire, rode to the rear and went round into the pike and toward the front looking for stragglers. I saw none, and, meeting the colors, found most of the regiment with them. The new line was formed under the personal supervision of Generals Sigel, Stahel, and Sullivan. The pursuit of the enemy was checked and the command was gallantly withdrawn along the single road and across the narrow bridge into Mount Jackson in the most admirable order and without a single casualty. That night we stood in line until along about 9 o'clock; marched behind the wagon train till 6 o'clock the next morning, and reached Strasburg about 5 p. m. of Monday, having been fifty-five hours almost continuously marching or under arms in a constant and pouring storm. The march in that time was fifty-two miles.

I can only say for the regiment that the coolness and gallantry of the officers filled me with admiration, and I cannot recall, without deep emotion, the cheerful endurance by the men of the extraordinary hardships of the march, and the spontaneous and hearty devotion with which they offered their lives to their country. The same willing and cheerful obedience which has always characterized them in camp distinguished them in the field, while they added to it a fire and heroism which cannot be excelled.

I cannot particularize where all did so well. Conspicuous only perhaps from their more exposed position were Color-Sergt. John E. Calligan; Corporal Pepper, bearer of the State flag, hit four times and struck to the ground; Corporal Wishart, who took the colors from his hands and bore them the remainder of the day, and Captain Bacon, of the color company, who fell directly behind his colors while keeping his ranks steady as on parade. I am under deep obligations to Lieutenant-Colonel Lincoln and Adjt. A. C. Walker for their efficient services and great gallantry on the field.

As many of the officers were absent on detailed service, I subjoin a list of those on the field: Col. George D. Wells, Lieutenant-Colonel Lincoln (wounded and a prisoner), Surg. R. R. Clark, Adjt. A. C. Walker, Assistant Surgeon Smith, Assistant Surgeon Allen (left in care of wounded at Mount Jackson), Captains Potter, Thompson, Fox (killed).* Soley, Willard (wounded), Bacon (killed), Leach, Lovell, Chauncey (prisoner); First Lieutenants Goodrich (wounded), Elwell, Ripley; Second Lieuts. R. W. Walker (killed),* Ammidown (prisoner), Dempsey, M. E. Walker, Belser, Murdock (wounded), Kennicutt (wounded), and Major Pratt, on General Stahel's staff; Lieutenant Bacon, on Colonel Thoburn's staff, and Lieutenant Macomber, in division pioneer corps.

Company C was sent off to skirmish on the right of the line, and lost half its numbers prisoners, together with its two officers. I believe these are the only men left unwounded in the enemy's hands. The detaching of this company with other details left me about 450 muskets in line. Of these the casualties foot up over 200 killed and wounded. Five out of every six who went in have the marks of bullets somewhere. Dr. Clark has sent Dr. Dale a list of casualties as near as can be ascertained. Our wounded left behind are very comfortable and well treated.

I have to regret the loss of some of the most noble and gallant spirits of my command. General Sigel was on his horse on the right

*Error. Fox was mustered out May 18, 1865, and Walker November 4, 1864.

of our line during most of the engagement, and in the hottest of the fire. How he escaped is a mystery to me. He has done the regiment the honor to compliment it in very high terms.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,
Colonel Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry.

Hon. JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

No. 8.

Report of Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., May 18, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the recent engagement near New Market on the 15th instant:

The regiment having marched in the morning from Woodstock, had just gone into camp at Mount Jackson, when I received orders to march rapidly toward New Market. Forming hastily, we at once marched as directed, and in obedience to renewed orders to that effect hastened our steps, and without halting or rest arrived much fatigued on the field. According to your orders we at once deployed into column by division to the left and rear of the Twelfth Virginia, which regiment shortly afterward moved toward the right, unmasking us, and about the same time my regiment was deployed and took position on the left of the First Virginia and on the extreme left of the line of battle. We remained in this position, partly shielded from the fire of the enemy by the crest of a hill in front, until, observing the regiment on my right making a charge in the absence of orders, presuming it proper to imitate their example, I ordered the Fifty-fourth also to charge, which was done with alacrity and spirit. Advancing beyond the crest of the hill, a rapid, vigorous, and, as I believe, effective fire was for some time kept up on the enemy, and every effort made by them to advance on the front occupied by my regiment was firmly and resolutely resisted and proved abortive, although we sustained a galling and destructive fire, in which many of my men were killed and wounded. The enemy, however, pressed forward his right, which extended some distance beyond our left, and was rapidly flanking me in that direction despite the most determined resistance, when my attention was called to the fact that the regiment on my right (owing to the overwhelming numbers brought against it) had given way, and the enemy was advancing at almost right angle with my line and extending beyond the rear and right of my regiment. A few minutes only would be required to completely surround my regiment, and in the absence of any appearance of advancing support I was reluctantly compelled to order my command to retire. This was done in as good order as the circumstances would allow, two stands being made by a portion of the command before passing beyond musket-range, and the whole of it finally rallying and forming at a point indicated by the colonel commanding brigade.

Lieut. Col. John P. Linton was wounded, but remained upon the field rallying and encouraging the men until the final close of the action, rendering most valuable and efficient service.

Captain Graham, of Company E, was killed* early in the engagement, and Second Lieutenant Anderson, of the same company, fell afterward, leaving the company in command of the second sergeant, the first sergeant being also severely wounded.

Captain Geissinger, of Company H, fell mortally wounded, and about the same time Lieutenant Killpatrick, of the same company, was seriously injured and brought off the field.

Lieutenant Colborn, of Company B, fell just as the command commenced to fall back. He was brought to a house in the rear of our line, but finally fell into the hands of the enemy in a dying condition.

Capt. William B. Bonacker fell mortally wounded,* I believe, as we were in the act of falling back, gallantly encouraging his men. His conduct throughout the whole engagement was most cheering and encouraging to his men, and his loss is deeply to be regretted. Indeed, the conduct of officers and men throughout was all that I could ask or desire, and entitles them to the highest praise.

The number of officers and men of my regiment in the engagement was 566. Our loss is 5 commissioned officers killed or mortally wounded, and 2 wounded and brought off the field. Of the non-commissioned officers and privates, 27 are known to be killed, and 42 wounded, all of whom fell into the enemy's hands. We brought off the field 98 of our wounded. This number does not include some 30 who were so slightly wounded as not to be thought necessary to report.

The inclosed report of casualties will show the rank, name, and company of all the killed and seriously wounded, amounting in the aggregate to 174. †

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Colonel Fifty-fourth Regt. Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.
Comdg. Second Brig., First Infty. Div., Dept. of W. Va.

No. 9.

Report of Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army.

NEW MARKET, *May* 15, 1864—7 p. m.

This morning, two miles above New Market, my command met the enemy, under General Sigel, advancing up the Valley, and defeated him with heavy loss. The action has just closed at Shenandoah River. Enemy fled across North Fork of the Shenandoah, burning the bridge behind him.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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*Error. Graham was mustered out March 12, 1865, and Bonacker October 10, 1864.

† Nominal list omitted.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Col. Scott Shipp, Virginia Military Institute, including operations May 11–June 25.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 13, 1865.

His Excellency Governor SMITH:

GOVERNOR: I transmit a very interesting report in regard to the Virginia Military Institute, and, as the Legislature has now under its consideration important matters connected with it, respectfully suggest that it be communicated at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Richmond Almshouse, January 11, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to present herewith the official report of Lieut. Col. S. Shipp, commandant of Cadets, embracing an account of the part borne by the Corps of Cadets under his command in the battle of New Market, May 15, 1864, with a list of the casualties and of the subsequent services of the Cadets to June 27, 1864. This report, so honorable to the command, will form an interesting historical memorial. I submit also a list of the casualties among the professors and assistant professors of the institution since April 20, 1861, which presents in a conspicuous light the part borne by them in our great struggle.

KILLED.

Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson, professor of natural and experimental philosophy, battle of Chancellorsville.

Maj. Gen. R. E. Rodes, professor of applied mechanics, battle of Winchester.

Capt. W. H. Morgan, assistant professor of languages, battle of Cedar Mountain.

Lieut. C. D. Crittenden, assistant professor of languages, battle of Richmond.

WOUNDED.

Brig. Gen. J. McCausland, assistant professor of mathematics, battle of Monocacy.

Col. S. Crutchfield, adjunct professor of mathematics, battle of Chancellorsville.

Lieut. Col. J. D. H. Ross, assistant professor of mathematics, battle of Cross Keys.

Lieut. Col. S. Shipp, commandant of Cadets, battle of New Market.

Maj. M. B. Hardin, adjunct professor of chemistry, battle of Fort Harrison.

Maj. W. E. Cutshaw, assistant commandant of Cadets, battle of Winchester.

Capt. O. C. Henderson, assistant professor of French, battle of Cedar Mountain.

Capt. A. G. Hill, assistant professor of French, battle of New Market.

Lieut. C. Y. Steptoe, assistant professor of French, battle of Fredericksburg.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Massie, adjunct professor of mathematics, was permanently disabled in consequence of severe exposure at the battle of Fort Donelson.

Capt. F. Preston lost an arm at the battle of Winchester just before his appointment as an assistant professor of Latin.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Lyell has been recently appointed an assistant professor of mathematics, having received five wounds in battle, and retired from military service in consequence of the loss of an arm.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Superintendent.

Maj. Gen. W. H. RICHARDSON,
Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF CADETS,
July 4, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to General Orders, No. —, headquarters Virginia Military Institute, June 27, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Corps of Cadets under my command in the field from May 11 to June 25, inclusive:

In obedience to orders from Major-General Breckinridge, communicated through you, at 7 a. m. on the morning of May 11 the Corps of Cadets, consisting of a battalion of four companies of infantry and a section of 3-inch rifled guns, took up the line of march for Staunton. The march to Staunton was accomplished in two days. I preceded the column on the second day some hours for the purpose of reporting to General Breckinridge, and was ordered by him to put the Cadets in camp one mile south of Staunton.

On the morning of the 13th I received orders to march at daylight on the road to Harrisonburg, taking position in the column in rear of Echols' brigade. We marched eighteen miles and encamped; moved at daylight on the 14th; marched sixteen miles and encamped.

At 12 o'clock on the night of the 14th received orders to prepare to march immediately, without beat of drum and as noiselessly as possible. We moved from camp at 1.30 o'clock, taking position in the general column in rear of Echols' brigade, being followed by the column of artillery under the command of Major McLaughlin. Having accomplished a distance of six miles and approached the position of the enemy, as indicated by occasional skirmishing with his pickets in front, a halt was called, and we remained on the side of the road two or three hours in the midst of a heavy fall of rain. The general having determined to receive the attack of the enemy, made his dispositions for battle, posting the corps in reserve. He informed me that he did not wish to put the Cadets in if he could avoid it, but that should occasion require it, he would use them very freely. He was also pleased to express his confidence in them, and I

am happy to believe that his expectations were not disappointed, for when the tug of battle came they bore themselves gallantly and well.

The enemy not making the attack as was anticipated, or not advancing as rapidly as was desired, the line was deployed into column and the advance resumed. Here I was informed by one of General Breckinridge's aids that my battalion, together with the battalion of Col. G. M. Edgar, would constitute the reserve, and was instructed to keep the section of artillery with the column, and to take position, after the deployments should have been made, 250 or 300 yards in rear of the front line of battle, and to maintain that distance. Having begun a flank movement to the left, about two miles south of New Market, the nature of the ground was such as to render it impossible that the artillery should continue with the infantry column. I ordered Lieutenant Minge to join the general artillery column in the main road and to report to Major McLaughlin. After that I did not see the section of artillery until near the close of the engagement. Major McLaughlin, under whose command they served, was pleased to speak of the section in such complimentary terms that I was satisfied they had done their duty.

Continuing the advance on the ground to the left of the main road and south of New Market, at 13.30 p. m. we came under the fire of the enemy's batteries. Having advanced a quarter of a mile under the fire we were halted and the column was deployed, the march up to this time having been by flank in column. The ground in front was open, with skirts of woods on the left. Here General Breckinridge sent for me and gave me in person my instructions. The general's plans seem to have undergone some modification. Instead of one line, with a reserve, he formed his infantry in two, artillery in rear and to the right, the cavalry deployed and guarding the right flank, left flank resting on a stream. Wharton's brigade of infantry constituted the first line; Echols' brigade the second. The battalion of Cadets, brigaded with Echols, was the last battalion but one from the left of the second line, Edgar's battalion being on the left. The lines having been adjusted the order to advance was passed. Wharton's line advanced; Echols' followed at 250 paces in rear. As Wharton's line ascended a knoll it came in full view of the enemy's batteries, which opened a heavy fire, but not having gotten the range, did but little damage. By the time the second line reached the same ground the Yankee gunners had gotten the exact range, and their fire began to tell on our line with fearful accuracy. It was here that Captain Hill and others fell. Great gaps were made through the ranks, but the cadet, true to his discipline, would close in to the center to fill the interval and push steadily forward. The alignment of the battalion under this terrible fire, which strewed the ground with killed and wounded for more than a mile on open ground, would have been creditable even on a field day.

The advance was thus continued until having passed Bushong's house, a mile or more beyond New Market, and still to the left of the main road, the enemy's batteries, at 250 or 300 yards, opened upon us with canister and case-shot, and their long lines of infantry were put into action at the same time. The fire was withering. It seemed impossible that any living creature could escape; and here we sustained our heaviest loss, a great many being wounded and numbers knocked down, stunned, and temporarily disabled. I was here dis-

abled for a time, and the command devolved upon Captain H. A. Wise, Company A. He gallantly pressed onward. We had before this gotten into the front line. Our line took a position behind a line of fence. A brisk fusillade ensued; a shout, a rush, and the day was won. The enemy fled in confusion, leaving killed, wounded, artillery, and prisoners in our hands. Our men pursued in hot haste until it became necessary to halt, draw ammunition, and re-establish the lines for the purpose of driving them from their last position on Rude's Hill, which they held with cavalry and artillery to cover the passage of the river, about a mile in their rear. Our troops charged and took the position without loss. The enemy withdrew, crossed the river, and burnt the bridge.

The engagement closed at 6.30 p. m. The Cadets did their duty, as the long list of casualties will attest. Numerous instances of gallantry might be mentioned, but I have thought it better to refrain from specifying individual cases for fear of making invidious distinctions, or from want of information, withholding praise where it may have been justly merited. It had rained almost incessantly during the battle, and at its termination the Cadets were well-nigh exhausted. Wet, hungry, and many of them shoeless—for they had lost their shoes and socks in the deep mud through which it was necessary to march—they bore their hardships with that uncomplaining resignation which characterizes the true soldier.

The 16th and 17th were devoted to caring for the wounded and the burial of the dead.

On the 17th I received an order from General Breckinridge to report to General Imboden, with the request upon the part of General Breckinridge that the corps be relieved from further duty at that time and be ordered back to the Institute. The circumstances of General Imboden's situation were such as to render our detention for a time necessary. We were finally ordered by him to proceed to Staunton without delay, for the purpose of proceeding by rail to Richmond, in obedience to a call of the Secretary of War. Returning, the corps marched into Staunton on the 21st; took the cars on the 22d; reached Richmond on the 23d; were stationed at Camp Lee until the 28th; were then ordered to report to Major-General Ransom; ordered by him to encamp on intermediate line. On the 28th left Camp Lee; took up camp on Carter's farm, on intermediate line, midway between Brook and Meadow Bridge roads; continued in this camp until June 6. On the 6th received orders to return to Lexington; reached Lexington on the 9th; Yankees approached on 10th; drove us out on the 11th; we fell back, taking Lynchburg road; marched to mouth of the North River and went into camp. Next day (Sunday, the 11th) remained in camp until 12 m.; scouts reported enemy advancing; fell back two miles and took a position at a strong pass in the mountains to await the enemy. No enemy came. We were then ordered to Lynchburg; went there; ordered to report to General Vaughn; ordered back to Lexington; reached Lexington on the 25th. Corps furloughed on June 27.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. SHIPP,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant.

Maj. Gen. F. H. SMITH,
Superintendent.

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*Nominal list of casualties (omitted) shows 8 killed and 44 wounded.

MAY 15–30, 1864.—Scout from Beverly through Pocahontas, Webster, and Braxton Counties, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 30, 1864.

A force sent out by Colonel Harris from Beverly on the 15th instant, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, returned to-day after a successful scout through Pocahontas, Webster, and Braxton Counties. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall captured 36 prisoners, 85 horses, and 40 head of cattle, which he has brought into camp. It is reported that the notorious Major Triplett is among the prisoners. This expedition reflects great credit on Colonel Harris, commanding the post, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hall and his gallant mountaineers.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling, W. Va.

MAY 17, 1864.—Skirmish near Waterford, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 17, 1864—8.30 p. m.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

A company of independent cavalry, raised in Loudoun County, Va., were attacked this a. m. near Waterford, in said county, by a detachment of Mosby's men, numbering about 100. Our men were driven in here, losing 2 killed and 7 captured.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington.

MAY 24, 1864.—Skirmish near Charlestown, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., May 24, 1864.

One of my scouting parties had a fight with some of Mosby's men this afternoon near Charlestown. A scouting party from Duffield's pursued about eleven of Mosby's men near Kabletown. The number of Mosby's men is reported to be between 200 and 300.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg, W. Va.

MAY 26–JUNE 29, 1864.—The Lynchburg Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

May 26, 1864.—Advance of the Union forces from Cedar Creek, under command of Maj. Gen. David Hunter.
30, 1864.—Brig. Gen. George Crook's command sets out from Meadow Bluff, W. Va.

June 2, 1864.—Affair at Covington, Va.
3, 1864.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell's command sets out from Bunger's Mills, Greenbrier County, W. Va.
4, 1864.—Affair at Port Republic, Va.
Affair at Harrisonburg, Va.
Skirmish at Panther Gap, W. Va.
5, 1864.—Skirmish near Piedmont, Va.
Engagement at Piedmont, Va.
6, 1864.—Occupation of Staunton, Va.
10, 1864.—Skirmish at Middlebrook, Va.
Skirmish at Brownsburg, Va.
Skirmish at Waynesborough, Va.
11, 1864.—Skirmish at Lexington, Va.
Raid on Arrington's Depot, Va.
12, 1864.—Skirmish at Piney River, near Amherst Court-House, Va.
13, 1864.—Skirmish near Buchanan, Va.
13–15, 1864.—Scout from Lexington around Lynchburg, Va.
14, 1864.—Affair at New Glasgow, Va.
16, 1864.—Skirmish on Otter Creek, near Liberty, Va.
Skirmish at New London, Va.
17, 1864.—Skirmish at Diamond Hill, near Lynchburg, Va.
17–18, 1864.—Engagement at Lynchburg, Va.
19–29, 1864.—Retreat of the Union forces to Meadow Bluff, W. Va. (including skirmishes at Liberty, Va. (19th); Buford's Gap, Va. (20th); at and near Salem, and at Catawba Mountain, Va. (21st); New Castle, Va., Sweet Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Cove Gap, W. Va. (23d).

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Army, commanding Department of West Virginia, including operations June 2–July 14.
No. 2.—Composition and losses of the Union forces June 10–23.
No. 3.—Capt. Franklin E. Town, Chief Signal Officer, including operations March 1–September 2.
No. 4.—Col. William G. Ely, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry, First Brigade, First Infantry Division, of engagement at Piedmont.
No. 5.—Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, Second Brigade, of engagement at Piedmont.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding Second Infantry Division.
No. 7.—Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 8.—Col. Abia A. Tomlinson, Fifth West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Lynchburg.
No. 9.—Col. William R. Brown, Thirteenth West Virginia Infantry.

No. 10.—Col. Carr B. White, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of engagement at Lynchburg.
No. 11.—Lieut. Col. Jonathan D. Hines, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Lynchburg.
No. 12.—Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Coates, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Lynchburg.
No. 13.—Col. Isaac H. Duval, Ninth West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Lynchburg.
No. 14.—Col. Daniel D. Johnson, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Lynchburg.
No. 15.—Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 16.—Maj. Enoch D. Yutzy, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 17.—Col. Daniel Frost, Eleventh West Virginia Infantry.
No. 18.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Morris, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry.
No. 19.—Capt. Daniel W. Glassie, First Kentucky Battery.
No. 20.—Lieut. George P. Kirtland, First Ohio Battery.
No. 21.—Brig. Gen. Alfred N. Duffié, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.
No. 22.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division.
No. 23.—Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army, of engagement at Piedmont.
No. 24.—Col. Edwin G. Lee, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, of operations June 4–15.
No. 25.—Brig. Gen. John McCausland, C. S. Army, of operations June 11–15.
No. 26.—Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army, of operations June 11–17.
No. 27.—Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, of engagement at Lynchburg, and pursuit of the Union forces.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Army, commanding Department of West Virginia, including operations June 2–July 14.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Camp near Staunton, Va., June 8, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on my arrival at Harrisonburg, on the afternoon of the 2d instant, I found the enemy occupying a strong intrenched position at Mount Crawford, on the North River, where it is crossed by the Valley turnpike, his right at Rockland Mills, and his left at Bridgewater.

I spent the following day in ascertaining the enemy's force and position, and early on the morning of the 4th, after sending a force of cavalry to amuse him, I moved my column by a side road and crossed the Shenandoah at Port Republic. This movement was so little expected that we found a large supply train of the enemy at this place, and our advance cavalry captured a part of it, with supplies and horses.

I encamped about one mile south of Port Republic, and on the morning of the 5th, at an early hour, advanced on the Staunton road. At 6 a. m. my advanced cavalry met that of the enemy, and after a sharp skirmish drove them, with a loss of 75 men killed, wounded, and missing. At the village of Piedmont, seven miles southwest of Port Republic, I found the enemy in force advantageously posted. The battle opened with artillery at 9 a. m.,

the enemy using several guns of long range and heavy caliber. At 10 o'clock the First Brigade of Infantry, under Colonel Moor, advanced on our right and drove the enemy from his advanced position in a wood behind his line of defenses constructed of fallen timber and fence rails. Colonel Thoburn, with the Second Brigade of Infantry, took position on elevated ground on our left, supporting the batteries and ready for action where most needed. At 11.30 the fine practice of our artillery had silenced the enemy's batteries, and the cavalry, under Major-General Stahel, was massed in rear of the infantry on our right. At 1 o'clock the First Brigade attacked the enemy's line in front, but failed to carry it, and fell back after a spirited contest. At 1.30 the enemy was observed to be massing his force on our right, opposite the First Brigade, and orders were immediately sent to Colonel Thoburn to move his brigade across the open valley between, and attack the enemy's position in flank. At 2 p. m. the enemy made a determined attack on the First Brigade, which gallantly sustained itself, assisted by Von Kleiser's battery and a cross-fire from Morton's and Carlin's batteries on our left. Meanwhile Thoburn's brigade, having crossed the valley, fell upon the enemy's exposed flank with decisive effect, crushing his whole line and driving a portion of his force over the steep bank into the river, which covered his left. Simultaneously Colonel Moor's brigade rushed over the works in front, and a brigade of cavalry, under Colonel Wynkoop, charged upon his right flank and rear. The enemy fled in confusion, leaving over 1,000 prisoners in our hands, including 60 officers. The killed and wounded are estimated at 600 men. Brig. Gen. William E. Jones, commanding forces, was killed on the field and his body fell into our hands. From papers found upon his person it is ascertained that the enemy's force was between 6,000 and 7,000 men, and 16 guns, among them two 20-pounder Parrotts, and one 24-pounder howitzer. In addition to his loss upon the field, the enemy in his precipitate retreat lost an equal number at least by straggling and desertion. General Vaughn, upon whom the command devolved, fell back upon Waynesborough with the wreck of his army.

On the next day, June 6, I occupied Staunton without opposition, capturing 400 sick and wounded, who were paroled, and large quantities of commissary and ordnance stores, which were destroyed or distributed among the troops. All the railroad bridges and depots, and public workshops and factories in the town and vicinity, were also destroyed. A rebel force under General McCausland and Col. William L. Jackson, stationed at Buffalo Gap, to oppose the advance of General Crook, on hearing of our occupation of Staunton, fell back precipitately and escaped southward. General Crook, with his whole command in fine condition, joined me to-day, having brushed away the enemy's corps of observation and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad west of this place.

These results have been accomplished with a loss to this command of less than 500 men in killed and wounded. On the march and in action the troops have behaved admirably. The combined force, now in fine spirits and condition, will move day after to-morrow to the accomplishment of its mission.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, August 8, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in this department since my last, of date June 8, forwarded from Staunton, Va.:

On the day after the defeat of Jones at Piedmont, I marched on Staunton (June 6) and occupied the town without opposition, the enemy, with the shattered remnant of his army, having retreated to Waynesborough and Rockfish Gap, in the Blue Ridge, ready to fall back on Charlottesville and Gordonsville if pursued. At Staunton I destroyed a large amount of public stores, consisting of shoes, saddles, harness, and clothing, 3 cannon and about 1,000 stand of small-arms, also several extensive establishments for the manufacture of army clothing and equipments. I also had the Virginia Central Railroad entirely destroyed for several miles east and west of the town, burning all the depot buildings, shops, and warehouses belonging to the road. About 500 prisoners (for the most part wounded and invalids) fell into our hands here.

On the 8th I was joined by the forces under Generals Crook and Averell, about 10,000 men, with two batteries. This command, returning from a successful raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and moving to join me at Staunton, had struck the line of the Virginia Central at Goshen and had totally destroyed this road as they marched to the point of junction, making in all a total destruction of the road for a distance of fifty miles. From this point I sent back by way of Buffalo Gap and Beverly a convoy of wagons, prisoners, and refugees, guarded by 800 men whose term of enlistment had expired, the whole under the command of Col. A. Moor, of the Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Having rested and reorganized the combined forces under my command I started on the 10th toward Lexington, moving up the Valley in four columns by roads nearly parallel. The infantry division under General Crook, and the cavalry division under General Averell, moving on the right-hand road, were opposed by McCausland, with about 2,000 mounted men and a battery.

He was easily driven, however, and on the 11th took refuge in the town of Lexington, behind the North River, a tributary of the James. Generals Crook and Averell arriving about midday on the 11th, found the bridge across this stream burnt, and the crossing disputed by sharpshooters and artillery. The infantry division under General Sullivan, which moved on the road to the left, and which I accompanied in person, had met with no enemy thus far, but at the sound of Crook's guns moved rapidly forward and took position in front of the town. I found the enemy's sharpshooters posted among the rocks and thickets of the opposite cliffs and in some store-houses at the bridge, and also occupying the buildings of the Virginia Military Institute, which stood near the river. Their artillery was screened behind the buildings of the town, and on some heights just beyond it the whole position was completely commanded by my artillery (thirty guns). This unsoldierly and inhuman attempt of General McCausland to defend an indefensible position against an overwhelming force by screening himself behind the private dwellings of women and children, might have brought justifiable destruction upon the whole town, but as this was not rendered imperative by any military necessity, I preferred to spare private property and an unarmed population. Instead of crushing the place

with my artillery, I sent General Averell with a brigade of cavalry to cross the river some distance, and fall upon the enemy's flank and rear. Before this movement was completed, the enemy perceived it and hastily retired on the road toward Buchanan. The battalion of Cadets, about 250 muskets, took part in the defense and retired by the Balcony Falls road toward Lynchburg. I was told that Colonel Smith, principal of the Institute, and commanding the Cadets, protested against the attempted defense as entirely futile, purposeless, and unnecessarily exposing the town and its helpless inhabitants to danger and destruction. In occupying this place a few prisoners were taken, 5 pieces of cannon, with numerous caissons and gun carriages, some small-arms, and a quantity of ammunition fell into our hands and were destroyed; 6 barges laden with commissary stores, artillery ammunition, and 6 pieces of cannon were captured and destroyed on the James River Canal near the town. A number of extensive iron-works in the vicinity were burned.

On the 12th I also burned the Virginia Military Institute and all the buildings connected with it. I found here a violent and inflammatory proclamation from John Letcher, lately Governor of Virginia, inciting the population of the country to rise and wage a guerrilla warfare on my troops, and ascertaining that after having advised his fellow-citizens to this course the ex-Governor had himself ignominiously taken to flight, I ordered his property to be burned under my order, published May 24, against persons practicing or abetting such unlawful and uncivilized warfare. Having had information that a train of 200 wagons, loaded with supplies and guarded by two regiments of infantry, was en route following our march, I delayed one day in Lexington to allow it time to overtake us. I had also begun to feel anxious in regard to Duffié, from whom I had not definitely heard for two days.

While awaiting news from Duffié, on the 13th I sent Averell forward to Buchanan with orders to drive McCausland out of the way and, if possible, secure the bridge over the James River at that place. Before starting General Averell detached a party of 200 picked men, with orders to ride around Lynchburg, cutting the railroad communication and obtaining all possible information of the enemy.

On the afternoon of the 13th General Duffié arrived and made a report of his operations in person. On the 10th he had moved from Staunton simultaneously with the other columns. A regiment sent to demonstrate toward Waynesborough drove the enemy through that place and then followed the division by the road running southward along the western base of the Blue Ridge. Driving a small force from White's Gap, General Duffié crossed the ridge and came upon the Charlottesville and Lynchburg railroad, menacing Lynchburg from the vicinity of Amherst Court-House, and breaking the road at Arrington Station. He was followed from Waynesborough by a large mounted force under Imboden, who, however, never hazarded a general attack, and who was signally defeated in every attempt to harass or impede the movements of our troops. In addition to the damage done to the railroad, General Duffié captured 100 prisoners, about 500 horses, and destroyed large quantities of stores and a considerable portion of Imboden's train. He returned by Tye River Gap, without serious loss.

On this day I received positive information from a scout that Breckinridge was in command of the rebel forces at Rockfish Gap, while from prisoners and others we had rumors that a formidable rebel force was hastening toward the Valley from Richmond, and that Sheridan had met with a reverse near Louisa Court-House. At the same time I had assurance that there was no considerable force of the enemy in or near Lynchburg.

On the morning of the 14th I moved with my whole command toward Buchanan, and on arriving there found it occupied by Averell. He had driven McCausland sharply from the place, capturing some prisoners and a number of canal barges laden with stores, but had not succeeded in saving the bridge. As there was a convenient and accessible ford at hand the advance of the army was not retarded by its loss. In view of this fact and of the danger incurred to private property the inhabitants of the village protested against the burning of the bridge, but McCausland, with his characteristic recklessness, persisted in the needless destruction, involving eleven private dwellings in the conflagration. The farther progress of this needless devastation was stopped by the friendly efforts of our troops, who extinguished the flames.

On the 15th I moved from Buchanan, crossing the Blue Ridge by the Peaks of Otter road. This road was blockaded by felled trees, and our advance feebly contested by some light parties of the enemy. It was, however, easily cleared, and on the evening of the same day my cavalry occupied Liberty, the county town of Bedford, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, twenty-four miles from Lynchburg. At this point the detachment of picked men (200), which had been sent out by General Averell from Lexington to make the circuit of Lynchburg, reported, having accomplished their perilous undertaking with trifling loss. Moving eastward from Lexington they crossed the Blue Ridge and struck the Charlottesville railroad near Amherst Court-House, tearing up the track for a short distance. Thence moving southeastward they crossed the James River below Lynchburg, destroying the South Side Railroad for a short distance, and burning two trains at Concordia Station; from thence making a circuit within a few miles of Lynchburg they turned westward, meeting the advance of the main army at Liberty. Neither from this scouting party nor from other sources could we obtain any clear or reliable information in regard to the enemy. Through rebel channels we had exaggerated rumors of disasters to our armies both under Sherman and Grant. Some reported that Sheridan had been defeated near Louisa Court-House, while others said that he was already in Lynchburg. Negro refugees just from the town represented that it was occupied only by a few thousand armed invalids and militia, and that its inhabitants in the greatest panic were fleeing with their movable property by every available route. At the same time, from other sources equally worthy of respect, we were assured that all the rebel forces of West Virginia were concentrated there under Breckinridge, and that Ewell's corps of veteran troops, 20,000 strong, had already re-enforced them.

To develop the truth I determined to advance on Lynchburg immediately. Early on the 16th General Duffié moved with his cavalry on the Forestville road, sending a strong reconnaissance toward Balcony Falls to ascertain the truth of a report which located a considerable force of the enemy at that point. General Crook's division of infantry moved by the railroad, destroying it

effectually as they marched. General Averell led the advance on the Bedford turnpike, followed by Sullivan's infantry, the reserve artillery, and the baggage train. General Averell continued to drive McCausland before him, but in the afternoon reported that the enemy had been re-enforced, and was becoming stubborn. Encamped at night near the Bedford turnpike, seven miles east of Liberty, my cavalry advance near the Great Otter River. From this point I sent back the supply train of 300 wagons which had overtaken us at Lexington. Colonel Putnam, with his regiment of Ohio 100-days' volunteers, was detailed to guard it, and the train put under the direction of Captain McCann, assistant quartermaster. This train was accompanied by a large number of loyal refugees, both whites and negroes, and the route proposed for its return to our lines was by way of New Castle, Sweet Springs, Lewisburg, and Charleston, Kanawha. During the night received information from General Averell that he had had a sharp contest with the enemy at New London and had driven him, but that he had evidently been re-enforced and was becoming aggressive.

Early in the morning of the 17th orders were given for the troops to move, but the march was delayed for several hours at the Great Otter River, owing to the difficulty in crossing the artillery, and in consequence we did not overtake the enemy until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour Averell's advance came upon the enemy, strongly posted and intrenched at Diamond Hill, five miles from Lynchburg. He immediately attacked, and a sharp contest ensued. Crook's infantry arriving at the same time, made a brilliant advance upon the enemy, drove him from his works back upon the town, killing and wounding a number and capturing 70 men and 1 gun. It being too late to follow up this success, we encamped upon the battle-field. The best information to be obtained at this point of the enemy's forces and plans indicated that all the rebel forces heretofore operating in the Valley and West Virginia were concentrated in Lynchburg, under the command of General Breckinridge. This force was variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 men, well supplied with artillery, and protected by strong works.

During the night the trains on the different railroads were heard running without intermission, while repeated cheers and the beating of drums indicated the arrival of large bodies of troops in the town, yet up to the morning of the 18th I had no positive information as to whether General Lee had detached any considerable force for the relief of Lynchburg. To settle the question on this morning, I advanced my skirmishers as far as the toll-gate on the Bedford road, two miles from the town, and a brisk fire was opened between them and the enemy behind their works. This skirmishing with musketry, occasionally assisted by the artillery, was kept up during the whole of the forenoon. Their works consisted of strong redoubts on each of the main roads entering the town about three miles apart, flanked on either side by rifle-pits protected by abatis. On these lines the enemy could be seen working diligently as if to extend and strengthen them. I massed my two divisions of infantry in front of the works on the Bedford road ready to move to the right or left as required, the artillery in commanding positions, and Averell's cavalry division in reserve. Duffié was ordered to attack resolutely on the Forestville road, our extreme left, while Averell sent two squadrons of cavalry to demonstrate against the Campbell Court-House road on our extreme right. This detachment was sub-

sequently strengthened by a brigade. Meanwhile I reconnoitered the lines, hoping to find a weak interval through which I might push with my infantry, passing between the main redoubts, which appeared too strong for a direct assault. While the guns were sounding on the two flanks, the enemy, no doubt, supposing my center weakened by too great extension of my lines, and hoping to cut us in two, suddenly advanced in great force from his works, and commenced a most determined attack on my position on the Bedford turnpike. Although his movement was so unexpected and rapid as almost to amount to a surprise, yet it was promptly and gallantly met by Sullivan's division, which held the enemy in check until Crook was enabled to get his troops up. After a fierce contest of half an hour's duration, the enemy's direct attack was repulsed, but he persistently renewed the fight, making repeated attempts to flank us on the left and to push between my main body and Duffié's division. In this effort he was completely foiled, and at the end of an hour and twenty minutes was routed and driven back into his works in disorder and with heavy loss. In the eagerness of pursuit, one regiment (One hundred and sixteenth Ohio) entered the works on the heels of the flying enemy, but being unsupported, fell back with trifling loss. Our whole loss in this action was comparatively light. The infantry behaved with the greatest steadiness, and the artillery, which materially assisted in repelling the attack, was served with remarkable rapidity and efficiency. This affair closed about 2 p. m. From prisoners captured we obtained positive information that a portion of Ewell's corps was engaged in the action, and that the whole corps, 20,000 strong, under the command of Lieutenant-General Early, was either already in Lynchburg or near at hand. The detachment sent by General Averell to operate on our right had returned, reporting that they had encountered a large body of rebel cavalry in that quarter, while Duffié, although holding his position, sent word that he was pressed by a superior force. It had now become sufficiently evident that the enemy had concentrated a force of at least double the numerical strength of mine, and what added to the gravity of the situation was the fact that my troops had scarcely enough of ammunition left to sustain another well contested battle. I immediately ordered all the baggage and supply trains to retire by the Bedford turnpike, and made preparations to withdraw the army as soon as it should become sufficiently dark to conceal the movement from the enemy. Meanwhile, as there still remained five hours of daylight, they were ordered to maintain a firm front, and with skirmishers to press the enemy's lines at all points. I have since learned that Early's whole force was up in time to have made a general attack on the same afternoon (18th)—an attack which under the circumstances would probably have been fatal to us, but rendered cautious by the bloody repulse of Breckinridge, and deceived by the firm attitude of my command, he devoted the afternoon to refreshment and repose, expecting to strike a decisive blow on the following morning. As soon as it became dark I quietly withdrew my whole force, leaving a line of pickets close to the enemy, with orders to remain until 12 o'clock (midnight), and then follow the main body. This was successfully accomplished without loss of men or material, excepting only a few wounded who were left in a temporary hospital by mistake.

We bivouacked that night at a point seven miles east of Liberty, and the following day, 19th, at our leisure, moved toward Buford's Gap, occupying the town of Liberty until late in the afternoon

unmolested by the enemy, who in all probability had not suspected the movement until daylight. About 4 p. m. the rear guard under Averell was attacked by the enemy's advance of cavalry and mounted men and driven, after a spirited action, through the town and back on my main body. The infantry prepared to receive the enemy in position about one mile west of Liberty, but no attack was made.

About midnight we resumed our march and next morning, 20th, entered Buford's Gap. General Duffié, who had gone forward to take possession of this passage through the Blue Ridge, found it disputed by a small body of the enemy, which he swept out of his way with little difficulty. The march was continued to Bonsack's Station, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, destroying bridges, water-tanks, and depot buildings on that road as we moved. The enemy coming up to our rear guard on the afternoon of this day made some feeble demonstration, but was easily repulsed.

During the night our march was continued to Salem, destroying all the bridges, contents, and depot buildings on the railroad. We arrived at Salem about sunrise on the 21st. About 9 a. m. the enemy made a demonstration against our rear guard. While opposing his advance in that direction our baggage train and reserve artillery were sent off by the New Castle road, and through some inadvertence the proper guard did not accompany the artillery. While our attention was directed to the rear of the column a detachment of the enemy's cavalry fell upon the artillery en route and got possession of two batteries, spiking the guns, disabling the carriages, and carrying off the horses. They were presently driven off by our cavalry, losing some 30 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the guns were recaptured. Owing to the loss of horses and the breaking of the carriages we were obliged to abandon 8 pieces with their limbers and caissons, after burning all their carriages. From Salem the enemy's cavalry followed us to Catawba Valley, where we rested that night.

On the following morning his advance was ambuscaded and roughly handled, and from that date the army pursued its course unmolested. On the night of the 22d we rested at New Castle. At this place I was informed that Early was concentrating his forces at Salem. Our scouts also brought reports that the enemy in large force was moving between us and the White Sulphur Springs. Cavalry reconnaissances toward Fincastle, Covington, and Sweet Springs failed to discover any trace of an enemy in force or any grounds for the report.

On the 23d moved from New Castle to the Sweet Springs. On account of the difficulties of the road and the intense heat of the day we lost a good many horses on this march. At the Sweet Springs I ascertained that the supply train and convoy under Colonel Putnam had been attacked by guerrillas, led by one Thurmond, and that it had turned aside from the Lewisburg route and had taken the road to Beverly. From this point it was suggested that we should move northward by the Warm Springs and the Valley of the South Branch of Potomac, a route lying west of and running parallel to the Valley of the Shenandoah. By this route the army would have reached the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at New Creek and Cumberland. It was objected that by this road the troops would find it impossible to collect necessary supplies and run risks of being cut off by the enemy coming in by way of Staunton and Harrisonburg. In favor of the route via Lewisburg to Charleston, Kanawha, it was

urged that the road was clear and practicable, and that while the country would furnish little or nothing in the way of supplies, yet we had ample stores at Meadow Bluff and Gauley River. As the question of supplies was one that involved the existence of the army the Kanawha route was decided upon, and messengers immediately sent forward to have supplies sent out from these points to meet the troops.

On the night of the 24th we rested at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. From this point I ordered a regiment of cavalry to follow the supply train going toward Beverly, and assist Colonel Putnam in its defense if necessary.

On the 25th passed through Lewisburg and halted in the evening near Meadow Bluff. I ascertained that the officer left in command at this post with 400 men had become alarmed at some demonstrations by guerrillas, and had, with baggage and supplies, fallen back to Gauley Bridge.

On the 27th, between Meadow Bluff and Gauley, met the supply train with 70,000 rations for the troops; they arrived in good time to prevent suffering, and their appearance was greeted by hearty cheers. Halted for the night near Gauley Bridge. Remained here on the 28th and 29th, allowing time for stragglers to come up and to refresh and organize the command.

Arrived at Charleston, Kanawha, on the 30th June, and remained until July 3, reorganizing and refitting the troops, and gathering up steamers to transport the army by water to Parkersburg. Feeling assured that the enemy would take advantage of the absence of these troops to make some demonstrations in the Valley, every nerve was strained to hasten their movement. But the obstacles were for a time insurmountable. After their recent fatigues neither men nor animals were in any condition for a farther march, and the excessive heat of the weather would have rendered such an attempt ruinous to the army. Transportation by water, if practicable, would save time, and rest the men and horses. Yet, on account of the long drought, the Ohio River was reported to be so low as to be impassable to the smallest boats; nevertheless, all the light-draught boats that could be found were seized and the troops embarked.

Arriving at Parkersburg on the afternoon of July 4, I received information that the enemy had appeared in force in the Valley, had driven Sigel out of Martinsburg, and were demonstrating against our railroad guards at several points west. The movement of the troops by the river route was pressed forward with the utmost diligence and zeal, yet the difficulties were even greater than at first appeared. The men had to be disembarked at the Shallows and marched around; at other points the boats could not pass, even when thus lightened, and small boats above the bars received and transported the men to other points, where they were in their turn obliged to stop. In this way the troops got in slowly, but withal sooner and in better condition than if they had attempted to march by land. The baggage trains and cavalry came to Parkersburg by the land route. At this place I remained until July 8 superintending and hastening the transportation of the troops by rail to New Creek and Cumberland.

On the night of the 8th took the cars for Cumberland and arrived there on the morning of the 9th at 10 a. m. Reports from various sources indicated that the enemy was in Maryland with the greater part of his force moving toward the Monocacy. Imboden's attempts on the railroad at Sir John's and at South Branch and Patterson's

Creek had been repulsed, and Sullivan, occupying Hedgesville with infantry and cavalry, reported no enemy visible in the Shenandoah Valley.

On the 10th Sullivan occupied Martinsburg with his cavalry.

Remained in Cumberland until the 14th of July pressing forward the troops, who continued to arrive slowly from the West.

On the 14th took cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, reaching Martinsburg about midday. At this place General Sigel reported in person with a detailed account of his operations and the military situation. Reached Harper's Ferry on horseback the same night.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

ADDENDA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 14, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General HUNTER,

Comdg. the Army of the Shenandoah, via Beverly, Va.:

This Department has received with great satisfaction your official dispatch announcing the recent brilliant victory won by your army, and their occupation of the city of Staunton. These brilliant achievements wipe out the antecedent disasters to our arms in former campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley, and induce strong hope that, led on by the courage and guided by the experienced skill of its commander, the army of the Shenandoah will rival our other gallant armies in the successful blows against the rebels. To yourself, and the brave officers and soldiers of your command, the thanks of the President and of this Department are tendered.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

Composition and losses of the Union Forces June 10–23.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH C. SULLIVAN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE D. WELLS.							
34th Massachusetts, Capt. George W. Thompson	.....	5	1	41	.....	.....	47
5th New York Heavy Artillery (Companies A, B, C, and D), Lieut. Col. Edward Murray	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
116th Ohio, Col. James Washburn	.....	5	1	29	.....	.....	35
123d Ohio, Col. William T. Wilson	.....	3	.....	14	.....	1	18
Total First Brigade	.....	13	2	88	.....	1	104

Composition and losses of the Union Forces June 10–23—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.							
18th Connecticut, Col. William G. Ely	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	9
1st West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Jacob Weddle	.....	1	2	16	.....	11	30
4th West Virginia, Col. James H. Dayton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
12th West Virginia, Col. William B. Curtis	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	17
Total Second Brigade	.....	3	3	40	.....	11	57
Unassigned.							
2d Maryland, Eastern Shore, Col. Robert S. Rodgers.	.....	1	.....	5	.....	10	16
2d Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade, Lieut. Col. G. Ellis Porter.	.....	2	.....	14	.....	6	22
Total unassigned	.....	3	.....	19	.....	16	38
Total First Infantry Division	.....	19	5	147	.....	28	199
SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.							
First Brigade.							
Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.							
23d Ohio, Lieut. Col. James M. Comly	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	9
36th Ohio, Col. Hiram F. Devol	.....	3	1	10	.....	3	17
5th West Virginia, Col. Abia A. Tomlinson	1	8	1	26	.....	6	42
13th West Virginia, Col. William R. Brown	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	9
Total First Brigade	1	11	2	47	.....	16	77
Second Brigade.							
Col. CARR B. WHITE.							
12th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jonathan D. Hines	.....	7	.....	11	.....	1	19
91st Ohio, Col. John A. Turley; Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Coates.	1	8	3	21	.....	.....	33
9th West Virginia, Col. Isaac H. Duval	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	3	18
14th West Virginia, Col. Daniel D. Johnson	.....	1	.....	11	.....	4	16
Total Second Brigade	1	16	3	58	.....	8	86
Third Brigade.							
Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.							
3d and 4th Pennsylvania Reserves (battalion), Capt. Abel T. Sweet.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54th Pennsylvania, Maj. Enoch D. Yutzy	.....	11	1	36	.....	14	62
11th West Virginia (six companies), Col. Daniel Frost.	1	5	.....	30	.....	6	32
15th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Thomas Morris	.....	6	.....	54	.....	21	81
Dismounted cavalry	.....	6	.....	33	.....	1	30
Total Third Brigade	1	28	1	133	.....	42	205
Artillery.							
Capt. JAMES R. MCMULLIN.							
Kentucky Light, 1st Battery,* Capt. Daniel W. Glassie.	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Ohio Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. George P. Kirtland.	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
Total artillery	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	10
Total Second Infantry Division	3	56	6	247	.....	66	378

* Detachment 3d and 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, attached.

Composition and losses of the Union Forces, June 10–23—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED N. DUFFIÉ.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT F. TAYLOR.							
1st Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade				2		1	3
1st New York (Veteran)		1		5		1	7
15th New York		2	1	14		23	40
21st New York		3	2	3		5	13
Total First Brigade		6	3	24		29	62
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOHN E. WYNKOOP.							
1st New York (Lincoln)				2		1	3
20th Pennsylvania		1		8		66	75
22d Pennsylvania		1		2		2	5
Total Second Brigade		2		12		69	83
Artillery.							
1st West Virginia Light, Battery B (section)		1		1			2
Total First Cavalry Division		9	3	37		98	147
SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER.							
8th Ohio		8	4	54	1	15	82
14th Pennsylvania				18		9	27
Total First Brigade		8	4	72	1	24	109
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOHN H. OLEY.							
34th Ohio (mounted infantry)		1		4			5
3d West Virginia*							
5th West Virginia				1		2	3
7th West Virginia		2		13		8	23
Total Second Brigade		3		18		10	31
Third Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM H. POWELL.							
1st West Virginia	1	1		1			3
2d West Virginia		3		13			16
Total Third Brigade	1	4		14			19
Total Second Cavalry Division	1	15	4	104	1	34	159
ARTILLERY.							
Capt. HENRY A. DU PONT.							
Maryland Light, Battery B				1	1	24	26
New York Light, 30th Battery				2	1		3
5th United States, Battery B			1	2			3
1st West Virginia Light, Battery D				5	1	17	23
Total artillery			1	10	3	41	55

*Served with Second Infantry Division, and its losses are embraced with the dismounted cavalry.

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Infantry Division	.....	19	5	147	.....	28	199
Second Infantry Division	3	56	8	247	.....	66	378
First Cavalry Division	.....	9	3	37	.....	98	147
Second Cavalry Division	1	15	4	104	1	34	159
Artillery	.....	.....	1	10	3	41	55
Grand total	4	99	19	545	4	267	*938

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Franklin E. Town, Chief Signal Officer, including operations March 1–September 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 4, 1864.

SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY,
Washington City, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the operations of the signal detachment of West Virginia during the period I commanded it, from March 1, 1864, to September 2, 1864, together with maps exhibiting the stations opened and the lines of communication established.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN E. TOWN,
Captain, Signal Corps.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the signal detachment of the Department of West Virginia in the field during the campaigns of the spring and summer of 1864:

On the 1st day of March, 1864, in obedience to an order from the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, directing me to take command of the signal detachment of the Department of West Virginia, I proceeded to the headquarters of the department, at Cumberland, Md. My arrival there being just at the time that General Sigel was expected to relieve General Kelley in command of the department, but little could be done until the arrival of General Sigel on the 12th of March. In the intermediate time I got my men into camp and established drills, &c., and continued the station at Martinsburg in communication with station of observation at Mills' Gap. Immediately on General Sigel's assuming command, I waited upon him with a report of the condition of my party and a statement of its needs. He approved my requisition for all things necessary for its equipment, and a communication addressed by me to the Bureau of the Signal Corps asking permission to request a detail of officers having been approved by the Signal Officer of the Army and forwarded to General Sigel, he directed me to select the most suitable officers to be

*Two men of the signal detachment were captured, making an aggregate loss of 940.

detailed. Nine officers were thus detailed in all; the first one on the 3d of April, the last on the 25th. They reported as follows: April 5, 1; 14th, 1; 15th, 3; 17th, 2; 21st, 1; 25th, 1; total, 9. Immediately on reporting the obligation to secrecy was taken by each officer and he was furnished with the code and his instruction commenced. On my arrival in the department I inspected the detachment, and found it to consist of 4 officers and 14 enlisted men, and in addition, 30 enlisted men accompanied me from Washington. On the 22d of April 54 enlisted men arrived from the Signal Camp of Instruction at Georgetown, D. C., and on the 23d, 63 enlisted men arrived from the Department of the Susquehanna. There were also 8 men detailed for temporary duty from the Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. Thus the aggregate force consisted of 13 officers and 169 enlisted men.

When I was ordered to take the field with my [command], aside from the 4 whom I found there, the officers had had study as follows: One twenty-three days, 1 fourteen days, 3 thirteen days, 2 eleven days, 1 eight days, 1 three days.

The enlisted men may be classified as follows: Experienced men, 14; together with those from Signal Camp of Instruction who accompanied me, 30, making 44 well taught. Recruits from Signal Camp of Instruction, 54, indifferently taught; recruits from the Department of the Susquehanna, 63, untaught; temporary detail, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 8, untaught; total, 169. There were about 80 men mounted and armed; the others were not mounted for want of horses, and not armed by reason of the inability of the Ordnance Department to fill my requistion for arms. Thus it will be seen that I had in my party 5 officers and 44 enlisted men capable of doing efficient signal duty; the others had to be taught, and even many of them equipped, during the exigencies of an active campaign. I represented to General Sigel how insufficiently the officers and men were instructed and provided, and urged the propriety, rather, I thought, necessity, that all not ready for efficient signal duty should be left in camp to complete their instruction and equipment, that they might not disappoint his expectation of them, but he decided that they were needed in the field, and directed me to take them as they were, and do the best I could with them.

The following is an outline of the campaign in West Virginia in 1864, in which this detachment participated: The Shenandoah column, under Sullivan, and the West Virginia column, under Crook, were to meet at Staunton, and proceed thence together toward Lynchburg, all under command of Sigel, who would move to Staunton with Sullivan's column. With this view the troops of Sullivan's column concentrated at Martinsburg, W. Va., toward the end of April, where Sigel joined them, and on the 30th of April the march commenced. The command moved slowly, halting at Winchester till the 9th of May; from the 9th to the 11th, at Cedar Creek; from the 11th to the 15th, at Woodstock, when we marched to New Market, where, after a severe action, we were repulsed and fell back to Cedar Creek, arriving there on the afternoon of the 16th, and remained there (General Sigel being relieved by General Hunter on the 21st) till the 26th, when the march recommenced under Hunter. We proceeded to Harrisonburg, thence to Port Republic, thence to Piedmont, where, June 5, we met and defeated the enemy, and June 6 entered Staunton, where, on the 8th, we were

joined by Crook, and marched to Lexington in four columns. From Lexington Averell's cavalry was sent in advance to Buchanan, the main force following next day on two parallel roads. From Buchanan we marched toward Lynchburg, crossing the Blue Ridge at the Peaks of Otter. We skirmished continually with the enemy after passing Staunton, and on the 17th of June pushed him into his works at Lynchburg, where darkness ended the day's fighting, and during the night he was heavily re-enforced, and on the 18th we fought to gain possession of their works and the city, but failed to do so, and at night on the 18th commenced to fall back, recrossing the Blue Ridge at Buford's Gap (the enemy pursuing and harassing our rear till clear of the mountains), and marched by way of New Castle, Sweet Springs, Meadow Bluff, and Gauley Bridge, to Loup Creek, where we took water transportation in part, and part marched to Parkersburg. There we learned that the enemy's force, released from the Valley by our forced retreat westward, were invading Maryland, and Hunter hastened forward his troops toward Martinsburg. Sullivan's division was made the advance, and after recovering Martinsburg, he proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and on the arrival of General Hunter and staff the troops were disposed about the foot of the Valley. General Wright, moving from Washington by way of Poolesville, crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry into Virginia. The enemy having fallen back, again advanced and retook Martinsburg, but were again driven out. Wright's command having rejoined Hunter, the whole force was moved toward Frederick City, July 30, and encamped about Frederick City till the 6th of August, when we returned to Harper's Ferry, and shortly after General Sheridan was placed in command.

The operations of the signal detachment during these movements were in detail as follows:

On the 29th of April I received, at Cumberland, telegraphic orders from General Sigel, who was at Martinsburg, to go there with my whole party (sending the mounted men by the turnpike and bringing the others by rail), and on the morning of the 30th I left Cumberland in obedience to that order. The mounted men I placed under the command of Lieutenant Jones, assisted by Lieutenants Fortney and Brault, and with the dismounted men reached Martinsburg that evening, where I was advised by Captain Melvin, assistant adjutant-general, to remain until I heard from General Sigel, who was at or near Winchester. I remained there, re-arranging the party as well as possible the next day.

On the 2d of May I determined to go out and find General Sigel and get some orders; so taking a small detail of mounted men from the party previously at Martinsburg and a part of the dismounted men, I went out and reported to General Sigel at his headquarters, about two miles beyond Winchester. The next morning (3d) I went into Martinsburg, and met the mounted party, who had arrived from Cumberland the evening before, and took them out to Winchester.

On the 4th I opened a station of observation at Round Hill, about three miles west of Winchester, and surveyed route for a line of stations to Strasburg.

On the 5th I opened a line to Martinsburg, the intermediate stations being at Green Spring and Mills' Gap.

On the 8th, by direction of General Sigel, all stations were discontinued and officers and men called in.

On the 9th the march up the Valley commenced; we halted that afternoon at Cedar Creek. On the evening of the 9th I sent Lieutenants Ellis and Smith with scouting party to Round Top, a low mountain about three miles beyond Strasburg. They returned on the 10th, having been on the mountain, but smoky atmosphere prevented their making any observations or communicating with headquarters.

On the 11th we marched to Woodstock. On the march I left Lieutenants Ellis and Smith at Round Top with a guard of cavalry and infantry. This evening fixed station at headquarters to communicate with Round Top, and also with the road in front of our advance, where I posted parties of observation.

On the 12th I opened a new station at the front and advanced the one posted before. This evening, by direction of General Sigel, I sent a party toward the rear, arranged and instructed as follows: Sergeant Landon, with ten men, to halt at Cedar Creek, and Sergeant Knapp, with ten men, to go on to near Newtown, and, remaining concealed, send scouts carefully toward Winchester, to go through Winchester, if possible, to observe any movements of the enemy on our rear, and report any observations by a prearranged code of rockets. Sergeant Landon and the station at Round Top to repeat any rockets seen. Later in the night I sent a party down the road half way to Round Top to repeat any rocket signals from the rear, as it was so misty I feared Round Top might not be seen from headquarters.

On the 13th Sergeant Knapp returned, arriving at noon, but in the morning, having been unable to hear anything of him, I directed Lieutenant Ellis to send three or four men cautiously to look for Knapp's party. He sent two signal men and three cavalrymen and they not returning, Lieutenant Smith, with three men, went out on his own responsibility. Neither of these parties were ever heard of afterward, and it is probable they were captured at or near Fisher's Hill.

On the evening of the 14th I sent another to the same place with the same instructions, under Sergeant Curry. He sent four men to Winchester, but they were never heard from afterward, and from later information gained of parties of bushwhackers being at Kernstown, it is probable these four men were captured there.

On the 15th we marched to New Market, where we were repulsed by the enemy. During the march I kept headquarters in communication with the advance, rear, and flanks. The field of battle was too limited for signals to be of any use, but the officers did what duty could be done in observing the enemy from every accessible point, and some were permitted to act as aides to the general on the field. When the retreat began (which was at first a panic) I used all my force to stop and rally fugitives and to get them off the field in order. Indeed, for a time the signal detachment and the headquarters escort (a squadron) were all General Sigel had to depend on to restore order among the fugitives, and notwithstanding the men were mostly recruits, not one flinched under fire. During the night of the 15th and 16th we fell back to Cedar Creek, where we halted, and I posted stations of observation between us and the enemy.

On the 17th I opened the following stations of observation: At Round Hill, on the right one and one-half miles beyond picket-line, and on the left outside of the pickets to watch Luray Valley and Manassas Gap, and all to communicate direct to headquarters. I also sent Lieutenants Merritt and Brault, with twenty men, to

Newtown to open station of observation, and if possible, to find a place visible from headquarters, otherwise to report by courier, and in certain events to use a preconcerted rocket code, to go beyond Newtown at night, keep concealed, and send scouts to Winchester, to fall back to Middletown at daylight.

On the 18th I opened an additional station at Round Top (beyond Strasburg), sending Lieutenants Jones and Fortney with a guard of two companies of infantry to watch the Valley and to communicate with headquarters through Round Top.

On the 19th General Sigel directed Round Top station to be discontinued to-night and resumed in the morning. I procured fifty axes for the infantry to clear the hill, and on the 20th at daylight the station was resumed. This night (20th) General Sigel again ordered the station discontinued, the party to fall back to Fisher's Hill and return in the morning. I presume General Sigel considered the guard too weak to leave so far out in the night, and could not spare more troops for the duty. He gave no reason for the order.

On the 20th I also placed additional stations at Cedar Creek on our right, and at Front Royal, left front.

During all the time we lay at Cedar Creek, from the 16th to the 26th, I used every opportunity for drilling officers and men, and the actual signal service they had to perform was of benefit in their instruction. Under Major-General Hunter, preparations were commenced for our march on the 22d. On the 23d we sent to Martinsburg all baggage, surplus transportation, and sick, but did not march till the 26th.

On the 26th we marched to Pugh's Creek. During the march I kept communication between headquarters and a cavalry column on a parallel road to the right, also with advance and rear guard. I left a station at Round Top with a guard of two companies of infantry, and after halting placed stations of observation at extreme front on right and left. We remained at Woodstock till the 29th, when we marched to Rude's Hill, and after halting opened a line to the front beyond New Market. We remained here until June 2, when we marched to Harrisonburg.

This march was made on three parallel roads, and all the columns and our advance and rear were kept in communication with headquarters during the march. We skirmished with the enemy during most of this march. After halting I established stations outside of our pickets in front. We remained at Harrisonburg during the 3d.

On the 4th the main column marched by a direct road to Port Republic, while a feint was made on the enemy's front on the Valley pike by a cavalry force. During this day communication was kept open between headquarters and the column on the pike, and with our front, rear, and flanks, and from several points of observation. We bivouacked after passing the town, and I made stations on right and left front.

On the 5th, marching in the presence of the enemy, I kept out signal parties as far as possible in front and on our flanks. We commenced skirmishing early in the morning, and drove the enemy to a point near Piedmont, where he had a line of defense. This we took, driving him back to second line, where he stood. After much fighting and unsuccessful attacks from each side alternately, the day was decided by an attack of our infantry reserve on the enemy's right flank, where he had massed in front of us. The enemy gave way, and the attack being followed by the charge of a brigade of

cavalry, he broke, and was routed with heavy loss. During the fight the signal detachment was kept actively employed on the flanks and in every position from which the enemy or the roads could be seen. General Hunter spoke in warmest terms of commendation of the service rendered by it. At evening I sent Lieutenant Muhleman, escorted by a squadron of cavalry, to reconnoiter the enemy's position and report by signal, if practicable. He returned, having been nearly at Staunton, finding no indications of the enemy.

On the 6th we marched to Staunton, and I established stations of observation on the hills in rear of and flanking the city, and believing the enemy to be between us and Waynesborough I established a station to overlook the roads in that direction. It being reported that General Averell was at Buffalo Gap, I sent Lieutenants Merritt, Ellis, and Muhleman, escorted by 200 cavalry, to meet him and open signal communication with him.

On the 7th we marched on the Buffalo Gap road, and, when two miles out, we met the party returning from the gap. They had been through it and ten miles beyond, above it. Averell had not been there, but rumor placed him at Goshen. The party had passed through the camp of a brigade of cavalry, which had been abandoned on their approach, they being undoubtedly mistaken by the enemy for the advance of our main army. On this report General Hunter decided to return to Staunton, and, having returned, I established stations as before.

On the 8th General Crook's column joined us.

On the 9th, at evening, in view of our march in the morning, I detailed Lieutenants Merritt and Butcher, with fifteen men, to report to General Averell, and Lieutenants Muhleman and Fortney, with fifteen men, to report to General Crook, it being arranged that the column should march on four roads.

On the 10th we marched, and at night headquarters halted at Midway. During the march the country was so broken that no points of communication between the columns could be found.

On the 11th we marched to Lexington. During this march communication was opened with General Crook, who first found the enemy. There was some fighting in front of the town, but the enemy was speedily driven out. Crook remained south of the river, and stations were opened to the front and to General Crook's headquarters. We remained at Lexington till the 14th.

On the 12th General Averell was sent to Buchanan, Lieutenants Merritt and Butcher going with him.

On the 14th the main force was marched to Buchanan on two parallel roads. Communication was very much interrupted between the columns during the march, owing to the ruggedness of the country. About three miles before reaching Buchanan communication was established between all the separate commands.

On the 15th we marched toward Liberty and halted beyond the Peaks of Otter. I had a station of observation on the peak during the day, which was opened as soon after daylight as our skirmishers could clear the peak of the enemy, and this station I kept open during the night and until the last of the rear guard had passed.

On the 16th we marched toward Lynchburg, and at night halted at Big Otter Creek. There was much skirmishing to-day, and stations were established from every point of observation during the march and at the front at night.

On the 17th we marched toward Lynchburg, meeting the enemy in some force and having severe skirmishing all day, and at last lines of battle were formed and a brisk action resulted in driving the enemy to his works, within two miles of Lynchburg, when darkness ended the day's fighting and we bivouacked in line. During the day signals were extensively used on the march, and many points of observation were taken and reported from by the officers, and at night stations were established at right, left, front, and rear.

On the 18th skirmishing opened at daylight and continued more or less severe, with occasional demonstrations in force, till 1 p. m., when we found the enemy in strong force, having been heavily reenforced during the night of the 17th, and occupying strong works, extending from the James River to an almost impassable ravine, each bank strengthened by redoubts. Crook reconnoitered the enemy's right, without finding any practicable point of attack. Lieutenant Ellis was sent with General Duffié, who was detached to make a feint around the enemy's right on the city. Lieutenant Ellis kept headquarters constantly advised of his movements and progress during his march through an intermediate station upon a house on our left. At 1 o'clock we repulsed an attack in force and made afterward two unsuccessful efforts to take their works. At dark we fell back toward Liberty. Signals were used during the fighting on portions of the field, but principally between headquarters and the detachment.

During the 19th and 20th we fell back, the enemy pursuing and pushing us hard and passed Buford's Gap, where we halted. I threw out parties of observation on all the mountains surrounding and to overlook the rear. The party on the left, under Lieutenant Muhleman, were attacked and compelled to fall back, losing Privates Best and Cunningham captured, having straggled from camp. We continued our march all the night of the 20th, and at 5 a. m. of the 21st reached Salem.

Our march was continued on the 21st after a short halt at Salem. This day communication was kept between General Duffié in Catawba Valley and General Averell in the Fort Lewis Valley by means of a station on Catawba Mountain under Lieutenant Merritt. After Averell's passage, I directed Lieutenants Butcher and Muhleman to remain on Catawba Mountain to observe the enemy on roads in our rear. Later I withdrew Lieutenant Butcher and sent him with Lieutenant Merritt with General Averell, and sent Lieutenant Ellis with General Duffié on reconnaissances, and arranged a rocket code to be used if needed.

On the 22d we marched to New Castle. I left Lieutenants Muhleman and Fortney to observe the enemy from Craig's Creek Mountain until the rear guard had passed, keeping headquarters advised of movements. Once after passage of the rear guard, before this station was recalled, it was driven in by the enemy, but a cavalry detachment being sent to its aid it was re-established.

On the 23d we marched to Sweet Springs. During the passage of troops and trains communication was maintained from Potts' to Peter's Mountain and thence to Sweet Springs.

During the 24th and 25th we marched to Meadow Bluff by way of White Sulphur Springs and Lewisburg. At White Sulphur Springs Sullivan with Duffié diverged toward Beverly, while Crook with Averell marched toward Charleston. I sent Lieutenant Fortney with Sullivan and Ellis with Duffié.

On the 26th General Hunter with his staff, having passed Meadow Bluff and the enemy having ceased pursuit, rode on in advance with the escort (a squadron of cavalry) and the reserve signal detachment, halting at night at Widow Jones' house.

On the 27th headquarters reached Loup Creek by way of Gauley Bridge, where we encamped to await the arrival of troops. The men and horses had suffered greatly from want of supplies, which had been ordered to be sent from Gauley to them, and a great deal of disorganization was the result. There I encamped what men and officers I had and remained till the 30th, when we marched to Camp Piatt on the Kanawha, and thence took a steamer to Charleston. By General Hunter's order I directed the signal detachment to remain at Camp Piatt till morning and then march to Charleston, at which place the party arrived July 1.

On the 3d of July, after starting the detachment under charge of Lieutenant Merritt to march to Parkersburg, I accompanied General Hunter and staff by steamer to Parkersburg, where we arrived July 4, where General Hunter learned of the enemy's invasion of Maryland and made disposition to hasten forward troops.

On the 5th I opened communication with Blennerhassett Landing, having neither officers nor equipments, and but one man who was able to read fairly, but he and I kept open communication with apparatus improvised, until the detachment arrived on the 6th.

On the 7th General Hunter directed me to open a line to Buffington Bar. I took Lieutenants Ellis and Jones and Merritt and Sergeants Price and Burkhardt and opened the line, stationing them in the following order, viz, Fortney, Price, Burkhardt, Merritt, Ellis.

On the 9th I returned to Parkersburg and found that General Hunter had gone to Cumberland and sent telegraphic orders to me to call in all officers and men and follow. Accordingly I sent a steamer down toward Buffington for the parties and on the 10th forwarded what men and horses were at Parkersburg, and on the 11th followed with the balance, overtaking the first train at Cumberland at 10.20 p. m., where I reported to General Hunter and he directed me to proceed with my party to Martinsburg and report to General Sullivan. I started at 12 o'clock midnight, the first train having been sent on earlier, and on the morning of the 12th arrived at Cherry Run, and thence marched to Martinsburg and reported to General Sullivan. Private Mateer, who had been captured and paroled, informed me that Sergeant Brown and 1 or 2 other men had been captured.

General Sullivan started at 3 p. m. on the 13th for Harper's Ferry. At 1 o'clock I had sent Lieutenants Merritt and Brault to Maryland Heights, but they were bushwhacked and driven back, but meeting the escort of Generals Sigel and Stahel they drove the enemy and got through and opened communication.

At 3 a. m. on the 14th I marched with my party to Harper's Ferry, arriving there at 9.30 a. m. There I found Lieutenants Thayer and Kennedy, from Department of the Susquehanna, for temporary duty. I sent Lieutenant Merritt to Stone Fort, on Maryland Heights, Lieutenant Jones to Bolivar Heights, Lieutenant Butcher to Point of Rocks, Lieutenants Ellis and Brault to Sugar Loaf Mountain. Lieutenant Kennedy, who had been on Sugar Loaf Mountain, came in and reported a rebel wagon train heavily guarded crossing to Virginia at White's Ferry.

On the 15th General Hunter arrived at Harper's Ferry, and he made a new disposition of troops to guard the Valley. General Sullivan was sent toward Leesburg, and I sent Sergeant Strong to him to communicate by way of Maryland Heights, having no officer to send. Having heard that General Wright was at Poolesville, I reported it to General Hunter, and suggested the practicability of opening communication with him. General Hunter desired me to do so, and at 3.30 p. m. I started with Lieutenant Fortney and twenty men, and reached Poolesville at 12.30 a. m. and opened communication by way of Sugar Loaf Mountain, Point of Rocks, and Maryland Heights.

On the morning of the 16th General Wright requested me to carry some dispatches and some verbal information to General Hunter; so leaving Lieutenant Fortney at Poolesville, with orders to remain till Wright's corps had passed, and then when he could to communicate with Wright to return to department headquarters, I returned to Harper's Ferry. General Crook having relieved Sullivan, occupied Hillsborough, and we were in communication with him through the Maryland Heights.

On the 17th Lieut. A. W. Bariteau, Fifth New York Artillery, having been detailed by General Howe, I had the order confirmed by General Hunter. General Wright having crossed the Catoctin Mountain communicated direct with Maryland Heights, and I discontinued the stations at Poolesville and Sugar Loaf.

Having had no communication with Wright during the 18th and 19th, General Hunter directed me to go with a party and learn his movements if possible. Accordingly I started, and that night (19th) bivouacked at White's Ferry. On the 20th I learned that he had gone through Snicker's Gap, and no communication could be had with him, so I returned on the 21st. That day I sent Lieutenants Jones and Butcher to General Crook, and Muhleman to Averell.

On the 22d I went to Martinsburg and got some stores, and that evening returned to Harper's Ferry. Having got news of the death of a friend making my presence necessary, I obtained leave of absence for four days (from the 23d).

On the 28th I reached headquarters on my return, having been delayed at Baltimore by trains moving irregularly in consequence of rebel raids on the railroad. On arrival I found that the enemy had driven our forces out of Martinsburg. All the signal detachment but Lieutenant Muhleman was at headquarters, under Lieutenant Thayer, who had them in good condition. I got all in readiness to march, drew stores, and rearranged the working parties and the reserve. General Wright's troops had moved in and halted at Halltown.

On the 30th General Hunter's whole command, which now included Wright's troops, was put on march toward Frederick City. At Weverton, on his suggestion, I sent Lieutenant Thayer with Lieutenant Jones and twenty men to Frederick, thence to go to the Catoctin Mountain and get any news of the enemy. If no enemy was found this side of the Catoctin, to go along the range in the morning in the direction of Gettysburg and report often, by signal when practicable, and at other times by courier. To-night headquarters halted at Knoxville.

On the 31st we reached Frederick, and the troops were encamped in front and rear of city. Thayer reported from Frederick while on the march that no enemy was there, and he would go on toward

Emmitsburg. I sent Lieutenant Ellis out from Frederick to try to communicate with Thayer, and sent word to Thayer to go toward Chambersburg and report often. General Crook having diverged by way of Middletown, I sent Lieutenant Merritt to Middletown to report to General Crook, and Lieutenant Fortney to Catoctin Mountain, near the road, to communicate with Merritt and headquarters at Frederick. This line kept General Crook in communication with headquarters during his march toward Emmitsburg. The enemy being reported at Noland's Ferry, General Hunter desired a station at Sugar Loaf and directed General Emory to furnish a guard for it. Accordingly I sent Lieutenant Brault, with twelve men, with orders to keep very vigilant watch, and also to send out scouts and report often. Lieutenant Thayer sent report that a detachment of 500 rebel cavalry have gone east from Chambersburg and cut the railroad. Lieutenant Ellis reported from High Rock that Chambersburg was burned yesterday; Couch gone to Carlisle; Averell has been at Greencastle and gone toward Gettysburg.

On the 1st of August, General Crook having moved out of sight of Fortney's station, he moved three miles north on the range and reopened with him. Lieutenant Brault came in to-night, having left the mountain when a force of 250 cavalry (rebel) had reached its foot (Sugar Loaf).

On the 2d headquarters were removed to Monocacy. Lieutenant Ellis returned from Emmitsburg, and I called in Fortney from Catoctin.

On the 3d I sent Lieutenant Merritt to Point of Rocks to open station of observation and to communicate with Sugar Loaf, which station I had re-established. I sent Lieutenant Brault with three sergeants and twenty-four men to patrol the river from Noland's to Edwards Ferry, to divide the distance into three beats and assign a sergeant with eight men to each beat, to report everything seen to Sugar Loaf. I also sent Lieutenant Fortney to Maryland Heights and Lieutenant Ellis to McClellan lookout, to start at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, to report anything seen or learned of the enemy. If Averell was within reach Ellis was to direct Lieutenant Muhleman to take McClellan station and proceed himself to Fairview.

On the 4th these parties started out, and the line was opened and worked admirably to McClellan lookout. The following messages were received:

POINT OF ROCKS.

Citizens report Imboden at Leesburg with 1,500 men and four pieces of artillery. Conscripting. No other force east of Blue Ridge. Mosby gone into the Valley.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

Column of the enemy approaching Charlestown.

McCLELLAN—4 p. m.

Enemy approaching Harper's Ferry from Shepherdstown in force; four brigades of cavalry and infantry; large wagon train.

I signaled Ellis to estimate enemy's force and report frequently.

McCLELLAN—4.25 p. m.

Small party rebel cavalry in Sharpsburg.

McCLELLAN—5.20 p. m.

Enemy still move toward Charlestown.

McCLELLAN—5.40

I must leave: enemy very close to me.

Note.—Ellis had but six men and no guards.

I signaled Ellis to get a guard and remain. At 6 o'clock Maryland Heights reported "Ellis gone." I signaled immediately to Maryland Heights to tell Ellis we have a cavalry force at Antietam Furnace, to get a guard from it, and return at once. At 11.30 p. m. Ellis, having resumed his station at McClellan lookout, reported:

Large fire in Shepherdstown. Camp fires in the Valley.

On the 5th:

MARYLAND HEIGHTS—8.30 a. m.

Large body of infantry and cavalry, with ammunition train, north from Shepherdstown.

Colonel Vernon, commanding cavalry detachment, reports:

MCCLELLAN—9 15 p. m.

I attacked the enemy and drove him to Antietam Ford. He was re-enforced and drove me into Lookout mountains. One wagon train moving toward Hagerstown; another from Antietam Ford. A prisoner captured says Breckinridge is on this road.

The station at McClellan lookout was abandoned to-night, by reason of the enemy getting between it and our lines.

On the 6th our forces marched to Harper's Ferry. General Sheridan assumed command of the military division, of which this department was a portion. General Hunter's staff was ordered to Cumberland.

On the 9th General Crook, commanding Department of West Virginia, ordered me, in the absence of any orders from General Sheridan, to have my efficient officers and men report to him, and with the others go to Cumberland and drill them, and when well instructed join him with them. Lieutenant Thayer was directed with his party to return to the Department of the Susquehanna. And with those officers and men requiring instruction I marched to Cumberland, reaching there on the 12th. On arrival at Cumberland, I placed Lieut. Eugene Clyde in arrest, and preferred charges against him for absence without leave, fraud, &c.

On the 13th I encamped my party at Cumberland, and remained there drilling officers and men until the 27th.

On the 24th, having received orders to report to General Sheridan with my party (by telegraph from Washington), I made all haste, and marched on the 27th by way of Williamsport, and reached Harper's Ferry on the evening of the 29th. I rested the party till daylight, and on the morning of the 30th marched to Charlestown, and reported to General Sheridan.

On the 1st of September I received telegraphic orders to report at headquarters Army of the Potomac, and on the 2d of September left Department of West Virginia.

The officers and men of the detachment all did remarkably well in the field considering the disadvantages under which they labored in regard to want of instruction and want of proper equipment before starting, excepting Lieutenant Merritt, who was very inefficient and, I think, of doubtful habits, and Lieutenant Clyde, who absented himself very much from his proper post of duty, and was guilty of gross frauds against the Government.

Lieutenant Ellis especially deserved mention for his zeal and ability.

My officers and myself were uniformly treated with consideration by all the general officers under whom we served, and though with

better opportunities for preparation we might perhaps have done more service, yet they spoke in commendatory terms of what we did do, particularly General Hunter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN E. TOWN,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army,
Chief Signal Officer, Department of West Virginia.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

No. 4.

Report of Col. William G. Ely, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry, First Brigade, First Division, of engagement at Piedmont.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLS.,
Staunton, Va., June 7, 1864.

SIR: On the morning of the 5th instant the Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers was formed on the right of General Hunter's line of battle, and immediately began to feel of the enemy with a strong line of skirmishers. Advancing over the open field, we drove the rebels into the woods on the crest of the hill in front. Here, the Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers on the extreme right, and the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery on our left, we dressed our line of battle under cover of the rising ground, to charge. Advancing with a yell, we drove the enemy from the woods to their breast-works of rail pens in the rear. In the charge we lost our adjutant, E. B. Culver, and about a dozen men. Here the soldiers fought desperately and at some disadvantage, being entirely in the open field. Seeing an excellent opportunity to use cannon I dispatched an orderly with a request for two howitzers, which came promptly and did excellent service, in knocking the rail pens in splinters amid great slaughter. All of this time my soldiers were fighting obstinately and effectively, and many were falling under the hot fire. At noon my horse was killed under me. In the afternoon when I received orders from you that Colonel Thobnrn's forces were flanking the enemy we, together with the other regiments of your line, made the final charge on the fortifications, capturing a large number of prisoners, and putting the others to rout.

Our losses, as you will see by inclosed list,* are 120 men and 2 officers. Our colors were riddled by three cannon shot and thirteen bullets, and all of the color guard but one killed or wounded.

All of the officers and men behaved most gallantly, obeying orders with alacrity even in the hottest of the fight.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. ELY,
Colonel, Commanding Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 officers and 17 men killed; 3 officers and 100 men wounded.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, Second Brigade, of engagement at Piedmont.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOL. INFTY.,
Staunton, Va., June 8, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the engagement at Piedmont, Va., on the 5th instant:

From the time my regiment arrived on the field, about 10 a. m., it was engaged, under your direction, in reconnoitering the position of the enemy until about 11 a. m., when we were drawn up in line of battle on the extreme left of the line, in the woods, and concealed from the view of the enemy. Shortly after gaining this position, and before any order to advance was received, it was discovered that to move forward—as our line was then formed—would expose our left flank to a strongly intrenched position of the enemy. I immediately dispatched a messenger to you informing you of the fact. After a personal inspection of the position by yourself, we were ordered to fall back a few hundred feet farther into the woods, keeping well out our line of skirmishers, and to await further orders. Nothing occurred while we remained in this position, other than the wounding of two of my men by the shells from the enemy's batteries, which continued to shell the woods all the time we occupied it. About 11.30 a. m. I received orders to fall back (leaving my line of skirmishers, Companies B and G, to watch the movements of the enemy in that direction), which we did, and remained in the rear of the battery on the elevated ground beyond the white house. While here I received orders to march to the front to assault the position of the enemy on our right, and to take my position on the left of the line. While advancing, however, this order was changed, placing the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts on my left. In this manner we advanced up to the brow of the hill, where my regiment lay down on the ground, discharging a volley into the enemy, and immediately charged into the woods on the right flank and rear of the enemy's intrenched position. Here for a short time a most desperate struggle took place, bayonets and clubbed guns were used on both sides, and many hand-to-hand encounters took place. So sudden and apparently so unexpected to the enemy was our movement on their flank that they were soon compelled to give way in great confusion, despite all the efforts of their officers to rally them. About 100 yards from the front of the woods was a fence running from the left of the line, and parallel with it, extending along the front of the regiment on my left. Along this fence to protect their flank the enemy had a strong force posted. This appeared to be the key to their position, and they held it most obstinately for some time, partially checking the advance of the regiment in front of them. It was here that Brigadier-General Jones commanded in person, and was killed while encouraging and rallying his troops. Seeing the importance of carrying this position as quickly as possible, I hastily detached three companies from the left of my regiment and threw them into line with the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts to aid them in dislodging the enemy—leaving Maj. E. D. Yutzy for the time in command of the right of my regiment. This was soon done, for upon the fall of their chief commander they gave way in utter confusion. Those who were not captured were driven through the

woods and down a steep b[illegible] the river. By detaching the three companies on the left of my regiment, my command was somewhat scattered when they arrived on the bluff at the river-bank, but were soon reformed in good order.

Lieut. R. P. Robison, of Company C, captured Colonel Browne, who commanded a Virginia brigade. Lieut. G. W. Camp, of Company I, captured Colonel Jones, who commanded a Tennessee brigade*, placing him in charge of Private Harry Spencer, of Company G, of the Twelfth Virginia, to take him to the rear. Two colonels of regiments, with other field, staff, and line officers, too numerous to mention, were captured by different members of my regiment. Private Thomas Evans, of Company D, wrested the colors from the color bearer of a Tennessee regiment, sending the color bearer to the rear. So numerous were the captures made of the enemy, that I was compelled to stop taking them to the rear, and simply disarm them and turn them out over the barricade to be taken charge of by the cavalry, who were in the open field on our right and rear.

The casualties in my regiment were, under the circumstances, surprisingly small, which I attribute to the impetuosity of their charge upon the enemy, who were not given time to rally with anything like order or concert of action in their own defense.

The number of men of my command in the engagement was 394, Companies B and G having been left in rear of the batteries to keep up the skirmish line on the left and guard against surprise from that direction.

The only commissioned officer wounded was my adjutant, W. H. Rose, who received a painful but not dangerous wound in the left thigh, while gallantly cheering on the men in front of the position held by Brigadier-General Jones.

Only 2 men of my regiment were killed and 27 wounded, a list† of whom accompanies this report. This does not include some 40 whose wounds are so slight that they have not been reported to the hospital.

It would be invidious to mention officers or men by name, conspicuous for acts of bravery upon the field. All behaved most gallantly, each did all that could be expected of brave men, and all are equally entitled to the thanks and gratitude of their commanding officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Colonel Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

[Col. JOSEPH THOBURN,
Commanding Second Brigade.]

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding Second Infantry Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV. OF INFTY., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Charleston, Va., July 7, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on my arrival at Meadow Bluff, May 19, from the New River expedition, I received

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*Jones commanded the Sixtieth Virginia Infantry.
†Omitted.

a dispatch from Major-General Sigel commanding the department, to make a demonstration on Staunton as soon as possible. Being out of provisions and many of my men barefoot, I was compelled to lay over here until such supplies could be brought up from Gauley Bridge, but owing to the miserable transportation furnished by the quartermaster's department (many of the animals thus furnished being not two years old), I was compelled to lie here eleven days instead of five, and then I was compelled to leave on the 30th [31st], with many of my men barefoot and scantily supplied with rations.

I marched via Callaghan's, Warm Springs, Goshen Depot, Pond Gap, and Middlebrook to Staunton, arriving at the latter place on the morning of the 8th of June. During the march we kept up almost a continued skirmish with the enemy's scouts, guerrillas, and found Millborough Depot, with McCausland's and Jenkins' brigades, who would occupy the strong positions in my advance in order to impede my march, but without avail. My loss in killed, wounded, and missing was very slight, inflicting a much heavier loss on the enemy. We burned Calf Pasture bridge, besides some lesser bridges and culverts, and tore up some three or four miles of the track on the Virginia Central Railroad. General Averell left the vicinity of Lewisburg some two days after me. (For particulars see his report.) At Staunton we were fortunate enough to get shoes for our barefoot men.

Colonel Campbell reported to me on the 9th with the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned the command of the Third Brigade.

I marched on the morning of the 10th, per instructions from the major-general commanding, on the Lexington road via Middlebrook; met McCausland's brigade, some 1,500 strong, a couple of miles from Staunton. By skirmishing with my advance and occupying strong positions along the road ahead of me, he endeavored to retard my march, but his loss of killed and wounded that fell into my hands was more than double mine. We marched twenty-four miles and encamped at Brownsburg. General Averell encamped some two miles to my right.

On my approach to Lexington next morning the enemy fled across the river, burned the bridges, and occupied the cliff on the opposite bank of the river and in the edge of Lexington, opening on me with artillery and musketry. I occupied their attention in front while I sent the Second Brigade, Colonel White commanding, to ford the river about two miles above. General Averell had also crossed the river several miles above town, and on the approach of General Averell's and Colonel White's commands, the enemy fled toward Buchanan. The advance guard of the First Brigade entered town on the heels of the enemy and were first in town. Lay at Lexington two days.

Marched to Buchanan the 14th, a distance of twenty-six miles.

Next day crossed the mountains by Peaks of Otter, and hearing that General Breckinridge was at Balcony Falls, on my left flank and rear, I halted at Fancy Farm and requested General Averell also to await until the remainder of the command came up.

Next morning moved to Liberty, seven miles. My division thoroughly destroyed the railroad from Liberty to Big Otter Creek by tearing up the track, burning the ties, and bending the rails. Encamped near Big Otter on the Forest road.

Received dispatch from [illegible]ajor-general commanding just before daylight next morning to march across to the main road at New London—that General Averell reported the enemy in force there. Arrived on this road, eight miles from Lynchburg, next morning at 10 o'clock, marching eleven miles. Learning that the enemy had retreated toward Lynchburg, halted here until 4 p. m. for General Sullivan's division, when we moved on the main road to Lynchburg, my division in front. General Averell's division moved on a road to the right, which intersected the main road some four miles from Lynchburg, which caused the enemy to fall back beyond the intersection of these roads. When I arrived at these cross-roads General Averell had already passed and was engaging the enemy at the church on the hill beyond. Upon my arrival at the church the enemy began to show themselves in considerable force and were pressing back our skirmish line. At General Averell's request I sent a brigade of infantry to support his line; also sent the Third Brigade, Colonel Campbell commanding, to our left to clear a skirt of woods of the enemy. The Second Brigade of my division that I had sent to the right to support General Averell, soon checked the enemy's advance and started them in the opposite direction and drove them over a mile, capturing 4 pieces of artillery, but by mistake only 1 piece was brought off the field. Part of this brigade had already turned the enemy's works, but by this time it had become so dark and not knowing the ground the pursuit was discontinued. General Sullivan soon came up with his division and relieved mine, when I fell back, replenished my cartridge-boxes, and went into camp for the night.

Next morning I was sent to the right with my division to make a reconnaissance for the purpose of turning the enemy's left. Found it impracticable after marching some three or four miles, and just returned with my division and got it in position to support General Sullivan's division when the enemy made an attack on our lines. On the retreat this evening my division brought up the rear. When I reached Liberty I found General Averell had gone into camp in the edge of town: the infantry were going into camp some mile and a half farther on. Just as my division was passing through town the enemy were reported on the Lynchburg road. General Averell desired me to leave part of my division to support his cavalry, but as my men had marched all night and day, with scarcely any rest, I was anxious to put them in camp as soon as possible, and also being well satisfied that nothing but the enemy's cavalry could have had time to reach Liberty, and also that our cavalry was superior in numbers to theirs, I declined unless the enemy should develop a sufficient force to warrant the harassing of my tired men. The enemy, however, only developed some 1,500 or 2,000 cavalry, and had an engagement with General Averell's cavalry.

Left camp at 2 o'clock next morning; arrived at Buford's Gap at about 1 p. m. Early's corps reached the gap about 3 or 4 p. m. and endeavored to flank us out of the gap, but failed. We resumed the march at 9 p. m. I have no evidence that the enemy's infantry followed us farther than to this point. Their cavalry, however, followed us to the eastern slope of the Catawba Mountain. From here on to the Kanawha Valley no enemy made his appearance except an occasional bushwhacker. The division became a little straitened for provisions, but came in in good shape.

I cannot speak too highly of both officers and men of the division for their uniform good behavior and cheerful and prompt obedience to orders, and the uncomplaining fortitude with which they endured the hardships and privations incident to the march.

My losses during the whole expedition are as follows, viz:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade	11	49	16	76
Second Brigade	17	58	4	79
Third Brigade	29	134	27	190
Total*	57	241	47	345

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE KANAWHA,
Camp Crook, W. Va., July 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a brief report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Second Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia, in the late campaign against Staunton and Lynchburg.

The brigade left Meadow Bluff May 31 with 2,433 men and officers, viz: Twenty-third Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, under Lieut. Col. J. M. Comly, 534; Thirty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. H. F. Devol, 553; Fifth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. A. Tomlinson, 572; Thirteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. William R. Brown, 774; total, 2,433.

We reached Staunton June 8 without loss, the enemy frequently appearing in our front and making several ineffectual efforts to delay or stop our progress. At Staunton 9 officers and 160 men of Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, whose term of service had expired, were sent to Ohio to be mustered out of service.

On the 10th day of June we started via Lexington and Buchanan toward Lynchburg, reaching the vicinity of that city June 17, after a march of about 100 miles and a delay of two days at Lexington. On this march the First Brigade led the column on the day we reached Lexington and the greater part of the day before, and during both days was engaged in several brisk skirmishes with the enemy. On the day before reaching Lexington, June 10, an advance guard, composed of four companies of the Fifth West Virginia Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Enochs, engaged the enemy twice, driving them rapidly, with some loss. In one of these skirmishes at Newport Lieutenant Miller, Fifth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, was killed at the head of his command.

On the 11th, during the attack on Lexington, the Thirty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Devol, led the

* But see revised table, p. 104.

column, and pushing rapidly up to the enemy's position near the town, occupied their attention until a part of our forces crossing the river above town compelled its evacuation. In this advance and attack Lieut. J. M. Hamlin, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was severely wounded, and of the same regiment 3 men were killed and 7 wounded.

At Lynchburg, on the 18th, the brigade was formed to repel what was deemed at the time an assault of our position by the enemy in force. A line was formed with the greatest promptness, the Fifth West Virginia Infantry having formed in a part of the line, when the enemy, after a sudden approach, hastily withdrew. Pursued the retreating rebels and drove them from their rifle-pits to the protection of their main works. The works being too strong to be carried by the force there before them, the regiment retired in some disorder, but was promptly reformed before reaching our own lines. I regret to state that in this charge Lieut. D. J. Thomas fell mortally wounded.

After leaving Lynchburg the officers and men of the First Brigade sustained themselves through the hardships and privations of the retreat like good soldiers. No words of praise could do more than justice to their good conduct throughout the campaign.

We reached Charleston July 1, after a march from Meadow Bluff of almost 500 miles.

Our loss was as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
23d Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry	[illegible]	3	6	9
36th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry	3	11	3	17
5th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry	8	27	6	41
13th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry	[illegible]	8	1	9
Total*	11	49	16	76

I herewith transmit copies of the reports of regimental commanders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. HAYES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Kanawha.

No. 8.

Report of Col. Abia A. Tomlinson, Fifth West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Lynchburg.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGT. VIRGINIA VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near Charleston, July 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Fifth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry in the fight near Lynchburg on the 18th ultimo:

Between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m., in obedience to orders from the brigade commander, the regiment left its position in the woods on the right of the road, three miles from the city, and moved across the road to another wood, where the enemy was making a vigorous assault on the Second Infantry Division. A line of battle was

*But see revised table, p. 104.

formed and the regiment ordered forward. Just at that moment the general commanding the First Infantry Division rode up and directed that if the enemy gave way to pursue him closely and charge his fortifications. The regiment was moved rapidly forward directly on the enemy's works. The ground was rough and rocky, but the line of battle was kept well formed and the men moved steadily forward. The fire from the enemy was pretty sharp while we were advancing through the woods, but no line of battle was apparent, the enemy being scattered and firing from behind trees and fences. After moving forward nearly half a mile from the place we entered the woods, crossing a deep ravine and ascending to brow of the hill, we found our line within a few yards of a strong fortification, from which the enemy opened a very severe fire upon us, when we were compelled to retire. The men were soon rallied, supplied with ammunition, and ready for another engagement.

The loss of the regiment was 8 killed, 27 wounded (Lieut. D. J. Thomas mortally), and 6 missing. Others who left the battle-field with the regiment are since missing, having become exhausted on the march, and there being no transportation for them were necessarily left behind, and probably fell into the hands of the enemy. The number is not known, as some are still coming in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. TOMLINSON,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Virginia Vol. Infantry.

Capt. R. HASTINGS,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Second Division.

Recapitulation.—Left Meadow Bluff, May 31, with 567 men. Killed at Belle Valley, Lieut. A. W. Miller; killed at Lynchburg, 8; wounded at Lynchburg, 27; missing in action at Lynchburg, 6. Distance marched from 31st May to 1st July, 467 miles.

No. 9.

Report of Col. William R. Brown, Thirteenth West Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. 13TH REGT. WEST VIRGINIA VOL. INFTY.,
Camp near Charleston, W. Va., July 2, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders received July 1 instant, requiring a "full report of the action taken by your regiment since leaving Meadow Bluff, embracing the number of men at your departure, loss in killed, wounded, and missing," I have the honor to submit the following report:

On Monday, May 30, orders were received to march at 8 a. m. the 31st in the following order: Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Thirteenth Virginia, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Fifth Virginia. At the time of departure this regiment numbered 720 men.

Passed through Lewisburg, W. Va., June 1, at 8 a. m.

Crossed the main Alleghanies June 2.

Passed the Hot Springs June 4, at 6.30 a. m. Part of this regiment was deployed as skirmishers at Warm Springs Mountain, at which place the rebels appeared in some force on the top of the mountain. Camped at Goshen, on the Virginia Central Railroad, in the evening of June 5.

June 6 was devoted to destroying the railroad.

June 7, after crossing the mountain at Pond Gap, part of this regiment was deployed as skirmishers; past the village of Middlebrook to a rebel camp, which was found deserted. Arrived at Staunton June 8.

June 10, Privates William L. Harris and Taylor N. Hogg, of Company B, were wounded near the village of Newport, on the Staunton and Lexington road.

June 11, this regiment was present at the battle of Lexington, and entered the town at 6 p. m. by the burnt bridge.

Crossed the James River at Buchanan at 6 p. m. June 14.

Crossed the Blue Ridge and passed near the foot of the Peaks of Otter June 15.

Arrived at Liberty, county seat of Bedford, at 9 a. m. June 16. The remaining part of the day was devoted to destroying the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

June 17, at 10 p. m. this regiment was assigned its place in line of battle for the following day before Lynchburg.

June 18, at sunrise the enemy opened heavily with artillery. During the morning this regiment was deployed to the right of the town; at noon the force was concentrated at the center. This regiment was deployed in line of battle in front of brigade at 1 p. m., and slowly advanced under a heavy artillery and musketry fire toward the enemy's works, and remained before the works until 8 p. m., when this regiment received orders to march one mile beyond the village of New London. Loss in wounded in this day's battle: Company D, 2, F. Ohlinger and L. C. Johnson; G, 3, M. W. Maybee, W. J. Dillon, and S. H. Clendenen; G, 1, A. J. Harper (missing in action); total, 6.

June 20, reached Buford's Gap at 2 p. m., at which place this regiment was deployed as skirmishers until sunset. Philip Wintz, Company A, wounded severely.

Recrossed the Alleghany Mountains in the evening of June 24.

Camped at Meadow Bluff June 25.

Crossed Gauley River at 11.30 a. m. June 28.

Encamped below Elk River at 1 p. m. July 1.

Distance marched since May 30, 480 miles.

Loss in wounded, 8; missing in action, 1; total, 9.

Respectfully,

WM. R. BROWN,
Colonel Thirteenth Regt. West Virginia Vol. Infty.

Capt. R. HASTINGS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Carr B. White, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of engagement at Lynchburg.

CAMP PIATT, W. VA., *June* 30, 1864.

SIR: The following is the part taken in the engagement at Lynchburg, Va., June 17 and 18 instant, by the Second Brigade:

On the evening of the 17th formed line of battle to the right of the stone church, the left resting on the pike, and advanced in two lines

to meet the force that was driving Colonel Oley's brigade of cavalry, Col. John A. Turley, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. J. D. Hines, Twelfth Ohio Volunteers, in advance, Col. I. H. Duval, Ninth Virginia Infantry, and D. D. Johnson, colonel commanding Fourteenth Virginia Infantry, supporting. The advance was maintained under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery until the enemy had been driven from one-half to three-quarters of a mile. Dark coming on and the two advanced regiments having exhausted their ammunition, pursuit was discontinued.

Col. John A. Turley was severely wounded while charging with his regiment a battery, part of which he captured.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hines charged and carried a rail stockade on the right, taking some 20 or 30 prisoners, one of whom was a captain.

On the 18th the brigade was held in reserve, and did not engage the enemy.

It gives me pleasure to refer again to the gallantry of Col. John A. Turley, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteers; Col. I. H. Duval, Ninth Virginia Infantry; Col. D. D. Johnson, Fourteenth Virginia Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. D. Hines, commanding Twelfth Ohio Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. B. F. Coates, who succeeded Colonel Turley in command of Ninety-first Ohio Volunteers. For details you are referred to the reports of regimental commanders.

My personal staff, Capt. G. W. Hicks, acting inspector-general; Lieut. W. B. Nesbitt, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. J. W. Overturf, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. H. L. Sherwood, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. A. F. Kendall, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. Maurice Watkins, acting ordnance officer, were on the field and rendered valuable assistance.

The loss in killed numbers 17, wounded, 58; missing, 4; total, 79.*

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. WHITE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JAMES L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Itinerary of the Second Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Col. Carr B. White, Twelfth Ohio Infantry.†

May 31.—The brigade marched from Meadow Bluff, Greenbrier County, W. Va., to Staunton and Lexington; crossed James River at Buchanan; crossed over the Blue Ridge to Liberty; thence to Lynchburg, where there was some fighting, in which the brigade did excellent service, driving the enemy one mile or more, capturing a number of prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery. Returning from Lynchburg we passed through Liberty, Salem, New Castle, Sweet Springs, White Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg, &c., arriving at Camp Piatt June 29. Total distance marched, about 450 miles. During the march a large portion of the Virginia Central Railroad was destroyed, and all the bridges for sixty miles burned on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, besides the destruction of many miles of track. Passing through the best part of Virginia, the loss to the enemy in stores and means of transportation was heavy.

The fight at Lynchburg on the 17th and 18th instant was quite severe.

* But see revised table, p. 104.
† From return for June.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jonathan D. Hines, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Lynchburg.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., June 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by the regiment under my command in the action at Lynchburg, Va., on the 17th and 18th instant:

The regiment being the advance of the Second Infantry Brigade came under the fire of the enemy's artillery when near a stone church (known as the Quaker Church) about three miles from Lynchburg. By order of Colonel White I filed the regiment to the right of the road and formed line of battle on the extreme right behind a thick wood. Moving forward through the brush a few hundred yards, we met our cavalry skirmishers falling slowly back, disputing the ground with the advancing enemy. I ordered bayonets to be fixed, and advanced rapidly. The enemy retreated to a line of rail pens from which a heavy fire of musketry was opened at the same time that we were severely shelled from the hill in front. The pens were carried, and the enemy driven in confusion for over half a mile. Our loss in this charge was 7 killed, 9 wounded—that of the enemy greater. We captured 21 prisoners.

On the morning of the 18th, the regiment being held in reserve, had 2 men wounded during a heavy shelling.

The conduct of the officers and men of the regiment engaged in the spirited action of the 17th is above all praise.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. HINES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding the Regiment.

Lieut. W. B. NESBITT,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Infty. Div.

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Coates, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Lynchburg.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., June 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Ninety-first Ohio Regiment in the battle of Lynchburg, Va., on the 17th and 18th instant.

The regiment commanded by Col. J. A. Turley, being in the advanced brigade, was drawn up in line of battle under cover of a dense woods, forming the left of the front line of the brigade, our left resting on the road, and moved directly forward through the woods to the open ground, where the enemy was found strongly posted under cover of a ridge and rail pens beyond a deep ravine, with several pieces of artillery. After delivering one volley the regiment advanced, exposed to a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, driving the enemy from his position. While crossing the ravine Colonel Turley fell severely wounded in the thigh, and the command of the regiment devolved upon me. Advancing farther it was found that the enemy had taken a new position over a quarter of a mile distant,

an open field in front. The regiment charging upon this position, drove the enemy precipitately from the field and captured 2 pieces of artillery. Advancing into the ravine beyond, the regiment was halted by order of Colonel White, commanding brigade.

The loss of the regiment was 1 officer and 8 men killed and 3 officers and 19 men wounded.

The conduct of the officers and men of the regiment merits the highest praise; it is sufficient to say that all did their whole duty. To Major Cadot, I am much indebted for his valuable assistance and gallant conduct on the field.

The temporary loss of Colonel Turley, who fell in the hottest of the fight while gallantly leading his regiment, is severely felt by the whole command, and it is to be hoped that this brave and accomplished officer will soon be able to resume his duties in the field.

During the 18th, the regiment being held in reserve, had 2 men wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. COATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. W. B. NESBITT,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., Dept. of W. Va.

No. 13.

Report of Col. Isaac H. Duval, Ninth West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Lynchburg.

HDQRS. NINTH REGT. WEST VIRGINIA VOL. INFTY.,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., June 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the engagements near Lynchburg, Va., on the 17th and 18th days of June, 1864:

My position in line on the 17th instant was the left of the second line of battle, my left resting on the main road immediately in rear of and supporting the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The line being formed the brigade was ordered forward. Our first line soon met Colonel Oley's brigade of dismounted cavalry, which was giving way before the enemy. After the cavalry had passed to the rear of the brigade our first line engaged and checked the enemy. Our lines then advanced in gallant style, driving the enemy from his several positions and forcing him to abandon one piece of artillery. Darkness having set in and there being no support at hand the colonel commanding ordered a halt. The enemy having been routed, we went into camp for the night.

On the morning of the 18th I occupied the position assigned me in the brigade. Moved and maneuvered with it during the day without becoming engaged.

The officers and men of the regiment are deserving great praise for their coolness and gallantry during the engagements.

My casualties amount to only 15 enlisted men wounded.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

I. H. DUVAL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. W. B. NESBITT,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., Dept. of W. Va.

No. 14.

Report of Col. Daniel D. Johnson, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Lynchburg.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH WEST VIRGINIA VOL. INFTY.,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., July 3, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in the engagement of the 17th and 18th days of June, 1864, near Lynchburg, Va., the officers and men almost without exception displayed great courage and heroism. The Fourteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry formed the right of the second line of battle of the Second Brigade and advanced in good order and with a great deal of enthusiasm in support of the first line of battle, each officer performing his duty with great credit, with the single exception of First Lieut. William H. Gillespie, adjutant of the regiment. On the 17th day of June as we were advancing, when the first line opened fire upon the enemy, Lieutenant Gillespie exhibited great cowardice, by dodging behind trees, stumps, &c. The regiment had advanced but a few hundred yards when Lieutenant Gillespie fell entirely behind and did not rejoin the regiment until after dark, when the firing had ceased. On the 18th when the rebel batteries opened upon our brigade he again abandoned his regiment, went to the rear, and did not rejoin his command until the next morning, several miles from the battle-field. Summary dismissal, I think, would be an adequate punishment for this offense.

The loss of the regiment during the two days' fighting and on the retreat which followed is as follows: Killed, 1; wounded, 8; missing during the retreat, 4; total in killed, wounded, and missing, 13.

Very respectfully, &c.,

D. D. JOHNSON,
Colonel.

Lieut. WILLIAM B. NESBITT,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., Dept. of W. Va.

No. 15.

Report of Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. 3D BRIG., 2D INFTY. DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., July 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I would most respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the recent operations of the division on the march from Staunton to Lynchburg, and from Lynchburg to this place:

On the 9th day of June I was ordered to the command of the brigade, and on the following morning the command left Staunton, by way of Middlebrook and Brownsburg, for Lexington, skirmishing with the enemy the greater part of the way.

We arrived in the immediate vicinity of Lexington on the 11th about noon, where the enemy made a stand, but were soon driven from the town, which was immediately occupied by our troops.

We remained in camp at Lexington until the morning of the 14th, when we left that place for Liberty, Bedford County, by way of Buchanan and Peaks of Otter, occasionally encountering the enemy's skirmishers.

We arrived at Liberty at 9 a. m. on the 16th and immediately proceeded to destroy the shops and tear up the track of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad as far as the South Fork of Otter River, about eight miles east from Liberty.

On the 17th we left the South Fork of Otter River and marched in the direction of Lynchburg and arrived within four miles of that place at 5.30 p. m., where we encountered the enemy in force. My brigade was soon ordered to the front and formed in line of battle on the left of, and at right angle with, the turnpike. After forming we advanced upon the enemy, driving them into their intrenchments, distant about one mile and a half from where we first encountered their line. Darkness having overtaken us, we ceased to press the enemy farther and merely maintained the position we had gained. We were relieved about 9 p. m. by the First Brigade, of the First Division, and fell back about 400 yards, where we remained for the night.

On the morning of the 18th we were ordered to move to the right for the purpose of flanking the enemy's position, but this being found impracticable we were ordered to return to the front. Before we were able properly to form in line of battle the division in our front, which was then engaged with the enemy, was somewhat broken and retiring in some confusion, the enemy advancing against it. In accordance with the general's instructions, we advanced as quickly as possible for the purpose of checking the enemy before they should gain the crest of the hill, which would enable them to get a clear view of our position. In doing so we were for some time exposed to the enemy's batteries, which were well served with grape and canister. We succeeded, however, in driving the enemy down the hill and across a deep ravine, and from there to their intrenchments on the elevated ground beyond, at the same time gaining a position for ourselves comparatively sheltered from the enemy. My line having become somewhat broken by passing through the thick underbrush and in crossing a deep ditch at the bottom of the ravine, I halted my command. I reformed it and again advanced upon the enemy, pressing close upon their works, but were met with such a storm of grape and canister that we were compelled to fall back to the spot where I had reformed my command.

We remained in this position, keeping the enemy in their intrenchments, with occasional firing between sharpshooters and skirmishers, until 8.30 p. m., when we were ordered to withdraw, which was done in good order, and we took up our line of march for Liberty, by way of New London, which latter place we passed through at daybreak on the morning of the 19th. Continuing our march, we arrived at Liberty at 6 p. m., where we encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 20th we left Liberty, taking the road to Salem, by way of Buford's Gap and Coyner's Springs. At Buford's Gap we halted for a few hours, during which time we had considerable skirmishing with the enemy. Leaving the gap at 8 p. m., we arrived at Salem on the morning of the 21st. Here we had some skirmishing with the enemy, but met with no serious resistance. After a few hours' halt, we left Salem about 11 a. m. and arrived at

Catawba Mountain about 4 p. m., where we remained until 9 p. m. Here we had some skirmishing with the enemy, and marched to Craig's Creek and encamped for the night.

On the 22d we resumed our march by way of New Castle, Red Sweet Springs, and White Sulphur Springs, and passed through Lewisburg on the 25th and encamped for the night at Meadow Bluff.

On the 26th we left Meadow Bluff for Camp Piatt, where we arrived on the 29th, having traveled a distance of 322 miles from the time of leaving Staunton on the 10th instant.

A list of the casualties in my brigade accompanies this report, the aggregate of which is: Killed, 29; wounded, 134; missing, 27; total, 190, and is distributed among the different organizations in the brigade as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.*
11th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry	6	20	6	32
15th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry	6	54	13	73
54th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	11	37	7	55
Dismounted cavalry	6	23	1	30
	29	134	27	190

The conduct of the officers and men before the enemy and during the long and tiresome march was all that could be expected of brave and gallant men. Many of the men are somewhat broken down and foot-sore, and some few have suffered for the want of proper food, which could not be obtained in the country through which we passed during the last few days of our march, but all are in excellent spirits, and will be ready for action again in a short time.

I have as yet received no official report from the battalion of the Third and Fourth Regiments Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, but am informed by Captain Sweet, commanding, that no casualties occurred in that command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Capt. JAMES L. BOTSFORD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Infty. Div., Dept. of West Va.

No. 16.

Report of Maj. Enoch D. Yutzy, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOL. INFTY.,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., July 2, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the late raid through Virginia since joining your brigade at Staunton, Va., on the 9th ultimo, including the engagements near Lynchburg, Va., on the 17th and 18th of June, 1864:

The regiment was annexed to the Third Brigade, Second Infantry Division, on the 9th of June, 1864, by Special Orders, No. 113, headquarters Department of West Virginia, and left Staunton, Va., on

* But see revised table, p. 104.

the 10th ultimo, at 4 o'clock in the morning, in company with the rest of the brigade and division, and arrived at Lexington about noon next day, a distance of thirty-six miles.

Encamped until the morning of the 14th, when we marched to Buchanan, arriving at 6 p. m.; distance of twenty-four miles.

Left Buchanan on the morning of the 15th; crossed the Blue Ridge, my regiment leading the advance and skirmishing with the enemy, losing 1 man wounded.

Passed through Liberty on the 16th, at 11 a. m., and encamped on Otter Creek, eight miles from Liberty, until the morning of the 17th, 5 o'clock (marching thirty miles on the 15th and 16th), when we marched within about three miles of Lynchburg, where we were confronted by the enemy in force.

BATTLE OF LYNCHBURG.

Immediately upon the arrival of the regiment in front of the enemy, within three miles of Lynchburg, and after a march of eleven miles without rest, I was ordered to form the regiment on the left of, and at right angle with, the turnpike road leading to Lynchburg, the regiment occupying the extreme left of the brigade, Company B, of the regiment, being deployed as skirmishers on our left. We advanced in this order until we gained the crest of the hill, the first line of the enemy's barricade, a distance of about half a mile. Here, by your direction, I took a position with the regiment still farther to the left to cover the left flank of the line, and again advanced down over the hill through the woods, steadily driving the enemy before us, until we reached the foot of the hill. Night overtaking us, the advance was discontinued, and the action closed for the day, the regiment resting in line for about an hour, when our brigade was relieved by a brigade of the First Infantry Division, and we took a position, by your direction, about one-quarter of a mile to the rear of the line, and rested upon our arms until daylight next morning, when we accompanied the brigade in a reconnaissance of the enemy's extreme left, marching a distance of about four miles. We returned at about 11 a. m. and formed in line near the ground on which we rested the previous night, my regiment occupying the extreme left, doubled by wing. Immediately upon the formation of the line I received your order to move forward, and we advanced over the crest of the hill (some 300 yards to the left of our line of direction the evening before) and down through an open field, the regiment being exposed to a heavy artillery fire of shell, grape, and canister, for a distance of about 800 yards. At the foot of the hill I found the enemy strongly posted in a deep ditch, concealed by thick weeds and underbrush, lining both banks. Upon this discovery, we immediately charged the enemy and drove him in confusion from his position. Having now gained a line somewhat sheltered from the enemy's fire by the rising ground in our front, in order to reform the line, which had become somewhat broken in consequence of crossing a deep ditch running diagonally through the field, over which we had charged, as well as to give the men a moment's rest before making the final assault, I halted the regiment for about three minutes, after which I ordered another charge upon the enemy, who had taken shelter behind a stone wall, rail breast-works, and an old dwelling-house, stable, and ice-house, about 200 yards in our front. Simultaneously with the order, both the officers and men gallantly rushed forward with a shout, and drove the enemy from their shelter in utter confusion. Here we received the hottest mus-

ketry fire of the day, and it was here that most of our comrades fell. Both officers and men behaved with their usual gallantry and bravery. No hesitating or faltering in the face of the enemy's fire; all discharged their duty faithfully and cheerfully. I took 420 men into the engagement. Previous battles, sickness, hard marching, and exposure had materially reduced the strength of the regiment. Capt. John Cole, Company B, was the only officer severely wounded. The regiment lost 11 killed, 37 wounded, and 7 missing; total, 55. This does not include about 30 slightly wounded who were not sent to the hospital, among them 3 officers.

The entire line having come to a halt, we held our position until we were ordered to reform on the ground from which we had made the last charge, and rested there unmolested, except by an occasional shot from the enemy's sharpshooters, until about 9 p. m., when we were ordered to withdraw, and by 10 o'clock took up the line of march with the entire column, and continued a long and fatiguing march for ten days, passing through Liberty, Salem, Rocky Gap, New Castle, Sweet Sulphur Springs, White Sulphur Springs, Meadow Bluff, Lewisburg, Hawk's Nest, Loup Creek, and Gauley Bridge, arriving here in the afternoon of the 28th, having marched a distance of 215 miles since leaving Lynchburg.

Depending entirely upon the country over which we marched for supplies, a great portion of our line of march being but sparsely settled and supplies scarce, and what little they had, shipped to the mountains on hearing of our approach; in consequence of which, to our suffering from hard, fatiguing marches, loss of sleep, and a burning sun, was added a fair prospect of starvation. During the last four or five days many of my best men dropped out of the ranks, completely exhausted by hunger and fatigue; but supplies having been sent out to meet them, the most of them have since come into camp. Notwithstanding the many hardships endured and the terrible suffering of the men, there is a general expression of satisfaction of the work that was performed during this important expedition.

Since going into camp much sickness prevails among both officers and men, the sanitary condition of the regiment being worse now than I ever knew it to be since entering the service, more than one-quarter of the regiment being unfit for duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. YUTZY,
Major, Comdg. Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Vol. Infty.

Col. J. M. CAMPBELL,
Commanding Third Brigade, Second Division.

No. 17.

Report of Col. Daniel Frost, Eleventh West Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH WEST VIRGINIA INFANTRY VOLS.,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., July 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by six companies of my regiment in the recent expedition of the forces of this department to Lynchburg:

Left Bunger's Mills, near Lewisburg, June 1, at 6.30 a. m., and, passing through Lewisburg and across Greenbrier River, encamped near White Sulphur Springs.

June 2, marched to near Callaghan's Station, Alleghany County.

June 3, marched across Jackson River to near Hot Springs, Bath County.

June 4, marched over Warm Springs Mountain to camp near Bath Alum Springs.

June 5, passed through Panther Gap, where the enemy were posted in some force. A flank movement caused the place to be evacuated, with slight skirmishing, when we moved to Goshen Station, Virginia Central Railroad, and camped.

June 6, our forces were engaged in destroying the Virginia Central Railroad from Millborough to Craigsville and Pond Gap, which gap was passed June 7, into the Shenandoah Valley, and camped near Middlebrook, within five miles of Waynesborough and eight miles of Staunton.

June 8, marched to Staunton, where we met the divisions of Generals Sullivan and Stahel, under General Hunter. Here this brigade was reorganized, and Colonel Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assumed command.

June 10, marched from Staunton via the Lexington road. Met the enemy under General McCausland, near Staunton. The Eleventh Regiment was ordered to deploy to the right of the road, and throwing forward a line of skirmishers, marched on the right of the road, skirmishing the entire distance to Middlebrook, when we were relieved, and marched in column to Brownsburg, Rockbridge County.

June 11, left camp at 5 a. m. and marched to within one mile of Lexington, where we engaged the enemy, who, after some resistance, evacuated the place, when our forces took possession.

Sunday, June 12, the Military Institute, professors' buildings, and Governor Letcher's house were burned.

June 14, marched from Lexington to Buchanan, twenty-four miles, which place we found occupied by General Averell's division. The bridge across James River had been destroyed by McCausland in his retreat. A large portion of the village was destroyed by taking fire from the burning bridge, and would probably all have been destroyed but for the efforts of our soldiers in subduing the flames.

June 15, marched by the Peaks of Otter to Fancy Farm, Bedford County, and camped near Liberty, Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

June 16, marched through Liberty, filed along the railroad, completely destroying it, by burning ties and bridges and bending rails, to Big Otter Creek, where we encamped.

June 17, marched to within three miles of Lynchburg, where we engaged the enemy, driving him from his position, and at dark held our advanced position near the principal works of the enemy. Companies B and G of my regiment were thrown forward as skirmishers and advanced past a battery of rebel artillery, the enemy retreating. Finding that our main column had halted, our skirmishers retired with a loss of 3 wounded and 2 missing. Our regiment and brigade held the advance line for an hour, when we were relieved by a brigade of the First Infantry Division; fell back a few rods and slept on our arms until morning.

June 18, marched three miles to the right, and in the afternoon were ordered again to the front of the enemy's works and were afterward formed in line on our left under a heavy fire of artillery. Our brigade charged the enemy and drove him to his rifle-pits. Here the

right giving way, and our brigade being exposed to a cross-fire of musketry, grape, and canister, we were obliged to retire about thirty paces to a new line of battle, which was held until orders were received to fall back. Marched all that night and reached Liberty about 3 p. m. of the 19th.

Our losses in the second day's engagement were Lieut. James Barr, Company D, and 5 enlisted men killed, 16 wounded, and 10 missing. At Liberty our forces were formed in order of battle, with cavalry fighting in the rear.

Moved at 2 a. m. on the 20th and marched night and day, the men suffering severely from heat, hunger, and fatigue, but bearing all without complaint, through Salem, New Castle, Sweet Springs, White Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg, Meadow Bluff, Gauley Bridge, to this place, where we arrived on the 29th ultimo, having marched a distance of 412 miles, in the heart of the enemy's country, over roads rendered dusty by three weeks of drought, without rations much of the time, and with an enemy constantly in our front and rear.

The endurance of the men is wonderful, and the spirit of devotion to their cause, which enabled them to bear all the hardships they have seen, is worthy of favorable comment.

Herewith please find a list of casualties* of my command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FROST,
Colonel Eleventh West Virginia Infantry Volunteers.

Lieut. C. W. KIRBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 18

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas Morris, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH WEST VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., July 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my command during the late expedition, from June 1 until the 29th:

On the 1st of June left Bunger's Mills, Greenbrier County, W. Va., and arrived at Staunton, Augusta County, Va.; on the 8th, had considerable skirmishing with the enemy, but met with no loss, marching a distance of 105 miles.

On the 10th left Staunton and proceeded to Lexington, via Middlebrook, where we skirmished with the enemy, lost 1 man killed and 1 severely wounded. Distance from Staunton thirty-six miles.

Left Lexington on the morning of the 14th and arrived at Liberty, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, on the morning of the 16th, a distance of forty-five miles. Occupied the day in destroying the railroad for a distance of eight miles.

On the morning of the 17th moved in direction of Lynchburg, a distance of sixteen miles, engaged the enemy, my regiment forming the right of the Third Brigade, Second Infantry Division; had 1 commissioned officer slightly wounded and 1 private severely wounded.

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* Embodied in table, p. 104.

On the 18th, after some maneuvering, engaged the enemy about 1 p. m., and after a severe engagement was withdrawn from the field with a loss of 5 killed and 63 wounded.

Commenced retreating on the evening of the 18th and arrived at Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, W. Va., on the evening of the 26th, a distance of 148 miles.

Same evening left and arrived at this camp on the evening of the 29th, a distance of ninety miles. Whole distance marched 448 miles. Loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 70.

The men are much wearied and exhausted, not one-half of my command being able for effective duty at the present time.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. W. KIRBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 19.

Report of Capt. Daniel W. Glassie, First Kentucky Battery.

HDQRS. FIRST INDEPENDENT KENTUCKY BATTERY,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., July 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the marching done and part taken by the First Independent Kentucky Battery under my (Capt. D. W. Glassie) command during the month of June, 1864, on the raid to Lynchburg and return:

Agreeable to instructions from division headquarters received on the 30th day of May "to move at 7 a. m. the next morning," after mustering out forty-nine men the command moved with men enough to drive the teams, arriving at Bunger's Mills that day, where I was joined by nine men detailed by the surgeon of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from men who were unable to march. Moving from thence through Lewisburg to White Sulphur Springs, thence to Callaghan's Station, where I was again joined by twenty-seven infantrymen unused to artillery service or the use of horses, and again the next morning after starting was joined by thirty-two more men from Third and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps, making a total of 155. From thence we moved through Hot and Warm Springs across the Alleghany to Middlebrook, thence to Staunton, arriving on the 8th instant without firing a shot. Here we lay by for two days for rest, and again on the 10th instant received an order to march, as also to report one section of guns to General Averell. (I sent the third section under Lieutenant Hattersley, a trustworthy officer.) Moving out the Lexington pike for Lexington, Va., after about ten miles from Staunton one section was ordered to the front, and marched in rear of the advance guard all day, arriving at Lexington, Va., a little town on the North Branch of the James River, at 10 o'clock on the 11th instant, where the enemy had artillery in position which they opened on our column. About 12 m. my (First Kentucky) battery was ordered to take a position on the right of the road to cover the crossing of the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel White. Here we fired a few rounds and crossed the river at

what is known as the lower ford and camped in Lexington, Va.; there we remained two days resting the men and recruiting the stock.

Moved again on the 14th instant on the Buchanan pike, arriving at and camping in Buchanan the same evening.

On the 15th crossed the Blue Ridge at Otter Mountain Pass, camping at Fancy Farm, distance sixteen miles; thence through Liberty, Va., crossing the railroad to Welsh's farm; thence to Lynchburg, Va., arriving on the battle-field at 3 p. m. on the 17th instant. Here the section under Lieutenant Hattersley reported from General Averell with empty ammunition chests, having had several skirmishes. As our lines advanced toward Lynchburg, Va., the enemy opened his batteries. Four of my guns were then thrown forward on the left of the artillery line. At the same time the left section, under Lieutenant Hattersley, was thrown forward about 600 yards, forming the new artillery line of fire. My remaining four guns were brought forward on the new line, where I received an order from Captain McMullin to send one section still farther to the front. Mistaking the order, I moved my whole battery forward into and on the pike until I was obliged to open on the enemy's infantry to save my men, throwing two guns forward in an orchard to the right of the road and in advance of the works abandoned by the enemy, placing the other four guns in position to the left and rear about fifty yards, opening the six guns, two with canister and four with shell. Two men temporarily disabled, 1 horse killed and 2 wounded, 1 seriously; darkness compelled us to cease firing. I then moved my four guns forward into park and camped for the night; no grain or feed for the horses for two days.

On the 18th instant, at 3 a. m., I was ready to move, but seeing the enemy in position ordered my caissons to the rear under cover, the same time calling the attention of Captain McMullin, chief of artillery, to the fact, and asked for orders. He ordered me to remain till he could see the general, in the mean time moving the First Ohio Battery, which had parked on my right. Deeming the position a poor one, I limbered to the rear, and moved back about twenty yards. As soon as I had taken my new position the enemy opened on my battery with his artillery. As soon as possible we returned the fire, and succeeded in silencing their battery. I was then ordered to retire, and again to report to Captain Du Pont, chief of artillery, who placed me in position to cover the center and operate with a flank movement on the enemy's left. Again changing my position he ordered me to the extreme left of the line to draw the fire from Captain Snow's (First Maryland) battery, supported by the Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry. I moved under cover of a hill about 500 yards to the left of the position occupied by Captain Snow, in a plowed field, where my guns were well covered until I was ready to open. Moving up in line through an orchard, I ran my guns up by hand and opened directly on the enemy's flank, surprising and driving them from their guns. Again I was ordered back to the center, where I fired a few shots; from thence to the right, taking position on the right of Battery B, Fifth United States, where we remained until dark. During the engagement on the left, I had 2 wheels disabled and 1 axle-tree splintered, and while on the right 3 wheels disabled and 1 trail hand-spike shot away; 1 horse killed, and 5 wounded during the day.

Marched all night, and camped for breakfast. Continued the march through Liberty, Va., where we halted and remained for the

night in harness. Lost during the night 5 wounded horses, 3 sets of artillery harness, the horses having been abandoned, and no means of transportation.

On the evening of the 19th one section of guns ordered to report to General Duffié, the other four guns lying in column in the road till 3 a. m. Marched all day and night, halted for a rest at Buford's Gap, lay in position, fired a few shots, broke camp, marched out at dark, marched all night, arriving at Salem, Va., for breakfast, thence through to Greenbrier, via New Castle and Sweet Springs; rested one day at Sweet Springs. From Greenbrier, via Lewisburg, Meadow Bluff, Sewell Mountain, Gauley Bridge, to Camp Piatt, W. Va., arriving June 30, 1864.

My men behaved nobly, both on the battle-field and on the march, exerting themselves to the utmost to keep the stock on their feet, working many hours in the night when others were resting, grazing and grooming their horses. The men of the Third and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps have behaved themselves like veteran artillerists.

My losses are as follows: John Smith, run over, wounded in the head and hand; William Overbeck, slightly in abdomen; Lieut. R. C. Steen, slightly; 2 horses killed and 7 wounded; 5 wheels disabled, and 1 shot to pieces; 1 trail hand-spike and ring shot away, and 1 axle split; 3 sets of artillery harness, 2 sets of transportation harness, and 9 wounded horses, 2 of which were wounded at Salem, Va., abandoned on road; 16 horses worn out and abandoned.

Ammunition expended on the round trip, 700 rounds.

Hoping the above will prove satisfactory, I have the honor to remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. W. GLASSIE,

Capt., Comdg. Glassie's (First Independent Kentucky) Batty.

Capt. JAMES L. BOTSFORD,

A. A. G., Army of the Kanawha, Charleston, W. Va.

No. 20.

Report of Lieut. George P. Kirtland, First Ohio Battery.

HDQRS. FIRST INDEPENDENT OHIO BATTERY,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., July 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the recent raid:

In obedience to orders left camp Mill Creek on the morning of the 1st June, and by easy stages reached Staunton on the 8th.

At 11 a. m. on the 11th instant was ordered in position to engage the enemy's battery that was posted on the south side of North River at Lexington, and after being engaged three hours succeeded in driving them from their position. Our loss in this engagement was 1 man killed, Private George W. Tank.

On the evening of the 17th, in obedience to orders, took a position and engaged the enemy near Lynchburg, fought till dark, advanced our line one mile, and encamped for the night.

At 11 a. m. on the morning of the 18th became hotly engaged with the enemy's guns, posted in strong earth-works. This engagement lasted forty-five minutes, and the fire very severe. Casualties, 4 slightly wounded.

On the morning of the 21st left one piece in position on a hill, under command of Lieut. C. H. Fee, one and one-half miles east of Salem, to check a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers that were advancing on our right flank; remained in position thirty minutes, using canister until the battery had passed and overtaken support.

I have the honor to report a loss of 6 artillery wheels, 14 horses, and 1 set of lead harness.

By order of Capt. James R. McMullin, acting chief of artillery, 528 rounds of ammunition (fixed) and 12 tarpaulins were destroyed at Meadow Bluff on the 26th instant.

Twenty-six artillery horses have been transferred to the post acting quartermaster at Charleston as unserviceable since reaching this place.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. KIRTLAND,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 21.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred N. Duffié, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
July 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from the 10th day of June, 1864, up to the present time:

Pursuant to paragraph 20, Special Orders, No. 112, headquarters Department of West Virginia, dated June 9, 1864, I took command of the First Cavalry Division, at Staunton, Va., June 9, 1864, relieving Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel. In accordance with orders from department headquarters of same date as above, I moved my division at 3 a. m. of June 10, 1864, on the Waynesborough pike toward Tye River Gap. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Root, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, with two squadrons of that regiment to make a demonstration against Waynesborough. He found their pickets six miles from the town, attacked and drove them into the place, where he found the enemy in force; drew the fire of their artillery, and aroused their whole camp. From prisoners subsequently captured, I ascertained that the whole rebel force at Waynesborough lay in line of battle for four hours, expecting a general attack from our army. Lieutenant-Colonel Root and his command manifested great gallantry in the execution of this movement. His losses were 1 killed and 1 missing. While Colonel Root was making the demonstration upon Waynesborough, I moved my command by a road to the right of the town, toward the Tye River Gap. My advance at about noon encountered the rear guard of Jackson's cavalry, capturing 1 prisoner. From him I learned that Jackson's command had just passed on the way to join Imboden at Waynesborough. Marching twenty-five miles this day, I encamped near the mountain in which

Tye River has its source. Lieutenant-Colonel Root joined me with his force near this place. Near this camp I caused to be burned an extensive furnace for the manufacture of pig-iron which had just been refitted to be used for the benefit of the rebel Government. From this camp I sent a communication to department headquarters at Midway, twenty-two miles distant. I also sent out two small parties across the mountains toward the railroad with orders to burn bridges and tear up the track. These parties, however, were unable to accomplish the object, the country being infested by the enemy.

On the morning of June 11, having awaited for some time to receive orders from department headquarters, I moved forward my command over the mountains and through Tye River Gap into the valley of the Tye River, leaving one regiment to picket the gap. From this point I again sent an officer, with an escort of fifteen men, bearing a communication to the major-general commanding the department. On the morning of this day having ascertained from a dispatch which was captured that a rebel wagon train, on its way from Staunton to Lynchburg, was moving some twelve miles ahead of my column, I sent forward a squadron, under Major Daniel, of Second Maryland Cavalry [First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry] to capture the train. He succeeded in overtaking the train, driving back the guards, and capturing a considerable number of wagons; also in capturing about 40 prisoners, including 7 commissioned officers, 3 of whom were rebel quartermasters. Major Daniel brought off some six or seven wagons, loaded with hams, flour, and other stores, but was obliged to destroy the remainder of the train, the horses having been taken off and the harness cut to pieces. From the quartermasters captured, I learned that property of very great value was destroyed in the train. About $800 in specie was destroyed in one wagon. Hundreds of thousands of Confederate money and bonds were burned, and all the books and papers belonging to the several quartermasters. One quartermaster remarked that the damage could only be estimated by millions. A considerable number of horses were also captured. On the afternoon of this day I sent a party of ten men and one sergeant from Captain Rennison's pioneers to destroy the railroad at Arrington. During the night they returned, having burned Arrington Depot, containing a large quantity of boots, shoes, and other quartermaster stores; also destroying four small bridges and tearing up the railroad for a distance of three or four miles. This work was very brilliantly executed by the sergeant in charge.

Failing to receive any communication from department headquarters or to ascertain the whereabouts of General Hunter's command, I moved forward my whole command on the morning of the 12th in the direction of Amherst Court-House, intending to strike the railroad near that place, destroy bridges and the track, and push a force across to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, east of Lynchburg, with the purpose of destroying the railroad bridge over the James River about eight miles from Lynchburg. At about 10 a. m., when my column was five miles from the Court-House, I received General Hunter's communication, dated Lexington, June 11, and ordering me to report with my command at Lexington, with as little delay as possible. I immediately changed the direction of my column toward White's Gap. Arriving near the point where the road crosses Piney River, my advance encountered a force of the enemy's cavalry, numbering some 300. I supported the advance

with two squadrons of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Wynkoop's brigade, who charged the enemy, driving them back in confusion and capturing some 40 prisoners, among whom were 10 commissioned officers. Having driven the enemy beyond Piney River, and within three miles of Amherst Court-House, I moved up Piney River. From prisoners captured I ascertained that Imboden was near that place with his command, having moved from Rockfish Gap during the preceding night, on his way to Lynchburg. I proceeded up Piney River, thence via Buffalo Springs to White's Gap, which I occupied that night. When a few miles beyond Buffalo Springs I sent forward a squadron of cavalry to capture a train of refugee wagons. They succeeded in capturing a few wagons, but the horses had been cut loose from the wagons and the harness destroyed. The wagons were loaded with stores of provisions and forage, which was secured for my command. I occupied the gap at midnight, having marched thirty-five miles that day.

On the 13th I proceeded to Lexington, a distance of fifteen miles. The road over the mountain and through White's Gap is steep, rocky, and very difficult for artillery or a train. It was with great labor that I succeeded in taking my train through. Some seven miles from Lexington, near White's Gap, I destroyed about 2,000 cords of wood, which had been cut for manufacture into charcoal. I also burned an extensive furnace for the manufacture of pig-iron.

On the 14th I moved my division, according to orders from department headquarters, in rear of the whole army and train at 6 a. m.

During the 15th and 16th I marched in rear of the train. The march was very laborious. No opportunity was offered to obtain supplies from the country, and my command suffered greatly for want of forage. Very little opportunity for rest occurred, as our march for the most part was made during the night.

On the 17th of June, in accordance with orders from General Hunter, delivered to me by Brigadier-General Crook, I moved my command from the pike, by the road to the left, to the Forestville road. Proceeding a short distance on this road, I met the enemy at 1.30 p. m., strongly posted in the woods. I immediately engaged him, with my men dismounted in the woods. The road was narrow, and the woods so dense as to forbid the use of cavalry. The engagement of my division lasted about two hours, during which we drove the enemy a short distance. Mean time the infantry immediately on my right became engaged, and the firing was heavy along the whole line. The enemy fell back slowly. I followed with my command, halting for the night at Clay's Mills, about five miles from Lynchburg. I have not ascertained the exact loss of the division in the engagement of this day. My division lay at Clay's Mills in line of battle during this night.

On the morning of the 18th I moved my command slowly forward on the Forestville road, skirmishing with the enemy. I had sent several messengers during the night of the 17th to communicate with the major-general commanding, but had failed to receive any orders as to what I should do. At 9 a. m. I encountered the enemy at a bridge crossing the railroad some four miles from Lynchburg, and after a brisk encounter succeeded in dislodging them and driving them back. They partially destroyed the bridge before we drove them back. At 10.30 a. m. I received a communication from Brigadier-General Averell, stating that it was the desire of the commanding general that I should immediately move forward my division

and attack the enemy vigorously. I proceeded at once, moving my command in three columns, Colonel Taylor's brigade marching on the right of the road, Lieutenant Atkinson's section of horse artillery, supported by one regiment of cavalry, on the road, and Colonel Wynkoop's brigade on the left. A line of skirmishers was kept up on the front and flanks of the column. Upon moving forward my skirmishers encountered the enemy, drove them out of their temporary protection of rail barricades and pressed them back for two miles, until they sought refuge in their fortifications, beyond Blackwater bridge and within two miles of the city. Arriving at this place, my whole command was disposed in order of battle, and moved up to within less than half a mile of their fortifications, when my skirmishers came to the banks of the Blackwater, a deep and narrow stream with precipitous banks and swampy approaches. There was but one road by which a force could cross the stream, and this road was commanded by two of their strongest fortifications. The enemy were strongly posted on the opposite bank of the Blackwater, while they opened a heavy artillery fire upon my cavalry from their fortifications. I immediately ordered Lieutenant Atkinson to place his section of artillery in position. This he did, and poured such a destructive fire into the enemy's works commanding the bridge over the river as to silence their guns twice in succession. Simultaneously with this, I ordered a general advance of the line of skirmishers. The First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, on the left of the line, was ordered to move briskly forward and drive back the enemy, which they did, crossing the stream; at the same time two squadrons of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry were ordered to charge the bridge. Attempting this, they were repulsed by a heavy fire from the enemy's infantry, which lay concealed beyond the bridge, while the enemy's guns again opened from all their works. On this night the Fifteenth New York Cavalry was ordered to make a demonstration upon the rebel works, but were repulsed by a large force of rebel infantry which lay concealed in the woods. These several demonstrations against the enemy by my right, left, and center developed the fact that the enemy were strongly posted, and in numbers much superior to my own. At the same time a heavy cloud of dust was observed on the left of my position, and careful observations discovered a considerable force of rebel cavalry moving in this direction. Colonel Wynkoop was ordered to send two squadrons from his command to hold them in check. This was successful, and the rebel cavalry were soon seen retreating toward the town. Subsequently, finding the enemy lapping around my right, I threw one regiment of cavalry from Taylor's brigade to the right to drive them back. This was accomplished. During the whole afternoon my whole line was constantly and warmly engaged with the enemy. At about 5 p. m. [he] opened along his whole line with artillery and small-arms, compelling my skirmishers to retire to the other bank of the river. From my position on the field I could see numerous re-enforcements marching down the hill from the city, and could hear the whistle of the cars as they came in and the playing of bands of music. This led me to the belief that large bodies of re-enforcements were arriving and being thrown into my front. About 7 p. m. an officer of General Averell's staff came to me upon the field and directed me to make a general advance of my line, stating that a brigade from General Crook's infantry division would come to my assistance on the right. A few moments afterward an

officer of Major-General Hunter's staff came to me, stating that the whole army was falling back, and that orders would be sent to me at what hour to fall back. I would here state that had I obeyed the orders brought by General Averell's aide, my loss must have been very great, if not my whole command sacrificed, as all my ammunition was exhausted and the enemy's forces massed in my front. Having held my position until 10 p. m., I took upon myself the responsibility of falling back. This was effected in perfect order, my forces being withdrawn in the same order in which I advanced in the morning. Falling back for three miles, I re-established my line of battle, in order to ascertain if the enemy were following. At the same time I sent Captain Ricker, of my staff, to the headquarters of General Hunter. He returned two hours later, informing me that he could not find General Hunter's headquarters, and that the whole army had left the field. I then fell back on the Forest road, crossing to the main pike at the village of New London. Some time later I overtook the rear of our retreating army, about daylight, after having fought about ten hours and marched all night. At a distance of four miles from Liberty Court-House I reported to the major-general commanding the army in person. I was then ordered to move to the advance of the main column and select camping-grounds for the several divisions composing the army. I encamped my division for two or three hours four miles beyond Liberty, when I received orders to move forward immediately and occupy Buford's Gap, some sixteen miles from Liberty Court-House.

My advance, under Colonel Wynkoop, occupied the gap 1 a. m. of the 20th of June. My whole division reached this point and encamped at daybreak. At this point I employed my whole force in tearing up and destroying the railroad. I destroyed the railroad, burning all the depots and bridges for a distance of ten miles. From Buford's Gap I received orders to proceed to Salem via Bonsack's. At this place I caused the depot to be burned and an extensive woolen factory which was engaged in the manufacture of clothing for the Confederate Government. I reached Salem at 2 a. m. of June 21.

On the morning of the 21st I was ordered by the major-general commanding the army to proceed to Catawba Mountain Gap, which was reported to be held by the enemy and strongly blockaded. My orders were to clear out this gap and take the train through. This I did; I found about four miles of blockade, which was promptly removed and a small force of the enemy driven from the gap. Having passed the train over the mountain I received a signal dispatch from Captain Carlin, stating that the artillery was attacked and was without support. Though without any orders to support or picket the artillery I immediately sent one regiment back to the top of the mountain to assist the artillery, but the distance was too great for them to arrive in time to render any assistance.

At 7 p. m. of the 21st I was ordered to proceed, by way of New Castle Court-House, to the junction of the Fincastle and Sweet Springs roads, and there remain while the main army should pass. This I did, arriving at the point five miles beyond New Castle at daybreak of the 22d. With the First Brigade I placed strong pickets on all the roads to Fincastle and sent out scouting parties, whilst the Second Brigade was held in line of battle all of that day and the succeeding night.

On the morning of the 23d I was ordered to proceed, via New Castle, in rear of the train and in rear of the rest of the army. From that time up to the arrival of my division at Loup Creek it has marched in the rear. No opportunity has been offered to obtain forage or subsistence for the men, everything having been taken by the troops marching in my front. As a consequence many of the men of my command have perished by the roadside from hunger and fatigue, whilst their horses fell by the way from the same cause. I would also respectfully call attention to the fact that my marching has been done principally during the night-time, thus affording very little opportunity for rest or sleep.

I neglected to mention above that whilst passing through White's Gap, on my way to Lexington, I sent out one squadron to Irish Gap, which succeeded in capturing a large train loaded with supplies which was being escorted by a small rebel force. The train was burned and a few prisoners taken.

I would sum up as the operations of my division, in addition to the fights and skirmishes, the capture of 3 wagon trains and the destruction of property of immense value, with which they were loaded; the burning of 2 iron and 1 woolen factory; the capture of some 400 horses; the destruction of Arrington, Bonsack's, and Big Lick Depots; the destruction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for four miles; the tearing up of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad for ten miles, together with the destruction of 17 railroad bridges; the capture of about 100 prisoners, including 17 commissioned officers. My division marched about 425 miles and subsisted off the country.

The following is a summary of the killed, wounded, and missing in the several engagements of my command:

First Brigade, Col. R. F. Taylor commanding: Killed, enlisted men, 5; wounded, commissioned officers, 3; enlisted men, 18; missing, enlisted men, 29.*

Second Brigade, Col. John E. Wynkoop commanding: Killed, enlisted men, 2; wounded, enlisted men, 12; missing, enlisted men, 65.*

Section Battery B, First Virginia Light Artillery (horse), Lieutenant Atkinson commanding: One enlisted man killed and 1 seriously wounded.

Of the commissioned officers captured, 5 were paroled by my orders on account of wounds. I forward herewith a list† of their names, with rank, &c.

I am pleased to testify to the gallantry, efficiency, and fortitude of the troops composing my command. During all the marches, privations, and fatigues, no murmurs have been heard. In every action the greatest bravery has been manifested. All this would show that the troops had the true spirit of the contest in which we are engaged. Where every one did his duty so well, it would be invidious to point out individuals. My thanks are especially due to my brigade commanders, Colonels Taylor and Wynkoop, and to all the members of my staff who were present, as follows: Capt. A. H. Ricker, Second Regiment Virginia Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. E. W. Clark, jr., assistant adjutant-general of volunteers; Capt. R. E. Hedden, acting commissary of subsistence; Capt. Frank E. Moores, Eighth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, division provost-mar-

* But see revised table, p. 105.
† Not found.

shal; Capt. S. J. Steves, Fifteenth Regiment New York Cavalry, division ordnance officer; First Lieut. Benjamin J. Ricker, jr., Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, aide-de-camp; Surg. J. H. Ayers, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, division medical director. Lieutenant Atkinson, First Virginia Light Artillery, commanding section of Battery B, deserves mention for bravery and efficiency. I would also add Lieut. Thomas H. Wellsted, aide-de-camp to General Stahel, who served voluntarily upon my staff during the entire expedition, rendering efficient service.

A full list of the killed, wounded, and missing of this division will be forwarded as soon as practicable.

Respectfully, yours,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Commanding First Cavalry Division.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of West Virginia.

No. 22.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., July 1, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the cavalry under my command since the 1st ultimo:

On the 1st of June my division, consisting of the brigades of Brigadier-General Duffié, Colonel Schoonmaker, and Col. J. H. Oley, was encamped at Bunger's Mills, Greenbrier County, waiting for supplies from Charleston of horses, shoes, clothing, &c. Crook's division crossed the river on that day, leaving me to bring up my detachments and supplies, which did not arrive.

On the 2d Mr. David Creigh, a citizen of Lewisburg, was tried by a military commission and found guilty of murdering a Union soldier in November last. The proceedings were subsequently approved and Mr. Creigh was hanged at Belleview on Friday, the 10th of June.

The detachments and supplies for which we had so long waited failing to arrive, I followed Crook's division on the 3d to White Sulphur Springs with 3,200 mounted and 1,200 dismounted men; 600 men were without shoes, and many other articles of clothing were much needed.

From the 18th of May until this day we had waited near Lewisburg upon half rations, most of the time for necessary supplies of horseshoes, nails, and clothing; but owing to the miserable, inadequate, and insufficient transportation furnished from the Kanawha we were obliged to set out again almost as destitute as when we arrived. The march from Sulphur Springs to Staunton was made in five days via Morris' Hill, Warm Springs, Goshen, and Middlebrook. My barefooted men suffered terribly, but without complaint on this march. At Staunton the much needed supplies were received.

On the 9th Brigadier-General Duffié was placed in command of the First Cavalry Division and my own was reorganized as follows,

viz: First Brigade, Colonel Schoonmaker—Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Eighth Ohio; Second Brigade, Colonel Oley—Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, Third West Virginia Cavalry, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry; Third Brigade, Colonel Powell—First West Virginia Cavalry, Second West Virginia Cavalry.

The Third West Virginia Cavalry was assigned temporarily to the division of Crook and has remained with it since.

At the request of the major-general commanding the department, on the 9th I submitted a plan of operations the purpose of which was the capture of Lynchburg and the destruction of railroads running from that place in five days. The plan proposed the movement of Sullivan's, Crook's, and my own division by different roads up the Valley, while the division of Duffié, after threatening the position of the enemy at Rockfish Gap, was to pass southward along the western base of the Blue Ridge, making demonstrations at the various gaps, sending scouting parties to destroy the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and to arrive at Buena Vista Furnace, on Jackson River, at the close of the second day. On the third day he was to move through White's Gap to Amherst Court-House, destroying the railroad, sending a detachment of his division toward Lynchburg for that purpose, while he proceeded with his main body across the James River below Lynchburg and destroyed the South Side Railroad east of the city, his entire division forming a junction with the corps of Major-General Hunter south of Lynchburg. The plan was approved and adopted, and orders were issued covering the operation for the first day. By direction of the major-general commanding I gave to Brigadier-General Duffié complete and comprehensive verbal instructions with regard to the route he was to take and the services his division was to render. He was also furnished with memoranda to assist his memory.

On the 10th my division marched via Summerdean to Belleview, on Hays Creek, with little opposition, communicating with Crook at Brownsburg, two and one-half miles to the east.

Efforts were made to cut off the rebel force of McCausland, which had attempted to make a stand against Crook on the Brownsburg pike. Taking the route via Cedar Grove, on the 11th my division crossed North River at the Rockbridge Bath and endeavored again to cut off McCausland, who had burned the bridge at Lexington, and was opposing the crossing of Crook. The enemy, however, avoided the danger by a hasty flight and the town of Lexington fell into the hands of my division with little or no resistance.

No communication having been received from General Duffié, I sent scouts to find him during the evening of the 11th and the ensuing day, which time was wasted in waiting to hear from him. Fearing he might fail in the execution of the most important part of his work, I dispatched 200 men, under Lieutenant Grim, First West Virginia Cavalry, and Lieutenant Kerr, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, on the evening of the 12th, from Lexington through White's Gap, via Amherst Court-House and around Lynchburg, to destroy the railroad. The perilous duty assigned to these officers was most gallantly performed, and they rejoined their regiments on the 15th. The report of Lieutenant Grim is inclosed.*

* Not found.

At 2 a. m. on the 13th my division moved toward Buchanan, driving McCausland in disorder across the James River. He was pursued the last eight miles to Buchanan at a gallop, my advance endeavoring to save the bridge at that place, but the flying forces of McCausland set it on fire before he himself had crossed, obliging him to ford the river to escape capture. Two brigades were immediately thrown across to a fruitless pursuit. Several bateaux, loaded with provisions and stores, were captured near this town. Two of my scouts who had been sent to Duffié the day previous returned, having fallen in with a reconnoitering party of the enemy ten miles from Lexington, from the commanding officer of which they received a dispatch to bear to Breckinridge, a copy of which is inclosed.* A spy from the enemy who came into my camp soon after my arrival was killed by my order. I soon received a notification from the major-general commanding that he should remain that day at Lexington, and instructions to wait for his arrival at Buchanan.

The 14th was occupied in destroying some important iron furnaces in the neighborhood of Fincastle.

On the 15th my division followed Crook's over the Blue Ridge between the Peaks of Otter to Fancy Farm, where General Crook, having received information that Breckinridge was at Balcony Falls, desired me to wait until the arrival of the main body, as our left flank would be too much exposed. The brigade of Colonel Powell was sent forward to Liberty, and the country in that direction was most thoroughly scouted by him that evening. Scouts were sent to Lynchburg and every other direction.

The following morning my command pushed on through Liberty, rebuilt the bridge over Little Otter River, forded Big Otter, and attacked McCausland at New London about dark. He had been reenforced by Imboden with 400 men and two guns, but relinquished his position after a short action, in which he lost about a dozen men.

At sunrise on the 17th my command moved by the old road toward Lynchburg, some two miles to the right of Crook, who moved on the direct road from New London. The enemy resisted our advance at every step after arriving within eight miles of the city, but it was not until we came in sight of the stone church, four miles from Lynchburg, that he seemed determined to give battle. I constantly advised General Crook of my progress, and after a brief reconnaissance of the position, opened the attack. The ground was difficult for cavalry, and its peculiar formation made the following disposition necessary: Schoonmaker's brigade furnished a strong skirmish line, mounted, across the open ground, supported by squadrons with intervals in columns of fours, open order, ready to charge or dismount to fight; Oley's brigade on the right in column, Powell's on the left, in the same order. The enemy retired as the attack was developed, with very little skirmishing, but as it approached the crest of the hill upon which the church stands a rapid artillery fire was opened upon us, and their small-arms became unmasked. Schoonmaker's and Oley's brigades dismounted and ran to the front; the section of artillery with my division galloped up to the church, supported by Powell, and opened its fire. The enemy signally failed in his ruse to draw us into a position from which he expected to drive us. After a short but sharp contest he was driven nearly a mile toward Lynchburg.

* Not found.

Crook brought up two brigades, which were soon deployed and advanced to the support of my line, and two of his batteries also arrived at the front. The enemy, driven to his field-works, received re-enforcements, and confidently advanced to charge my line. Had the infantry support been in position, to have carried on our success, then we might have achieved some important advantages. As it was my line had a hard struggle to maintain its position until the infantry arrived, but with it came the dusk of evening, and although the boldness of the enemy was severely punished, our attack was delayed until the morning.

During the night, by the direction of the major-general commanding, efforts were made to communicate with Duffié, who had lost himself on the extreme left. Scouting parties were also sent to obtain information from the city. Re-enforcements continually arrived to the enemy. On the following morning Duffié was found and ordered to attack on the Forest road. Two hundred men under Captain Duncan, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, were sent to the enemy's extreme left to harass him, and, if possible, destroy the railroad. Later Powell's brigade was sent to attack the enemy at the Campbell Court-House road.

The enemy busied himself with throwing up earth-works during the night of the 17th and the day of the 18th, until 4 p. m., when he advanced from his works, making an attack, which was quickly repulsed. Schoonmaker's brigade was placed in position during the action, but was not called upon to enter it. Oley was looking out for the rear and left. It was evident that too many lives must be expended to carry the enemy's position. The morrow would find him in a condition to assume the offensive, if not already so. The delay at Lexington, rendered necessary by the deviation of the First Cavalry Division from the course ordered for it, and the change of place made by ordering it to join the main body, instead of going around Lynchburg, had proved fatal to the successful execution of the original project.

The orders of the major-general commanding to withdraw westward along the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad left me as rear guard of the column, which position was maintained until our arrival at Liberty. Between the Big and Little Otter Rivers I received orders from the major-general commanding to make a movement upon the Danville railroad, which were suspended soon after at Liberty. Upon the arrival of the army at the latter place it halted to rest west of the town. I had requested that a brigade of infantry be left to support me, anticipating an attack from the indications in rear: but my request was not granted, and unaided my division stood the brunt of a severe attack for two hours. Schoonmaker's brigade especially distinguished itself by its obstinate resistance. My ammunition failing, the division was withdrawn behind Crook's, which had been formed in line of battle a mile in the rear. My loss in this severe engagement was 122.

At 3 a. m. the 20th the march was resumed in the direction of Buford's Gap. Scouts had informed us that a heavy force of cavalry had passed the night before to the northward in the direction of the Peaks of Otter. Arrived west of the gap, my division was placed in position in connection with Crook's to enable the troops to rest and refresh themselves. At sundown the column was again in motion toward Salem, Duffié's division in advance of the trains, and my own in rear, with the exception of Powell's brigade, which was left with

General Crook in rear. Staff officers were sent forward to direct General Duffié to picket strongly all the side roads until the column had passed. At Bonsack's Station no picket was found on the road to Fincastle, and scouts sent by me upon that road reported a cavalry force of the enemy moving in the direction of Salem. An officer was dispatched to General Duffié with directions to take a strong position near that place, and patrol a distance of four miles upon every road leading to it.

I received during the night an order from the major-general commanding to send the train on at once from Salem upon the road to New Castle, but not feeling assured that the road indicated had been properly patroled, I postponed the execution of the order until my arrival at Salem, to which place I hastened, finding the division of Duffié asleep among the wagons at daylight, with one brigade in the village and pickets only just outside. Without leaving my saddle I roused one of his regiments and sent it at once upon the New Castle road, with orders to attain the summit of Catawba Mountain, seven miles from Salem, and await further orders. Immediately after it I sent one of his brigades to support it. I directed the two brigades of my division with me to be posted opposite the Fincastle road to await the attack of the approaching enemy. It was soon reported from Duffié's advance that the New Castle road was blockaded. I directed him to take his entire division present and proceed to clean out the gap and hold it until the column had passed, placing a regiment upon the summit of Catawba Mountain to hold that position. The wagon train followed him. The cavalry of the enemy at this time attacked my brigades on the Fincastle road, but were repulsed. The action could have been made much more decisive in our favor had General Sullivan granted assistance, for which he was vainly importuned, although he had a brigade within a few hundred yards of the scene. Meeting the major-general commanding upon my return from the flank, I represented to him the necessity for resting and refreshing the troops, explaining to him the arrangements which had been made and the positions taken, all of which he approved, directing provisions to be cooked in the town, and the artillery and troops to bivouack. Shortly after it was reported that the enemy had attacked our trains in the gap, and later that he had captured some pieces of artillery. Who had started the artillery upon the road or who knew that it was not in camp as had been directed, I am unable to say. With the brigades of Colonel Schoonmaker and Oley the enemy was soon routed in a brilliant manner, the guns retaken and several of the enemy killed and captured. It was found upon proceeding through the gap that General Duffié had neglected to observe any of the instructions he had received. Not a single precaution had been taken by him to prevent the attack which had occurred, and not a regiment nor a man had been left by him upon the summit of Catawba Mountain, but pushing northward he was only halted by a staff officer sent by me. During the night of the 21st my division followed the First to New Castle, guarding the roads leading to the east and west until the main body had passed. The march thence to this place via Sweet Springs, White Sulphur Springs, and Lewisburg was made without incident. The officers and men suffered greatly from hunger, but no complaint was heard. From White Sulphur Springs the Eighth Ohio Cavalry was sent to overtake and accompany a train to Beverly which had left us on the 16th at Liberty.

I beg leave to commend for enterprise and activity, for an intelligent and faithful execution of orders, Lieutenant Grim, First West Virginia Cavalry, and Lieutenant Kerr, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Captain Winger, Eighth Ohio Cavalry, elicited the admiration and encomiums of his comrades by his daring gallantry in the attack in front of Lynchburg. Colonels Schoonmaker and Moore in front of Liberty behaved with great credit. Colonel Powell proved himself at all times a capable brigade commander.

WM. W. AVERELL.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of West Virginia.

No. 23.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army, of engagement at Piedmont.

JUNE 6, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Mr. SECRETARY: The rumor you hear is too painfully true, as you will perceive from the inclosed dispatches sent to me this morning, a little after midnight, by the President. There is no force to send, except from General Lee, and as the position is in his command, all was left to his better judgment, especially as he has directed all the movements of Breckinridge, Jones, and Imboden, down to this time. I offered him my services to facilitate the movements he might desire.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Inclosure.*]

STAUNTON, *June* 5, 1864.

Fought the enemy to-day eleven miles from Staunton. Near New Hope now. Have been driven back. I will try to protect Staunton, but unless re-enforcements come at once I cannot do it. May have to fall back by way of Waynesborough. General W. E. Jones killed.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS.
Fishersville, June 5, 1864—10 p. m.
(Via Waynesborough.)

I have retired to this point. Artillery and wagon trains safe. My command is much scattered. The enemy is pursuing. I fear I will be forced to leave the Valley. Staunton cannot be held. Crook is

*See also E. G. Lee to R. E. Lee, p. 151.

said to be advancing from the west, some twenty miles distant. The battle was fought to-day at Piedmont. The enemy's strength not less than 9,000 or 10,000 infantry, heavy force of cavalry, and thirty pieces of artillery.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

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WAYNESBOROUGH, *June* 6, 1864.

Went in the fight yesterday with an aggregate of 5,600. I have not over 3,000 effective men, including Imboden's cavalry, 800. I don't know where General Elzey is; think he has gone toward Charlottesville. Enemy occupied Staunton this morning. Crook will form junction to-night or to-morrow with Hunter. Crook's force reported at 10,000. McCausland and Jackson are falling back upon this place. Hunter has, I think, 10,000 men, with twenty-four pieces of artillery; Crook has thirty.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General B. BRAGG.

—

BLUE RIDGE TUNNEL, *June* 7, 1864.

No movement of the enemy from Staunton to-day that I am informed of. I have information from the battle-field. We have there 60 wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded, 1,500. They have 1,000 prisoners.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

General BRAXTON BRAGG.

No. 24.

Reports of Col. Edwin G. Lee, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, of operations June 4–15.

STAUNTON, *June* 5, 1864.

We have been pretty badly whipped. General W. E. Jones killed. General Vaughn in command. Falling back toward Fishersville. He asks that you hurry the re-enforcements promptly. I fear Staunton will go.

E. G. LEE,
Colonel.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

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HEADQUARTERS POST,
Staunton, June 15, 1864—2.30 p. m.

MAJOR: Your note of the 13th reached me yesterday by return courier. It states "McNeill and Gilmor are in the Valley below." Major Gilmor has just showed me your note of the 12th requesting

him to join the major-general commanding with all his force, and directing him to order similar forces likewise—McNeill and Mosby, I suppose. If the intention of yours of the 13th to me was to supersede that of the 12th to Gilmor, I would respectfully call attention to the fact that there is now only McNeill's sixty men between me and the Potomac, and he will, under Major Gilmor's order, be removed. If consistent with the exigencies of the case, would it not be well to permit Gilmor and McNeill to remain below? If both, or either, are kept there, I ask that they be instructed to keep me advised of the enemy's movements, and especially of all that threatens this point. I will have the telegraph ready for work to-morrow.

There are 200 wounded Yankees here at the hospital and forty nurses. I had no guard when I got here and did not know when the enemy might get back; so I went to work and paroled the whole of them. I send a copy of the parole. It is the same that they gave our hospital men, except the clause regarding escape, which I added because I had no guard, and because I did not know whether the paroles were binding anyhow. Is the parole they gave our men binding now? Is mine binding to them unless we keep the men and deliver them at a point of exchange? Is there not some special agreement between the two Governments about hospital paroles? Cannot these fellows be returned to their own lines as fast as convalescent by mutual consent of Generals Breckinridge and Hunter, instead of sending them to Richmond? I have not yet delivered to the surgeon in charge of them a copy of the parole or the list.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

STAUNTON, VA., *June* 12, 1864.

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that we will not bear arms against the Government of the Confederate States, or in any way aid or assist the enemies of the Confederate States, or attempt to escape from the custody of the same, until regularly exchanged as prisoners of war.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Staunton, Va., June 17, 1864.

GENERAL: Pursuant to your telegram of the 3d instant, I took command of this post on the 4th. A few hours after doing so I heard that the enemy were moving on General Jones' flank, toward Port Republic, and fearing a cavalry dash, took the responsibility of getting the heavy stores and official papers here in readiness for moving. I received no orders and no information leading me to think the place in danger until Sunday afternoon, June 5, at 5 p. m., when a note addressed to a gentleman here was handed me. It stated that General Jones was killed, and the "army broken and routed," and General Vaughn retreating toward Fishersville. I immediately strained every nerve to get all stores and supplies away, but time was so limited, and for lack of any warning whatever the

means were so limited also, that it was utterly impossible to remove everything. Another disadvantage was that, having been in command of the post so brief a time, I did not know what was here, and had no time for inquiries. Nearly all the wagons of the post quartermaster had been taken for the newly arrived troops, who came unfurnished with transportation. The precautionary measures of Saturday enabled us to get off 900 sacks of salt, a large lot of leather, &c. All the ammunition was saved, all the bacon, and most of the quartermaster's stores. At 11 p. m. June 5 I got an order from Brigadier-General Vaughn, in reply to a communication of mine, urging me to get everything away, &c.; that he was at Fishersville, retiring to Waynesborough. This is the only order of any description, the only warning or notice I received from any one.

I inclose a report, which is as accurate as I am able to make, of what was left here. I did not destroy what was left, because I could not do so without destroying the buildings, unless I moved the things out, for which I had no time, but the enemy carried nothing off; they destroyed all. I gave a trusty gentleman of the town authority to give to citizens, before the enemy got in, what they wanted. He distributed all the commissary and some of the quartermaster's stores, and saved, by claiming it as his own, about a hogshead of sugar. The depot, woolen factory, Government stables, steam-mill, wagon shops, and store-houses for tax in kind, were burned. The quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance buildings were not burned, being private property. The railroad was effectually destroyed for three miles, and partially for three more. The bridge at Christian's Creek, about fifty feet long, was burned. The telegraph destroyed for six miles; that I have repaired. The hands are slowly at work on the railroad. At the rate they are moving it will take a month or more to repair it. I would respectfully suggest that the railroad company be requested to employ C. R. Mason, of this place, as the most suitable person to undertake the repairs of this road.

Having no instructions, I had to use my own judgment about the time of leaving, and the direction the trains should be sent. Such things as could be gotten on the cars was sent to Lynchburg; the commissary supplies I sent to General Vaughn, and all the other wagon trains across the Blue Ridge, at Tye River Gap, into Nelson County, not wishing to encumber the army with a train it could not use. I regarded that as a point safe from every attack, at least until the quartermaster could receive orders from the brigadier-general commanding. With these I sent the surplus hospital train, the convalescents, negroes, &c.

I left at daylight on Monday morning, after everything was gone. The enemy on the 10th captured a small portion of the quartermaster's train, which unfortunately had with it the quartermaster and commissary official papers, all of which were burned. Our sick and wounded at the hospital, with attendants, were paroled by the enemy. They left 300 wounded and forty nurses here of their own, with one assistant surgeon. Upon arriving on the 12th I had no guard, and did not know whether we would hold the place or not, so to be at least even with the Yankees I paroled all of them. I inclose a copy of the parole,* the last clause added because being entirely alone here, I wished to keep those who were able to do so from run-

* See p. 152.

ning off before I could get a guard. I have only a provost guard now. I have not yet given a copy of the parole to the surgeon, and I shall not do so until I hear from Judge Ould, to whom I have written for instructions.

I obeyed that part of your order in reference to organizing a local force, and doing all in my power to aid in the defense of the Valley. Before it was received over 700 reserves, and 800 others, convalescents, detailed men, furloughed soldiers, &c., had been collected and sent to the field, where they still are.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond.

[Inclosure.]

Memorandum of property abandoned upon evacuation of post at Staunton, Va., on 6th June, 1864.

Commissary stores: Twenty barrels flour (mostly broken), 10 barrels corn meal (mostly broken), 600 sacks salt, 2 hogsheads sugar (1 of these saved by a citizen), 5,000 empty sacks (in bad order), 5 bales cotton cloth (to be exchanged for supplies), 8 bales cotton yarn (to be exchanged for supplies), and tables, desks, safe, &c.

Ordnance stores: 1,000 damaged small-arms, 150 pairs spurs and straps (common), 200 pounds horseshoes, 20 condemned saddles, 150 new saddles of Richmond Arsenal, one 12-pounder Napoleon, dismounted, which had been captured from the enemy; 2 howitzers, iron (32-pounders), of which they only broke the trunnions; 1 howitzer, iron (12-pounder), in same condition.

Quartermaster's stores: 1,000 wooden buckets, 8 or 10 boxes deceased soldiers' clothing, 2 or 3 boxes new clothing, 40 or 50 good wagons, large number of picks and shovels, small lot of harness (not much value), and sundry other things of no great value or importance, together with office furniture.

In addition to the foregoing, there was a considerable quantity of provisions belonging to or intended for the Ordnance Department in Richmond. The agent in charge of them estimates their value at $400,000.

This report is only approximate, the loss of official papers by capture preventing an accurate one. All these stores were destroyed by the enemy, save what were given to citizens during a brief period of the morning of the 6th instant.

E. G. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

No. 25.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John McCausland, C. S. Army, of operations June 11–15.

NEAR NATURAL BRIDGE, *June* 13, 1864.
(Via Liberty.)

The enemy drove my cavalry brigade from Lexington on the 11th. They now occupy the town. Scouts report the force to be Hunter's

Crook's, and Averell's. They have destroyed the Military Institute. I have driven their cavalry back several times. They are now advancing on the Buchanan road.

JNO. McCAUSLAND,
Brigadier-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SIX MILES FROM LIBERTY,
June 15, 1864—6 p. m.

The enemy now occupy Liberty; the depot is burning. A brigade of cavalry, nine regiments of infantry, and twelve pieces of artillery are now near the town. A large camp can also be seen on the Peaks of Otter road, supposed to be Hunter's force. They have 15,000 in all.

JNO. McCAUSLAND,
Brigadier-General.

General F. T. NICHOLLS.

No. 26.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army, of operations June 11–17.

MOUNT TORRY FURNACE,
June 11, 1864—8 a. m.

GENERAL: The enemy's cavalry (one brigade, 2,000 strong, and a battery) burnt this furnace last night, and camped in the gorge above. Attack, except upon his rear guard, was impossible. He is now moving over an almost impracticable road from this furnace to the head of Back Creek, and thence to the head of Tye River. He is making for the railroad between Lynchburg and Charlottesville. I am cutting out the blockade at Howardsville Gap, and will be across the mountain by 3 p. m. I have sent messengers to the people on Rockfish and Tye Rivers to blockade all the roads in front of the enemy to-night, and inform me on what road he moves. If McCausland fell back to Tye River Gap last night, he, too, will get in front of this detachment. I have made this important move without waiting to hear from you, as time is very precious, and, understanding your views as expressed yesterday, have no doubt it is the proper movement. Your communications with Lynchburg depend upon my success in "heading off" this force. My men are in fine spirits, and move with a will. You can send a courier to me to-night via Greenfield, in Nelson, where he will get information of my route. The enemy will be much jaded by climbing over the mountain to-day. We had a skirmish with his rear, and captured several Yankees and negroes this morning. Colonel O'Ferrall is still harassing him.

In haste, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

NEAR NEW GLASGOW,
June 12, 1864—6.30 p. m.

GENERAL: It has not been possible for me to inflict any damage upon the enemy. I marched and worked all day yesterday, and all night last night to get within striking distance this morning. A continuous march of 40 miles, on a little grass, has thoroughly used up my artillery horses. The enemy was ahead of me, and it has been utterly impracticable for me to get around him. His force is so much superior to mine that he divides and holds positions where he chooses. I am effectually cut off from the gaps west of me. The enemy reached Lexington, and whipped McCausland yesterday, and he is retreating on Lynchburg. So say citizens. My couriers to him have never returned. Lynchburg, I fear, will fall to-morrow. The enemy now holds Amherst Court-House, and I am cut off from Lynchburg, except by the south side. Supposing it probable that you will need either the bridge at Hardwicksville or Bent Creek, I will seize them early to-morrow, fortify and hold them with a small force, and will throw the bulk of my force into Lynchburg to assist in its defense till you come to its relief. If you abandon pursuit, and seek to gain Hunter's front, the best and I think only safe route is from Fairfield to New Market, and thence across the James by one of the bridges I have named. About half the Thirty-sixth Battalion was lost to-day in a fight at Rose Mills.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 14, 1864—8.38 a. m.

I am here with 2,000 cavalry. Enemy's main column, about 15,000 strong. General Duffié, with 4,000 men, is in Amherst. I am arranging to attack him to-day. McCausland is retreating this way from Buchanan. Breckinridge was moving up the Valley toward Lexington day before yesterday. Not heard from him since. A marauding party, not over 300, forded James River eight miles below here last night, and burnt Concord Depot, on South Side Railroad, and went on to Campbell Court-House. I have sent detachment in pursuit. I am apprehensive they are making for Staunton River bridge, on Danville railroad. If not overtaken or bridge guarded, it may be destroyed to-night. General Nicholls has, all told, not over 1,300 effective men.

J. D. IMBODEN.

General BRAXTON BRAGG.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 14, 1864—9 a. m.

GENERAL: The enemy drove McCausland out of Buchanan yesterday. His main column reached that point last evening, under Hunter, Averell, and Crook. I have got between Duffié and Lynchburg, and expect to attack him to-day. A party of 300 marauders passed through farms last night, forded the river eight miles below

Lynchburg, and burnt Concord Depot, on South Side Railroad, and pushed on before daylight to Campbell Court-House. I have sent an adequate force to try and overhaul them. They are believed to be making for the Danville railroad to destroy bridges. I have telegraphed General Bragg to notify him of the danger to that road; have also apprised him of your whereabouts and the state of affairs here. Your speedy arrival here is of vast importance. There is nothing in the way of your coming by the most direct route except the force of cavalry under Duffié, which I hope we can break up. As soon as it is ascertained positively that Hunter is moving upon this place from Buchanan I will dispatch other couriers to you. My men and horses are much jaded, but I hope will be able to do good service to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c.

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JUNE 14, 1864—12 m.

Your dispatch, by Captain McCue, is just received. I will move with all haste to cut off enemy in Amherst from escape to the Valley. If you advance directly this way we will catch the whole force in Amherst. I telegraph McCausland to move to Waugh's Ferry and the Cadets to hold the rope ferry. This will force him out to the east.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

General BRECKINRIDGE.

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LYNCHBURG, *June* 14, 1864—12.40 p. m.

Dispatch just received from General Breckinridge. He is now between Lovingston and this place, advancing rapidly. I have ordered troops to every ford and mountain pass from Amherst, and hope to cut off retreat of entire force in that county. General Breckinridge will reach here by to-morrow morning.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

General B. BRAGG.

—

JUNE 16, 1864—6.30 a. m.

Your order of 9 p. m. June 15 was received at 3 a. m. I will move forward this morning as directed, and join McCausland. I send orders for several detachments, numbering over 600 men, to join me. I sent Colonel Imboden to Lynchburg yesterday to collect the detachments that have been sent to capture the raiders in Campbell. There is not a Yankee in Amherst or Rockbridge. Scouts report Hunter's entire army moving via Peaks of Otter. The last of his forces left Buchanan yesterday evening. I have sent your order to Colonel Shipp, of the Cadets. My horses are playing out

fast. As far as I can ascertain about 200 have given out and been sent to the rear. I have directed all whose horses break down to repair to Lynchburg, where the men can be made available. Lieut. Col. H. A. Edmundson and Lieutenant-Colonel Beall commanded the detachments sent to Campbell. I will make the inquiry you order at the earliest moment, and carry out your directions. The horses of McClanahan's battery left to rest at Lynchburg are, I suppose, recuperated. I should like to have that battery sent forward to me, and let me return to Lynchburg Major Leyden's, whose horses are breaking down. I will move forward via Trinity Church and Forest Depot this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c., Lynchburg, Va.

IN THE FIELD,
New London, June 16, 1864—sunset.

GENERAL: Your orders of this date, directing me to picket strongly all the roads from enemy's present locality to fords and ferries above Lynchburg, have just been received. These orders require the picketing of all the roads leading to the north or northwest from this place to the Peaks of Otter, and there are a great many of them, as my observation in coming here proved to me. The enemy occupies the road from this place to Liberty—perhaps beyond. General McCausland fell back here this afternoon from Otter after burning the bridge. The enemy followed him, and we have been skirmishing for over an hour with his cavalry. General McCausland informs me that the advance brigade of cavalry is immediately followed by about 7,000 infantry, and that it has been impossible for him to engage the cavalry, as they merely skirmish in front till the infantry can be deployed. Averell is marching in rear of the entire column, and is probably this evening about Liberty. My opinion is that he designs just such a raid as you anticipate.

Above Lynchburg the James is fordable at several places. I forded it at Bethel last night. To all these fords there are country roads leading. I, therefore, respectfully suggest that instead of attempting the almost impossible task of putting pickets on all these by-roads, from which they will be driven to-morrow, the same thing can be accomplished by my sending to-night up the tow-path 100 men to each ford and ferry, to cross to the north side and fortify their positions and defend the fords. This will cover all the roads better than the attempt to picket so far in the open country, where every farm has its road. I will make the details for this at once, and as my horses must graze a few hours, I will not start them off till I hear from you in reply. If you deem the road picketing better than ford guards I will endeavor to cover all the roads to-night.

All was quiet up to 4 p. m. on the Forest road six miles above the depot.

Since I commenced writing this the enemy has retired from my front, and I presume will encamp within a mile and a half of me. My position is not good for a fight, as the hills for his artillery com-

mand mine. I have but four rifles and three small howitzers. The courier returning to-night will find me on the roadside, where my horses will be grazing.

I have ventured, general, to suggest this modification of your order simply because of my personal knowledge of the localities acquired in the last three days' marching and countermarching, and I hope you will pardon the presumption.

I ordered Major Lady up to-day.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c., Lynchburg.

P. S.—Enemy's batteries have just opened upon my position pretty lively.

—

JUNE 16, 1864—11.45 p. m.

GENERAL: After writing you this evening the enemy renewed his attack upon me. General McCausland, occupying the left, just after dark reported the massing of a heavy force in his front to charge his position. A few moments later it was discovered that a double line of infantry was formed in front of and overlapping my right. Finding our position very critical and involving the almost certain loss of all our horses (the men being on foot and the horses tied) if the enemy succeeded in either driving our lines back or turning a flank, I quietly withdrew and have encamped at the first creek this side of New London, on the pike, where we shall have a fight early to-morrow. You may expect the whole Yankee army up to-morrow. I can probably delay its march so far as to prevent an attack on you till next day. General McCausland will go to see you to-night and give you full and accurate information. Hunter and staff staid last night at the hotel near the Peaks of Otter. I do not know whether he was to the front this evening. Crook's division is in the advance. I am perfectly satisfied that the force now within a day's march of Lynchburg is over 15,000 men, with forty-two pieces of artillery, some of them, I learn, heavy guns. So far as I can ascertain the whole column is moving on this road.

My apology for not reporting earlier in the day is that I understood General McCausland had reported to General Nicholls early this morning the information he had.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, Lynchburg.

—

JUNE 17, 1864—2.45 p. m.

GENERAL: On receiving Lieutenant Murphy's report I sent McCausland's brigade and a section of artillery to the Forest road to oppose enemy's advance, intending to support him if necessary. General McCausland has just sent me word that no enemy has been

on that road to-day, except the party that burnt Forest Depot. He will make a reconnaissance up that road with his brigade as far as, or beyond, the depot. I am moving a brigade up this road toward New London to see what the enemy is about. He attempted to drive in my picket this morning at 9 a. m., but the party was repulsed and driven back, and pursued some distance. I have heard nothing from the detachment I sent out early this morning toward Campbell Court-House to watch enemy's movements in direction of Danville railroad.

Very respectfully,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

No. 27.

Reports of Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, of engagement at Lynchburg, and pursuit of the Union forces.

NEW LONDON, *June* 19, 1864—9.30 a. m.

GENERAL: Last evening the enemy assaulted my lines in front of Lynchburg and was repulsed by the part of my command which was up. On the arrival of the rest of the command I made arrangements to attack this morning at light, but it was discovered that the enemy were retreating, and I am now pursuing. The enemy is retreating in confusion, and if the cavalry does its duty we will destroy him.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

General R. E. LEE
(Care of General Bragg).

ROANOKE, *June* 22, 1864.

The enemy passed through Salem on yesterday and took the route toward Lewisburg by New Castle. McCausland with his cavalry struck the enemy north of Salem, at the Hanging Rock, and captured 4 pieces of artillery and disabled 6 others so that they had to be left, and the carriages were destroyed by the enemy. The guns, however, are secured, making 10 in all. The enemy moved so rapidly that I could not attack him before he got into the mountains, though I marched over twenty miles a day. I have rested to-day, and to-morrow will move in accordance with original instructions, watching, however, the movements of Hunter. The enemy did a great deal of damage to citizens in Bedford and Campbell, but not so much in Roanoke, as they were too closely pursued. All bridges and depots on the railroad were burnt at Salem, but little other damage was done to the road.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

General R. E. LEE
(Care of General Bragg).

MAY 29–30, 1864.—Skirmishes at Newtown, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Augustus I. Root, Fifteenth New York Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACH. 15TH AND 21ST NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Martinsburg, Va., May 31, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report:

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 74, I took the command of all the available men of my command, amounting to eighty-three men, and proceeded with wagon train consisting of sixteen wagons, to report to the department headquarters in the field. I proceeded without seeing or hearing of the enemy until my arrival at Newtown, where my rear was attacked by 150 rebels, led by Major Gilmor in person. Immediately wheeled about my command and fought them until they had flanked me on both sides. Seeing there was great danger of losing my whole command, I fell back, with the following loss: Capt. R. H. Brett, of the First New York Veteran Cavalry, who fell mortally wounded, since died; 9 enlisted men wounded, and 9 missing; also the loss of the wagon train. Assistant Surgeon Wall, of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, is missing. I had proceeded about a mile on the road when I met Colonel Reasoner, of the One hundred and sixtieth Ohio Infantry, with 600 men and sixty wagons, on the march to this post. I immediately returned, supported by Colonel Reasoner, in hopes of recapturing the train, but found that the enemy, knowing of the near approach of the infantry, had fired all the wagons except four, which they had taken with them. A small part of the medical stores, forage, and one wagon was saved. It now being dark, the command went into camp for the night.

The following morning the enemy attacked the pickets, killing 2 enlisted men of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, and capturing 1 sergeant and 1 corporal of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry.

Upon the order of Colonel Reasoner, I returned to this post with my command.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the courage and bravery of Captain Brett. Although having no command he took his place in the ranks and fought like a hero.

To my officers and men too much praise cannot be given them. The engagement was mostly hand to hand, a number of the men receiving saber cuts, and, in my opinion, nothing but the overpowering numbers defeated them.

All of which I respectfully submit.

A. I. ROOT,
Lieut. Col. Fifteenth New York Cav., Comdg. Detach.

Col. WILLIAM P. MAULSBY,
Commanding Post, Martinsburg, W. Va.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE DIVISION,
Martinsburg, Va., June 2, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

This report was called for immediately on the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Root, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, but was handed in too late to be acted upon before his going to the army in the field.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

JUNE 6 and 26, 1864.—Skirmishes near Moorefield (6th) and at Springfield (26th), W. Va.

*Itinerary of the Reserve Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley.**

June 6.—A scout, consisting of eighty men of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Captain Hart, was attacked by 200 rebel cavalry and infantry near Moorefield, in Hardy County, but succeeded in repulsing and driving back the enemy in confusion. Captain Hart lost 4 men killed and 6 wounded.

June 26.—A picket of 100 men of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Captain Law, was surprised by the rebel McNeill. About 60 of their number and 100 horses and equipments were captured and carried off by the enemy.

JUNE 9, 1864.—Affair in Loudoun County, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 10, 1864.

I received information yesterday that Mosby's men were pillaging in Loudoun. I sent out a scouting party of Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. They met the guerrillas about sixteen miles out, scattered the party, took 8 men prisoners and 7 horses, and returned without any loss.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 10, 1864.—Skirmish near Kabletown, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 10, 1864.

Information has just been received from Colonel Thompson, commanding the scouting party just sent to Duffield's, that a detachment of cavalry from Duffield's encountered some of Gilmor's men five miles above Snicker's Ferry; had a skirmish and captured 2 of his men, and left Gilmor there at 2.30 p. m. to-day. Major Gilmor lay in a grove about a mile from Duffield's last night.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg, W. Va.

* From return for June.

JUNE 11-21, 1864.—Expedition from Point Lookout, Md., to Pope's Creek, Va.

Report of Col. Alonzo G. Draper, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT MARY'S,
Point Lookout, Md., June 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 11th instant I embarked on the steam transports Georgia, Charleston, Long Branch, and Favorite with 475 men of the Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops and 49 men of the Second and Fifth U. S. Cavalry, under command of First Lieut. J. C. Denney, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, and proceeded to Pope's Creek, Va., on the Potomac River, for the purpose of procuring horses for the quartermaster's department, and farming implements, transportation, &c., for the contraband settlement on the Patuxent River. We touched at Saint Mary's River, Md., to communicate with the gun-boats which had been designated by the fleet captain, Eastman, to accompany the expedition. At Saint Mary's the gun-boat Resolute ran into the transport steamer Long Branch, inflicting injuries which rendered it necessary to send her back for repairs. The troops on the Long Branch were therefore transferred to the Georgia.

On the morning of the 12th we landed at Pope's Creek and divided into two detachments, 300 men, under Captain Hart, of the Thirty-Sixth, taking the road running by a northerly course to Smith's Wharf, and thence along the Rappahannock to Warsaw, where all detachments were to unite on the evening of the 13th.

The remaining infantry, under my own command, accompanied by 100 sailors under Captain Street, of the gun-boat Fuchsia, took the road to Montross. From this column I detached seventy-five men to canvass the road to Currioman Bay and rejoin me at Montross. From both columns detachments were thrown off on all the cross-roads leading to Warsaw to collect horses and cattle and to drive all scattering parties of the enemy toward Wind-Mill Point, where we hoped to meet and destroy them. One company was sent forward to hold Durrettsville, at the forks of the road nine miles above Warsaw. Both columns reached Warsaw at the appointed time without any remarkable incidents except occasional guerrilla firing, which did no damage.

On the evening of the 12th I rode with a cavalry escort to the Rappahannock, opposite the town of Tappahannock, where I communicated with the gun-boats Jacob Bell and Freeborn. The officers of these boats informed me that horses were abundant at Occupacia Creek and Layton's Wharf, on the south side of the Rappahannock. Finding horses scarce and poor on the Northern Neck, between the Potomac and Rappahannock, I resolved to transfer the field of operations to the south bank of the Rappahannock. Accordingly, after directing the troops to march the next day to Durrettsville, I rode the same night, the 13th, to Machodoc Creek, on the Potomac, and communicated my intention to Lieutenant Hooker, commanding, of the flotilla, with the request that he should convoy the transports to Union Wharf, on the Rappahannock. From Machodoc Creek two transports were dispatched to Point Lookout, loaded with captured property, with orders to report at Union Wharf.

I returned on the morning of the 14th to Durrettsville, where I found the troops concentrated, except a company under Captain Hatlinger, who had mistaken the route, but who rejoined us in the evening.

We passed the night of the 14th at Durrettsville, and marched on the morning of the 15th to Union Wharf, where we were soon joined by the gun-boats and transports. About a day and a half was spent in rebuilding the wharf, which was burned by General Kilpatrick.

On the 16th Second Lieutenant O'Brien permitted three men of his company to leave the battalion and go to a house about a mile distant, notwithstanding my orders that no man should be allowed to leave the column. In all other respects Lieutenant O'Brien performed his duties in a very acceptable manner. Of these three men from O'Brien's company one only returned, of the other two one was murdered by the rebel cavalry and the other wounded and probably killed, as he crawled into the woods and could not afterward be found.

Hearing the firing on the afternoon of the 16th, I rode out with about forty of the cavalry to ascertain the cause. Emerging from the woods about a mile from Union Wharf, we perceived a body of rebel cavalry about a mile ahead, at a point of woods where the road forks. Sending forward three men as an advance guard, we advanced upon them. The advance guard reported 200 cavalry in the rebel column; but subsequent information showed their force to be much smaller. At a suitable distance I ordered a charge, directly after which the enemy opened fire upon us. After riding to within sixty yards of the rebel position, I found myself almost alone, only my assistant adjutant-general and a few faithful orderlies remaining by me. I turned and ordered the cavalry to close up; whereupon the rebels set up their customary yell, and my escort turned their horses' heads to the rear and ran for their lives, seeing which the rebels immediately charged upon us. I tried in vain to rally my men, calling upon them a dozen times to halt and face the enemy. In this attempt I was seconded by Captain Gibbs, of the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and by a few men among the cavalry who repeated my orders to halt. I remained on the ground until my orderly and one other man had been captured by my side, and another dismounted man had had time to run to the rear, get over the fence, and escape. Finally, finding myself enveloped in the dust of the rebel pursuit and entirely alone, I followed the crowd. The rebels after pursuing 200 or 300 yards turned back, evidently astonished at their success. On this occasion Lieutenant Denney was absent, being afflicted with a disease which prevented his riding. When I left the wharf, I had ordered a detachment of about 150 men, under Captain Hatlinger, to follow the cavalry as a support, leaving the remainder of the battalion to complete the wharf. Captain Hatlinger, who is an inefficient officer, was very slow to execute this order; but when he did arrive, I posted one-half of his men on the edge of the woods, and dismounting, took seventy-five men and made a detour through the skirt of the wood, hoping to get in rear of the rebels and cancel the account. The annexed diagram* will show the position. From my base of operations at the point where the road from Union Wharf emerges from the woods, I could see, as I thought, a complete circuit of woods, by which I could keep constantly under cover while marching to the enemy's rear. I found upon trial that the open plain made numerous bays into the woods, increasing the circuit to about seven miles of close thorny underbrush. By dark we were within 600 or 700

* Not found.

yards of the rebels, who had lighted their camp-fires and prepared to bivouac. At this juncture the accidental explosion of a percussion cap gave the notice of our approach, whereupon they immediately removed to safer quarters. We soon emerged in rear of their camp-fires, which we found deserted. After marching about a mile in pursuit, we returned to Union Wharf.

On the morning of the 17th of June, the anniversary of Bunker Hill, I thought it proper to make one more attempt to wipe out the disgrace which the cavalry had brought upon the expedition. Leaving about 300 men to load the transports, I marched with 300 men of the Thirty-sixth, and 36 of the cavalry, under Sergeant Cain, to the point where the road bends (marked B on the diagram), which point is about 1,000 yards from the rebel position (at D), where we again found them, this time in force, numbering, according to the best information, 150 men of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and 450 infantry, who were mostly home guards; the whole under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. I posted the cavalry at the bend (B), with fifty of the infantry concealed in the woods behind them, in such a position as to rake the roads in case our cavalry should again be repulsed. I gave Sergeant Cain instructions to charge whenever my bugler should sound the order. I then moved the remainder of the colored infantry, 150 in number, through the edge of the woods to the point marked C, within 500 yards of the rebel position (D), and formed line of battle in the edge of the woods, with a ditch directly in front, posting twenty men in rear as a reserve. During this time the rebels worked like ants, completing a barricade across the road on which their cavalry stood, facing ours. The enemy reserved his fire, evidently expecting a combined charge from our infantry and cavalry, and intending to open upon us at short range. I ordered my men to fix their sights for 500 yards, and directed the company commanders to pass along the line and see that every sight was properly raised. I then cautioned them to aim steadily, and fire at the bottom of the fence. Riding out of the woods by the right flank of the battalion, where I could observe the effect of our fire, I ordered the firing to commence by rank; desiring to reserve a portion of my fire until I could determine the strength and purposes of the enemy, and ascertain whether he had any flanking force in the woods where we lay. Our first volley had a marked effect, evidently taking the enemy by surprise, as he expected a charge. At the first fire several of the enemy were seen to fall, and heard to scream. They immediately returned our fire, apparently every man for himself. We poured in our volleys in rapid succession, and soon threw the rebels into great confusion; at every discharge crowds of them took to the woods in their rear, and their officers could be distinctly heard shouting frantically for them to "come out of the woods," and cursing them for their cowardice. Perceiving that the end was near, I sent a mounted officer to show the cavalry where they could pass through the fence, and thus avoid the enemy's stockade in their charge. Sergeant Cain had the assurance to ask if in the charge they were to have infantry support on the flank. At about the fifth volley the rebels disappeared. I immediately fired another volley and sounded the charge for the cavalry, at the same time moving the infantry forward into the open field and forming an assaulting and supporting line. The cavalry advanced at a slow trot, and afterward at a walk, the infantry being obliged to halt for them to come up. We then moved upon the rebel posi-

tion, which was entirely abandoned. I sent forward a portion of the cavalry to reconnoiter, but no enemy could be found for miles. At the fork of the road several pools marked the spot where the rebels fell, but all their wounded and dead—if they had any—were carried off into the woods.

Captain Street, of the navy, who again landed at Union Wharf on the 20th, was informed by Captain Braxton's overseer that the rebel loss was only 2 wounded, but a colored woman reported that she saw 4 corpses, besides 1 covered up in a cart, and that the "chief captain" was wounded.

In this affair at Pierson's farm not one of my men received a scratch, the rebels firing too high, their balls in most cases passing directly over the head of the mounted officers. The gallantry of the colored troops on this occasion could not be excelled. They were as steady under fire and as accurate in their movements as if they were on drill.

After giving nine rousing cheers on the rebel ground we recalled the cavalry and marched to Union Wharf, where we assisted in embarking the captured property. A little after dusk a long cloud of dust announced the enemy on a road skirting the edge of the wood three-quarters of a mile from the wharf. I immediately recalled a portion of the troops who had commenced embarking, and made preparations for defense. The rebels for a long time remained stationary, and for a time disappeared. I, therefore, resumed the embarkation and notified Lieutenant-Commander Hooker of the direction in which the enemy had been seen, whereupon he opened upon them with his 100-pounder Parrott and his 9-inch Dahlgren guns. We completed the embarkation without molestation, taking in all 4 prisoners of war from the Northern Neck.

From Union Wharf we sent two more steamer loads of captured property to Point Lookout, with orders to return to the Rappahannock. We then steamed to Layton's Wharf, opposite Leedstown, where we were informed that two rebel regiments—the Fifty-ninth Virginia Infantry, numbering 680, and the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, numbering 440—had the night before crossed the Rappahannock three miles above Layton's, for the purpose of helping to chastise our party.

We landed on the 18th and marched to Loyd's, seven or eight miles, besides sending the cavalry out three miles on the Layton road. Four miles from Layton's we found a large grist-mill, belonging to Robert M. T. Hunter, which had been turning out flour for the rebel army ever since the beginning of the war. This we burned to the ground. In this section we found an abundance of fine horses, mules, and beef-cattle. At Loyd's we received information from so many different sources that we were forced to believe it reliable, that General Sheridan, after passing up the country on a raid with 8,000 men, had the night before passed through Newtown and crossed the Mattapony at Dunkirk bridge, and that Hampton's cavalry division was in full pursuit. Our informant stated that Hampton's pickets were within five miles of Loyd's.

Throughout the day small parties of rebel cavalry were watching our movements. I, therefore, deemed it prudent to return to Layton's Wharf, where we arrived in the evening. Spent the night in embarking horses, mules, and cattle, and sailed on the morning of the 19th for Tappahannock, where we landed and resumed our labor. Here we heard that the rebels were assembling and moving up the country in the expectation of meeting us above at Tappahannock;

the infantry were posted in line, and the cavalry sent out six miles on each road to collect horses and give notice of the approach of any considerable force of the enemy. Late in the afternoon our scouts were driven in and sharp picket-firing was heard, at the same time a cloud of dust was seen coming down the road. The colored troops immediately took arms and sang "John Brown" for ten minutes in expectation of an attack. It soon appeared that the dust was raised by our own cavalry, who had made a detour, and, after a brief skirmish with the enemy, were coming into camp.

We spent another night in loading the two transports and the gun-boats, and re-embarked on the morning of the 20th. Passing down the river we sent boats ashore at Union Wharf, Urbanna, and Carter's Creek for information, but failed to learn anything of importance. At the mouth of the river we met the two returning transports, which relieved the gun-boats of their load, when the expedition returned to Point Lookout, arriving early in the morning of the 21st instant. We brought in 375 head of cattle, 160 horses and mules, about 600 contrabands, including between 60 and 70 recruits for the army and navy, and a large number of plows, harrows, cultivators, wheat drills, corn-shellers, harness, carts, and carriages, &c., for the use of the contraband settlement on the Patuxent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALONZO G. DRAPER,
Colonel Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, Comdg. Dist.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt Gen., Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina.

JUNE 19, 1864.—Affair near Petersburg, W. Va.

Report of Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 20, 1864.
(Received 10 p. m.)

General Kelley reports from Cumberland that Captain Boggs, with a detachment of the Pendleton Home Guard of about thirty men, returning from New Creek with supplies, was attacked near Petersburg yesterday, June 19, by about sixty of McNeill's men, under command of Lieutenant Dolen. They drove the guard to the woods, captured several horses, and burnt one wagon. Captain Boggs rallied his men and recaptured the train, killing Lieutenant Dolen and several of his men.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington.*

JUNE 23-24, 1864.—Skirmishes near Falls Church and Centreville, Va.

Reports of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., June 24, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a patrol from the camp of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, consisting of four men, was

fired upon last evening between the pike and the railroad by a party of about ten men, and two of the patrol captured; the other two brought word to Annandale, and Colonel Lazelle sent out a party of forty men, under command of Lieutenant Tuck, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, in search of the attacking party. After having scouted through the country directed Lieutenant Tuck halted his party about one and a half miles beyond Centreville to feed. While the horses were feeding a party of rebels, reported to number about sixty, dashed in upon them. Our party made no stand, and Lieutenant Tuck reports his men as appearing demoralized and panic-stricken, scattering in all directions. Lieutenant Tuck is the only one of the party who has as yet (6 p. m.) reached camp, the remainder being either wounded, prisoners, or straggling.

After Lieutenant Tuck had been sent out, a citizen reported to Colonel Lazelle that he had been stopped by Mosby last evening near Centreville, and detained under a small guard till morning, and that small parties had been seen by him along the roadside for a mile or more, appearing to number in all about 100 men. On receipt of this intelligence Colonel Lazelle sent out 150 men, under Major Nicholson, to support Lieutenant Tuck. This party started at 8 a. m.; at 2 p. m. Lieutenant Tuck himself returned, reporting attack as above at 11 a. m. He was at once started out by Colonel Lazelle with a party of fifteen men to overtake the party of 150, and put them on the trail and follow them as far as Aldie. Major Nicholson is still out. A party of 100 men, under Major Forbes, with ambulances, has been sent out from here this evening to the place of the surprise, to pick up stragglers and horses and any wounded men that may be there, and to support Major Nicholson if Mosby is reported by the citizens of Centreville to have had more than the sixty men. Some of our men will probably straggle in during the night.

I have considered it useless to start in direct pursuit of Mosby, who had fourteen miles and at least six hours start of any party from here. The roads are so dusty that a pursuing party would be seen for miles and miles, and time given to hide or to escape.

Lieutenant Tuck's written report of the affair will be forwarded as soon as received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Comdg. Brig.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., June 25, 1864—11 a. m.

COLONEL: Major Forbes has just returned from Centreville, and I am able to send a clearer account of Lieutenant Tuck's affair. It seems that Mosby came down on Thursday evening to near Union Mills with about 300 men and an iron gun drawn by six horses. Thursday p. m. a small squad of Kincheloe's men took two of Colonel Lazelle's patrol, as reported last night. When Mosby with a few men came down to spy out the land, he learned this, and concluded that there would be too much stir for him to carry out his plan, whatever it was. He returned, therefore, to Union Mills Friday

morning and marched his column back through Centreville about 10.30 a. m. Half an hour previously Lieutenant Tuck with his forty men had passed through Centreville going toward Little River pike, and had stopped about one and a half miles north in a field of newly cut hay, to feed. Citizens report that the horses were unbitted, some of the men in cherry trees on the other side of the road, some asleep; there was one man on picket sitting on the fence, but in a very poorly chosen position. Mosby, learning about Mr. Tuck in Centreville, sent part of his men rapidly on, who dashed into the field, shooting the man on post and making such a panic that no resistance was attempted. It is said that a couple of men who had gone to a neighboring house for breakfast and saw Mosby's men going past did the only firing that was done on our part. Three wounded men (two dangerously) were brought in by Major Forbes and five men are reported to have returned to camp on foot. All the horses and the rest of the men and arms are believed to have been captured. Mosby lost no time, but went right across to the Little River pike and up toward Aldie. He was on the pike near the double toll-gate at noon.

The strength of Mosby's column was estimated by Dr. Hart and Mr. Mellen (good Union men), both of whom saw it pass; and another citizen says Lieut. Frank Fox told him as he passed they had about 300.

Major Nicholson with his 150 men returned with Major Forbes, and reached Centreville yesterday p. m. Got the impression that Mosby was from 400 to 900 strong and remained there, sending party to camp to report what he had learned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Cav., Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 23–AUGUST 3, 1864.—Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 23–July 2, 1864.—Early's command advances from Lynchburg to Winchester, Va.

July 3, 1864.—Skirmish at Leetown, W. Va.
Skirmish at Darkesville, W. Va.
Skirmish at Martinsburg, W. Va.
Skirmish at North Mountain, W. Va.
Skirmish at North River Mills, W. Va.
Skirmish at Buckton, Va.
4, 1864.—Skirmish at South Branch Bridge, W. Va.
Skirmish at Patterson's Creek Bridge, W. Va.
4–7, 1864.—Operations about Harper's Ferry, W. Va.
5, 1864.—Call made upon New York and Pennsylvania for 24,000 militia.
Affair at Keedysville, Md.
Affair at Noland's Ferry, Md.
Skirmish at Point of Rocks, Md.
Affair at Solomon's Gap, Md.

July 6, 1864.—Skirmish at Sir John's Run, W. Va.
Skirmish at Big Cacapon Bridge, W. Va.
Affair at the Antietam, Md.
Capture of Hagerstown, Md.
7, 1864.—Skirmish at Middletown, Md.
Affair at Brownsville, Md.
Affair at Hager's (or Catoctin) Mountain, Md.
Affair at Solomon's Gap, Md.
Skirmish at Frederick, Md.
7–8, 1864.—The Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, arrives at Baltimore, Md.
8, 1864.—Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. Army, supersedes Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel in command at Harper's Ferry.
Skirmish at Antietam Bridge, Md.
Skirmish at Frederick, Md.
Skirmish at Sandy Hook, Md.
9, 1864.—Battle of the Monocacy, Md.
Skirmish at Urbana, Md.
10, 1864.—Skirmish near Monocacy, Md.
Skirmish at Rockville, Md.
Burning of the Gunpowder Bridge, Md.
11, 1864.—District of Columbia militia called into service of the United States.
Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the Eighth Army Corps and of the troops in the Middle Department.
Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. Army, assigned to command of detachment of the Nineteenth Army Corps in the Department of Washington.
Skirmish at Frederick, Md.
Skirmish near Fort Stevens, D. C.
Capture of trains at Magnolia, Md.
11–12, 1864.—The First and Second Divisions, Sixth Army Corps, and advanced detachment of Nineteenth Army Corps, arrive at Washington, D. C.
12, 1864.—The Governor of New Jersey calls out volunteers.
Action near Fort Stevens and skirmishes along the northern defenses of Washington, D. C.
13, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, assigned to command of all the forces moving against the enemy in retreat from Washington.
Brig. Gen. William H. Emory, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the detachment of Nineteenth Army Corps.
Affair at Rockville, Md.
14, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Eighth Army Corps.
Affair at Poolesville, Md.
15–16, 1864.—Skirmishes near Hillsborough, Va.
16, 1864.—Capture of Confederate wagon train near Purcellville, Va.
Skirmish at Wood Grove, Va.
17–18, 1864.—Engagement at Snicker's Ferry, or Parker's Ford, Va.
18, 1864.—President Lincoln calls for 500,000 volunteers.
Affair at Kabletown, W. Va.
19, 1864.—Skirmish at Ashby's Gap, Va.
Engagement at Berry's Ford, Va.

July 19, 1864.—Skirmish at Darkesville, W. Va.
Skirmish at Bunker Hill, W. Va.
Skirmish at Charlestown, W. Va.
Skirmish at Kabletown, W. Va.
20, 1864.—Engagement at Stephenson's Depot, Va.
22, 1864.—Skirmish at Newtown, Va.
Skirmish near Berryville, Va.
23, 1864.—Skirmish near Kernstown, Va.
24, 1864.—Engagement at Kernstown, or battle of Winchester, Va.
Skirmish at Falling Waters, W. Va.
25, 1864.—Skirmish at Bunker Hill, W. Va.
Skirmish at Martinsburg, W. Va.
Skirmish at Williamsport, Md.
26, 1864.—Skirmish at Falling Waters, W. Va.
27, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, assigned to command over the Middle Department, and the Departments of Washington, West Virginia, and the Susquehanna.
Skirmish at Back Creek Bridge, W. Va.
28, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army, reassigned to command of the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps.
Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the Eighteenth Army Corps.
29, 1864.—Skirmish at Clear Spring, Md.
Skirmish at Hagerstown, Md.
Skirmish at Mercersburg, Pa.
30, 1864.—Affair at Emmitsburg, Md.
Burning of Chambersburg, Pa.
Skirmish at McConnellsburg, Pa.
Skirmish at Monocacy Junction, Md.
Skirmish near Shepherdstown, W. Va.
31, 1864.—Skirmish at Hancock, Md.

Aug. 1, 1864.—Attack on Cumberland, Md.
Affair at Flintstone Creek, Md.
2, 1864.—Skirmish at Green Spring Run, W. Va.
Skirmish at Hancock, Md.
Skirmish at Old Town, Md.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Division, Department of West Virginia, of operations July 2–8.

No. 2.—Lieut. Amos M. Thayer, One hundred and twelfth New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, of operations about Harper's Ferry July 3–14.

No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Max Weber, U. S. Army, of operations about Harper's Ferry.

No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding at Cumberland, Md., of operations July 4–6 and July 27–August 3.

No. 5.—Abstract from Itinerary of the Reserve Division, Department of West Virginia, commanded by Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley.

No. 6.—Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army, commanding Middle Department, of operations July 1–10, including battle of the Monocacy.

No. 7.—Composition and losses of the Union forces in battle of the Monocacy.

No. 8.—Surg. George K. Johnson, Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

No. 9.—Itinerary of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, U. S. Army, commanding, July 1–17.

No. 10.—Col. William Emerson, One hundred and fifty-first New York Infantry, of the operations of the First Brigade at battle of the Monocacy.

No. 11.—Col. J. Warren Keifer. One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of battle of the Monocacy.

No. 12.—Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley. One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, of battle of the Monocacy.

No. 13.—Lieut. Charles J. Gibson, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, of battle of the Monocacy.

No. 14.—Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of battle of the Monocacy.

No. 15.—Col. Matthew R. McClennan, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of battle of the Monocacy.

No. 16.—Brig. Gen. Erastus B. Tyler, U.S. Army, commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, of operations July 7–10, including battle of the Monocacy.

No. 17.—Capt. Charles J. Brown, First Maryland Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade, of battle of the Monocacy.

No. 18.—Col. Allison H. Brown, One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of battle of the Monocacy.

No. 19.—Lieut. Col. David R. Clendenin, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of operations July 4–10, including battle of the Monocacy.

No. 20.—Capt. Edward H. Leib, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, commanding Mounted Infantry, of operations July 6–10, including battle of the Monocacy.

No. 21.—Capt. Frederic W. Alexander, Baltimore (Maryland) Battery, of skirmish at Frederick and battle of the Monocacy.

No. 22.—Maj. Henry B. Judd, U.S. Army, commanding at Wilmington, Del., of operations July 9–16.

No. 23.—Lieut. Robert Price, One hundred and fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of the burning of Gunpowder Bridge, Maryland.

No. 24.—Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U.S. Army, commanding northern defenses of Washington, of operations July 10–13.

No. 25.—Col. Norton P. Chipman, Additional Aide-de-Camp, U.S. Army, of status of the Union forces July 12.

No. 26.—Brig. Gen. Martin D. Hardin, U. S. Army, commanding division of Twenty-second Army Corps, of the defense of Washington.

No. 27.—Capt. John Norris, Second Provisional Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, of the defense of Washington.

No. 28.—Col. James M. Warner, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, commanding First Brigade, of the defense of Washington.

No. 29.—Col. John M.C. Marble, One hundred and fifty-first Ohio Infantry, of the defense of Washington.

No. 30.—Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Haskin, Additional Aide-de-Camp, U.S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of the defense of Washington.

No. 31.—Col. William H. Hayward, One hundred and fiftieth Ohio Infantry, of the defense of Washington.

No. 32.—Lieut. Col. John N. Frazee, One hundred and fiftieth Ohio Infantry, of the defense of Washington.

No. 33.—Capt. Joseph N. Abbey, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, of the defense of Washington.

No. 34.—Capt. A. Levi Wells, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of operations July 9–10.

No. 35.—Maj. William H. Fry, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Provisional Cavalry Regiment, of operations July 9–23.

No. 36.—Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry, of the pursuit of the Confederate forces July 12–14.

No. 37.—Statement of Artificer Nelson A. Fitts, Company B, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of the Confederate strength, &c.

No. 38.—Brig. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division, of the defense of Washington.

No. 39.—Capt. James J. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, of the defense of Washington.

No. 40.—Lieut. Col. Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Twenty-Second Army Corps, of the defense of Washington.

No. 41.—Lieut. Col. William O. Drew, Second District of Columbia Infantry, of the defense of Washington.

No. 42.—Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps, &c., of operations July 11–28.

No. 43.—Itinerary of the Sixth Army Corps, July 1–August 3.

No. 44.—Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, of operations July 11–12.

No. 45.—Maj. Thomas McLaughlin, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations July 11–August 21.

No. 46.—Capt. Elisha H. Rhodes, Second Rhode Island Infantry, of action near Fort Stevens, D. C.

No. 47.—Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens, Fifth Maine Battery, of operations July 13–31.

No. 48.—Capt. Andrew Cowan, First New York Battery, of operations July 11–30.

No. 49.—Lieut. Jacob H. Lamb, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of operations July 12–30.

No. 50.—Capt. George W. Adams, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery of operations July 12–30.

No. 51.—Itinerary of the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, July 1–31.

No. 52.—Itinerary of the Second Division, Brig. Gen. Cuvier Grover, commanding, July 1–31.

No. 53.—Itinerary of Kenly's brigade, Nineteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly commanding, July 13–31.

No. 54.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding forces in the field, Department of West Virginia, of operations July 16–26, including engagements at Snicker's Ferry, Berry's Ford, and Kernstown.

No. 55.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces at Kernstown or Winchester, Va., and retreat to the Potomac, July 24–25.

No. 56.—Col. Joseph Thoburn, First West Virginia Infantry, commanding First Infantry Division, of engagement at Snicker's Ferry and Kernstown, with itinerary of the division, July 1–24.

No. 57.—Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Kernstown.

No. 58.—Capt. Herman L. Emmons, jr., Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations May 25–July 29.

No. 59.—Col. William G. Ely, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry, commanding regiment and Second Brigade, of engagements at Snicker's Ferry and Kernstown.

No. 60.—Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 25–26.

No. 61.—Capt. James J. Fitzgerald, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, of operations July 23–25.

No. 62.—Maj. Enoch D. Yutzy, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of engagement at Kernstown.

No. 63.—Maj. Henry H. Withers, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, of operations July 23–26.

No. 64.—Capt. James W. Myers, Eleventh West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Kernstown.
No. 65.—Maj. Milton Wells, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Kernstown.
No. 66.—Col. Isaac H. Duval, Ninth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Infantry Division, of operations July 23–25.
No. 67.—Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 23–25.
No. 68.—Col. Daniel D. Johnson, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 24–25.
No. 69.—Lieut. Col. John W. Shaw, Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Stephenson's Depot.
No. 70.—Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Coates, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, of engagements at Stephenson's Depot and Kernstown.
No. 71.—Col. Thomas M. Harris, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, of engagement at Kernstown.
No. 72.—Brig. Gen. Alfred N. Duffié, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division, of operations July 14–27.
No. 73.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division, of operations July 8–August 3, with itinerary of the division July 2–31.
No. 74.—Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Susquehanna, of the burning of Chambersburg, &c.
No. 75.—Itinerary of the Department of the Susquehanna July 3–August 1.
No. 76.—Lieut. Hancock T. McLean, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, of operations July 5–10 and July 26–August 3.
No. 77.—Capt. R. M. Evans, Philadelphia City Scouts, of affair at Emmitsburg.
No. 78.—Col. George W. Gile, commanding First Brigade, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, of the defense of Washington.
No. 79.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, of Early's operations June 23–July 26.
No. 80.—Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, of operations July 8–14, including battle of the Monocacy and operations against Washington, D. C.
No. 81.—Maj. Harry W. Gilmor, Second Maryland Battalion Cavalry (Confederate), of operations July 3.
No. 82.—Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon, C. S. Army, of the battle of the Monocacy.
No. 83.—Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes, C. S. Army, of engagement at Stephenson's Depot.
No. 84.—Col. William L. Jackson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding brigade, of skirmish near Shepherdstown, W. Va.
No. 85.—Brig. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, C. S. Army, of operations July 28–August 3.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Division, Department of West Virginia, of operations July 2–8.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *July* 2, 1864.
(Received 12 p. m.)

There are strong indications of a movement of the enemy in force down the Valley. Our cavalry met those of the enemy to-day at Winchester, and a number of refugees have arrived here who fled

from that place, and say that Early with three divisions was moving toward Strasburg last night. Although this report is not fully reliable, I have ordered all the stores which can be transported to be removed from here to Harper's Ferry. Nearly all our cavalry and our scouts are out to gain more information, which will be telegraphed to Washington as soon as received. With this dispatch I will send an additional in cipher in regard to a dispatch received from General Hunter. Please acknowledge.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *July* 2, 1864.
(Received 10 a. m. 3d.)

General Hunter informed me to-day that General Sullivan's division is ordered here, but that it could not arrive before five or six days. I have here two regiments of Ohio guards and one battery. At Leetown there are two old regiments of infantry and five pieces of artillery, and about 1,000 dismounted cavalry (armed). Here our mounted cavalry consists of detachments to the number of 1,800 men. The cavalry is in front, with the exception of a reserve near Martinsburg. I have taken command of all these troops, and will concentrate them at a proper point in case of emergency, in view of the expected movement of Sullivan. I will defend Martinsburg with all our power in case of an attack, and hold communication with Cumberland if you do not wish me to hold communication with Harper's Ferry. In this case I must evacuate Martinsburg and concentrate our forces at Charlestown. Please answer immediately.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *July* 2, 1864.
(Received 12 p. m.)

The following just received from General Kelley:

Refugees just arrived at Beverly report Imboden's, Early's, Breckinridge's, and Jackson's commands twenty miles from Staunton, en route for this place, on Monday last.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Shepherdstown, W. Va., July 3, 1864.
(Received 6.30 a. m. July 4.)

At 6 o'clock this morning the enemy attacked our forces at Leetown and Darkesville, on the Winchester pike. Major-General Ransom led the force attacking Colonel Mulligan at Leetown. Rebel cavalry made an assault on our cavalry at Darkesville, and 1,100

cavalry went into our rear at North Mountain and on the Williamsport road. Colonel Mulligan, with his small force, fought the enemy stubbornly the whole day. In order to enable me to concentrate our forces, I ordered Colonel Mulligan to retire, if forced, as slowly as possible to Kearneysville and Shepherdstown. All stores were sent off on cars, and the remainder loaded on wagons. The train was sent to Shepherdstown to cross the river, and subsequently I withdrew the troops from Martinsburg, when Colonel Mulligan was compelled to retire toward Kearneysville all my troops, consisting of two old and two regiments Ohio National Guard, infantry, 1,000 dismounted cavalry, 2 pieces of artillery, and 1,500 cavalry. Colonel Mulligan fought Major-Generals Ransom and Early, unaided, on to Martinsburg. The exact strength of the enemy I have not been able to ascertain. His cavalry is 2,600 strong. If our troops can cross the Potomac to-night I will march to Harper's Ferry to join General Weber's forces, and to operate from that place. The railroad being interrupted by the enemy, I could not communicate with General Hunter and General Kelley since about 10 a. m. to-day.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE DIVISION,
Maryland Heights, July 5, 1864—6 a. m.
(Via Frederick, Md. Received 3.25 p. m.)

Before my troops arrived at Harper's Ferry, General Weber at 6.30 p. m. yesterday evacuated Harper's Ferry to occupy Maryland Heights. My troops arrived at Sandy Hook at 8 p. m., and took position on Maryland Heights, the cavalry remaining at or near Weverton. It was ordered toward Point of Rocks to operate against the enemy that crossed there. The enemy that attacked Harper's Ferry was of Ewell's corps, so reported by General Weber; the strength not developed. About 7,000 of the enemy occupied Martinsburg after our evacuation, and a force of rebel cavalry crossed at Williamsport yesterday. I have sent the train from Martinsburg to Frederick, as it could be of no use to us nearer to Harper's Ferry after its evacuation. No stores of any kind were lost at Harper's Ferry. We have sufficient subsistence stores and ammunition—the former for twenty days. Further information will be promptly forwarded.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE DIVISION,
Maryland Heights, July 5, 1864—11 p. m.
(Received 10.15 a. m. July 6.)

A part of the enemy's cavalry is this evening at Boonsborough and on this side of Antietam Creek, on the Sharpsburg road. I expect an attack of the enemy in front and rear to-morrow.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS,
July 5, 1864—11 p. m.

GENERAL: Since my dispatch* of this a. m. affairs have not changed much. I am occupying Maryland Heights, with two old and three Ohio National Guard regiments, and two battalions of Fifth New York Heavy Artillery. The cavalry is in Pleasant Valley, having just returned from the direction of Berlin, where the rebels cut the road and wires yesterday. The enemy shows no large force in Harper's Ferry, although they move backward and forward in squads constantly; their line of sharpshooters occupy Harper's Ferry along the river. The enemy's cavalry is this evening reported to be at Boonsborough and south of Antietam Creek, partly dismounted, picking up horses. The bridges on the railroad are probably destroyed from Duffield's Station to Cherry Run. To the latter place the troops from the west can probably come by rail. From what we see the enemy has left his main infantry force near Harper's Ferry and has sent his cavalry to our rear. The enemy is reported this evening as having brought a battery on Loudoun Heights. My train brought from Martinsburg I had ordered to Frederick. On the approach of the enemy by the Boonsborough road the commanding officer at Frederick had ordered the train toward Hanover.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

Major-General HUNTER,
Parkersburg.

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SANDY HOOK, VA., *July* 6, 1864.
(Received 1.15 p. m.)

The main force, which is variously reported from 20,000 to 30,000 men, is crossing at Antietam Ford and Shepherdstown. There is no doubt about its being a large force. The cavalry is now attacking our advance, which is three miles from here, on the Sharpsburg road. My troops are preparing for action. It may be that the principal force of the enemy are striking for the interior, but I do not think it to be the case. The enemy crossed continually for forty hours.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

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MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., *July* 6, 1864—12 p. m.
(Received 10 a. m. 7th.)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Secretary of War's dispatch.† On leaving Martinsburg all stores not brought off were ordered to be burned, which, to the best of my knowlege, has been promptly done. This includes some private baggage stored at Martinsburg. The entire stores might have been brought off if the

* None to Hunter found, but see dispatch of that hour to Adjutant-General, p. 176.
† Calling for report. See, of same date, in Correspondence, &c., Part II.

rolling-stock had been near enough to enable the railroad company to send the cars, and have them off in twelve hours. The force here consists of two old regiments infantry, four of Ohio National Guard, about 2,500 dismounted cavalry, two battalions of heavy artillery, and twenty-six field guns. In Pleasant Valley there are the cavalry under General Stahel, about 1,000 effective, the two companies of artillery, acting as infantry, and one four-gun battery. General Stahel is ordered to make a demonstration on the enemy's rear—that is, in my immediate front—toward Sharpsburg. From a reconnaissance made to-day, and from their force displayed and observed from the mountains, the enemy numbers about 6,000 between here and Antietam Creek. They have shown a disposition to attack to-night or to-morrow, for which I am fully prepared, although the infantry is, with exception of two regiments and the heavy artillery, not very reliable. The enemy has a pontoon bridge near Antietam Ford over the Potomac River, as reported by scouts sent on the mountain.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE DIVISION,
July 6, 1864—12 p. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatch* of this p. m. received. General Stahel's cavalry has been used to operate against the forces of the enemy that attempted a crossing of the Potomac below here. The prisoners taken report as belonging to Ewell's old, now Early's, corps. There seems to be no doubt that Major-General Gordon, Brigadier-Generals Bradley T. Johnson, McCausland, and Imboden are in command. I have ordered General Stahel to make a reconnaissance to-morrow and shall report promptly. The enemy in my front toward Sharpsburg is variously reported from 4,000 to 7,000 infantry, with cavalry and artillery. I am expecting an attack to-night or early to-morrow from indications obtained by a reconnaissance to-day.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

Major-General HUNTER,
Parkersburg, W. Va.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., *July* 7, 1864—6 a. m.
(Received 12.20 p. m.)

Yesterday the enemy advanced closely to our lines on the north, and intended an attack with one brigade of infantry against our left, where our lines were the weakest. His attack was frustrated by a counter attack from our right. The enemy showed an extensive line from the Potomac to Elk Ridge Mountain. Besides his skirmishers no large columns were visible. There were about 3,000 infantry in our front. Five thousand more were reported moving

* Not found.

against us from Antietam Creek. During yesterday 600 of General Stahel's cavalry advanced against the enemy from Pleasant Valley, through Solomon's Gap, and met the enemy on the west side of Elk Ridge Mountain, about five miles from here. For to-day I ordered General Stahel with his whole cavalry, and with the 200 artillery armed as infantry, and four pieces of artillery from Pleasant Valley, to move to Rohrersville. Our lines on the north of our position are engaging the enemy now. An immense train of the rebels was yesterday in sight near Shepherdstown. Prisoners taken were of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., *July* 7, 1864—2 p. m.
(Received 6 p. m.)

The following information received I deem reliable: Early commands the raiding force, composed of four divisions—Gordon's division, Rodes', and Ramseur's. The cavalry is commanded by Major-General Ransom, composed of McCausland's mounted infantry, Jones' and Jenkins' cavalry. Two divisions infantry are in my immediate front toward Sharpsburg. Four divisions are on opposite side of Potomac River. Prisoners taken belong to Evans', formerly Hays', brigade, in Early's old division. There is no doubt about the enemy concentrating against us. A prisoner saw Early, Breckinridge, and Gordon together yesterday. All disposable troops should be sent here, my troops consisting of over two-thirds of 100-days' men.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

HARPER'S FERRY, *July* 8, 1864.
(Received 3 p. m.)

The following report from my advance just received:

ANTIETAM BRIDGE, MD.,
Five Miles from Maryland Heights, July 8, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Major-General SIGEL:

I engaged the enemy's rear guard of cavalry at this place, and we command the bridge. The enemy's main force took the Boonsborough road leading to the right of John Brown's school-house. I have only forty cavalry at this place, and cannot advance, as the enemy seems to be in force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. FREY,
Captain.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, *July* 8, 1864.
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

The enemy's forces who were in our front at Harper's Ferry have withdrawn during the night. Their rear guard is in sight of one of our brigades, which is following them toward Sharpsburg. It seems that the main force of the enemy are taking the road to Boonsborough. Our cavalry from this place is now at Antietam Creek. Yesterday the enemy made preparations for a general attack on our northern line, and tried to bring his artillery in position. Was unable to do so on account of field batteries and heavy pieces in the forts, which shelled their artillery, infantry, and trains for a distance of four miles. General Stahel has orders to follow the enemy's movements from Pleasant Valley toward Boonsborough. He is now engaged with them. We have taken possession of Harper's Ferry. Prisoners captured confirm the report heretofore sent as to the number of the the enemy.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., *July* 8, 1864—1 p. m.
(Received 3 p. m.)

The following just received from General Stahel, in Pleasant Valley: "The enemy is advancing in strong force, said to be a whole corps, in the Middletown Valley." A few minutes ago I sent a report from Harper's Ferry stating that our advance from Maryland Heights is at Antietam Creek. According to all information which has been received it seems certain that the enemy with his whole force is marching for Frederick. Prisoners from the enemy agree in the statement in regard to the composition of the rebel army as previously reported.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Amos M. Thayer, One hundred and twelfth New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, of operations about Harper's Ferry July 3–14.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL DETACHMENT,
Maryland Heights, July —, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make you the following report of the operations of this detachment during the recent investment of this place and the raid through Maryland:

The detachment with which I reported here during the latter part of June consisted of fifty-eight enlisted men and two officers, including myself. These men, with an exception, were recruits who had seen no active service and were of necessity inexperienced in everything pertaining to the operations of a signal party in the field.

I had taken particular care while in Camp of Instruction to give the whole party careful instructions in all the different codes, and I felt great confidence in our ability to perform efficient service. The only consideration which tended to weaken this confidence was the small number of officers. I could not but be aware that in case our operations extended over a large field the party from no fault of its own would prove inefficient.

The first intimation we had of the approach of an enemy was on Sunday morning, July 3. Firing began in the direction of Martinsburg at 4 a. m., and continued without intermission until 9 a. m. I immediately telegraphed to General Sigel's adjutant-general, informing him of the presence of the signal corps at this place, and offered to open communication between Maryland Heights and Martinsburg in case the lines were cut, as there was every probability they would be. I received a telegram in reply thanking me for the offer, but stating that it would be unnecessary, as Martinsburg was being evacuated and our army on the retreat to Shepherdstown.

Our stations this day connected General Weber's headquarters with Maryland Heights and Fort Duncan, the headquarters of Major Merriam, commanding on the Maryland side. All communication between these points passed through our hands. I took charge of the station at Fort Duncan, as it was the most difficult one, and commanded a fine view of each of the other stations. Lieutenant Kennedy, on Maryland Heights, was instructed to report all movements of troops in this direction, and also the progress of our army on the retreat to Shepherdstown. This comprised our operations for the day.

On the morning of the 4th, at 4 a. m., having been notified by Lieutenant Kennedy of the arrival of our army at Shepherdstown, I again suggested the plan of connecting General Sigel's and General Weber's headquarters by signals. The offer as before was declined, our army being again on the retreat to Harper's Ferry. At 8 a. m. I signaled to General Weber the approach of a large force from Charlestown toward Harper's Ferry. This information was the first given, and preceded the attack by at least an hour. Our pickets on the Virginia side were immediately notified, but notwithstanding the time given for preparation, retreated disgracefully into the Ferry, leaving Bolivar Heights in possession of the enemy.

This retreat left the station at General Weber's headquarters only a few yards behind the skirmish line, but notwithstanding this, Acting Sergeant Franklin worked continually during the day with great accuracy and coolness, nor did he withdraw until ordered by General Weber in person to cross to the Maryland side.

The stations this day remained as on the previous day, and for a summary of our services I would respectfully refer you to the messages transmitted, which will be found among those herewith inclosed. At 9 p. m. this day, General Sigel arrived.

On Tuesday, the 5th, our forces were all massed on the Maryland side, extending from Fort Duncan to Maryland Heights. General Sigel's headquarters were near the center of the line, and in compliance with his request a station was located there, communicating with either flank. The great difficulty in ascending the heights on each side rendered those stations of vast importance, as may be seen by our record for July 5. At noon this day I began to suspect, from the few reports received from Lieutenant Kennedy, that he was not keeping as close a watch upon the movements of the enemy as might

be expected from his commanding position. For this reason I took station myself on Maryland Heights, though my proper post should have been at headquarters. I must censure Lieutenant Kennedy for his remissness in this respect. During the whole raid I found it impossible to place any reliance upon his reports of the movements of troops or trains, or in his estimate of their number. It may be some excuse, perhaps, to state that he has had no experience and that he was unable to use anything but an ordinary marine glass. The latter failing is, however, his own fault, as I have endeavored to impress upon his mind the necessity of accustoming himself to the use of the large telescope ever since he has been under my command. Immediately upon my arrival on the heights I discovered that the enemy were moving troops and trains up the river on the Virginia side, crossing them into Maryland and moving down toward the Ferry. I reported the movement to General Sigel, and ventured to predict that on the morning of the 6th we should be attacked from the Maryland side. This prediction was fulfilled, and called forth a personal acknowledgment from the general of the merits of our services.

July 6 the enemy developed themselves in our front on the Maryland side. Our stations continued to work at the same points during the day and night, scarcely a moment's intermission occurring during thirty-six hours. The record for the day will, I trust, be a sufficient account of our labors.

Private Crawford was severely wounded in the thigh on the afternoon of the 6th while advancing with our skirmish line. He is at present at his home in Gettysburg, and doing well.

During the morning and afternoon of the 7th the station on the heights continued to report to headquarters the withdrawal of the trains and troops of the enemy in the direction of Sharpsburg. These movements became so frequent as to satisfy me that the attack had been merely to cover the collection of supplies, and that they intended to retreat during the night either down the Shenandoah Valley from Shepherdstown, or across the South Mountain and Catoctin Mountain toward Frederick City and cross below Point of Rocks. You will find this connection embodied in the messages of the 7th, and it was also reported to General Sigel verbally in answer to a question asked me relative to their movements.

July 8 our reports of the previous day were amply confirmed. No signs of the enemy could be seen in our front. During the entire day our party was employed in endeavoring to discover their line of retreat. At 11 a. m. I informed General Sigel that they must be moving on Boonsborough or Frederick, as none could be seen moving down the Shenandoah Valley. In compliance with this report, Colonel Mulligan's brigade was moved toward Point of Rocks via Jefferson, and also a small body of cavalry. Still later in the day, the enemy, having emerged from the mountains which obstructed our view toward the north, were seen from the heights crossing the Catoctin range on the Frederick City pike. This confirmed our previous reports, and satisfied the general commanding of the direction and intention of the enemy. At noon this day I had sent Lieutenant Kennedy to report to General Stahel, commanding the cavalry in Pleasant Valley, and had directed him to follow it. I also directed him to go up on the South Mountain, where a fine view could be obtained of Middletown Valley. By some mistake he

remained all night in Pleasant Valley and was of no service, save in transmitting a few messages from the cavalry command to headquarters.

General Howe this day assumed command, with headquarters at Sandy Hook, and at 8 p. m. the whole detachment was moved to the east of Maryland Heights, for the purpose of operating between Maryland Heights and the Catoctin range, whither the enemy were moving.

I had intended to open a station on the morning of the 9th on the Catoctin Mountain, leaving Lieutenant Kennedy on the heights. During the night, however, our forces under Colonel Mulligan fell back and reported the enemy crossing at Point of Rocks. General Howe sent for me early on the morning of the 9th and requested me to remain on the heights to discover if the enemy were crossing at the point indicated. He also directed my detachment to remain at Sandy Hook prepared to move, as he did not consider it safe to attempt to reach the Catoctin range. I reported continually that no force was crossing at Point of Rocks, or had crossed, that the main body of the enemy were at or near Frederick. This information was fully and completely confirmed at 8 p. m. by scouts who returned from Middletown and reported the engagement between Generals Wallace and Early at Monocacy Junction.

Our services this day show the utility of a signal party in determining the movements of an enemy in a country well adapted to signaling. For twelve hours our reports were directly opposed to all others. All evidence but ours represented the enemy at Point of Rocks, and yet they were found to be exactly where our observations and reports located them. I do not claim that our operations this day were more important than upon previous days, but they most certainly increased the confidence of the general commanding in our accuracy and utility.

At 12 m. on the morning of the 10th, after the enemy were found to be in the vicinity of Frederick, General Howe gave me permission to establish a station on the Catoctin Mountain, as I had intended on the previous day. At daylight I sent the following dispatch:

5.30 A. M.

GENERAL: The enemy's forces have left Frederick and are now all across the Monocacy River, save a rear guard of 200 cavalry. They are moving on the Georgetown pike. General Wallace is retreating on the same road. They are either marching on Washington or Baltimore, or are retreating toward Edwards Ferry.

THAYER,
Lieutenant, Signal Officer, Catoctin Mountain.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blakely, who superseded General Stahel, came by my station at 8 a. m. this day, and requested me to go on with the advance. I, therefore, abandoned the station, and moved with the advance cavalry through Frederick and across the Monocacy. At Urbana, four miles beyond the latter river, Colonel Blakely at 4 p. m. sent to General Howe his first dispatch. It embraced no further information, and was the same in substance as my dispatch of 5.30 a. m. I found that it was impossible from this point to communicate with Maryland Heights, and I, therefore, thought it best to return with my detachment to Sandy Hook. I reported to General Howe at 11 p. m. this day. The general requested me to send out a

party on the following morning to Sugar Loaf Mountain, for the purpose of watching Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries. In compliance with this request, I ordered Acting Sergeant Franklin to proceed to Sugar Loaf Mountain on the 11th, and open communication with Maryland Heights. Sergeant Franklin narrowly escaped capture about three miles this side of the mountain, and returned to headquarters at 8 p. m.

On the 12th I again sent out a party under Lieutenant Kennedy, with a strong escort. Lieutenant Kennedy succeeded in reaching the mountain, and opened communication with me at 3 p. m. this day. He reported no enemy in sight.

On the 13th the stations remained as before on Sugar Loaf Mountain and on Maryland Heights, but the station on Sugar Loaf failed to report any movement of importance.

July 14 Captain Town's detachment arrived from Western Virginia. My party on Sugar Loaf Mountain were relieved by a detachment of Captain Town's command during the night, and ordered back to Harper's Ferry for the purpose of re-establishing our original lines.*

Considering the inexperience and smallness of our party, I am quite confident that it did all that could be expected or required of a signal detachment. Although not under fire, all of the inclosed messages were transmitted from the parapets of forts during the excitement of a continual cannonade, and without a single mistake.

The inclosed transcripts† does not embrace all the messages sent and received during the last four days. In addition to these messages consolidated reports were sent to headquarters each night and morning, giving timely notice of each important movement of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS M. THAYER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment.

Capt. H. S. TAFFT, *Chief Assistant, Signal Bureau.*

No. 3.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, U. S. Army, of operations about Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *July* 4, 1864.
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

The enemy have attacked us in force with cavalry and infantry. I shall not evacuate until my means are exhausted.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff.*

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *July* 4, 1864—10.40 a. m.
(Received 10.45 a. m.)

The enemy are approaching, by way of Charlestown, in heavy force. Two thousand cavalry and a force of infantry are on this

* For Town's report of subsequent operations, see p. 113.
† Omitted, as of no present importance.

side of Charlestown in force. We have been skirmishing for two hours. If re-enforcements do not come up I must leave the town, but shall hold Maryland Heights at all hazards. Nothing has been heard from General Sigel or his forces. His wagon train, 176 wagons, is in Pleasant Valley.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *July* 4, 1864.
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

We are still hotly engaged. I have but 400 men and no word from General Sigel or our re-enforcements. Our stores are safely across the river. Unless the enemy come in large force I shall hold the town. Word has been received that the rebels in force are crossing at Point of Rocks. I am not able to raise that office. They received their orders last night, in case of an attack, to retire to this point. I shall not leave the town, except at the last necessity, and I have rations for thirty days on the heights, and shall hold them until re-enforced. The bridges are yet entire and our men are doing well. We have lost but 1 officer and 20 men, and inflicted much damage on the enemy.

MAX WEBER.
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK.
Chief of Staff.

—

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *July* 4, 1864.
(Received 12 m.)

We are still engaged with the advance of the enemy. Our cavalry has retired. The main body of the enemy, in strong force, is rapidly advancing via Kearneysville. No re-enforcements have yet reached us. Nothing heard from General Sigel. If we leave the town the station at Sandy Hook will be kept open.

MAX WEBER.
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

ADDENDA.

*Abstract from Itinerary of forces in and around Harper's Ferry, commanded by Brig. Gen. Max Weber.**

July 4.—The rebels, numbering some 2,000 cavalry, with a support of infantry and a section of light artillery, attacked our pickets near Bolivar Heights. After a smart skirmish the pickets fell back to the rifle-pits near Camp Hill, W. Va., where the enemy was held in check during the day. The quartermaster's, commissary, and

*From return for July.

ordnance stores were removed to Sandy Hook, Md. About 7 p. m., having received no re-enforcements (railroad and telegraphic communication being cut off at Point of Rocks, and the signal officers reporting a large body of the enemy, infantry and artillery, approaching from Halltown), our forces evacuated the Ferry, falling back to Maryland Heights. General Sigel's forces arrived that night about 9 p. m. After three days' brisk skirmishing around the heights the enemy withdrew during the night of the 7th.

July 8.—Our forces reoccupied Harper's Ferry, which they still hold.

No. 4.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding at Cumberland, Md., of operations July 4–6 and July 27–August 3.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *July* 4, 1864.
(Received 12.15 a. m. 5th.)

Being cut off from General Sigel, I make report direct to you. The enemy, about 1,500 strong, with artillery, in command of General Imboden, attacked the small force guarding the South Branch bridge, on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, twenty miles east of this place, this a. m. at 6 o'clock. The men in block-house and iron-clad car fought them till 11 a. m., when the enemy set the car on fire with a fire-ball, and the men were compelled to abandon it, which enabled the rebels to fire the bridge. Portion of the enemy's forces, under command of the notorious McNeill, advanced as far west as Patterson's Creek, where they partly destroyed the bridge. My force at North Branch drove them back and saved that bridge. They are now believed to be falling back. Unfortunately I have not an adequate force to pursue and punish them. I hope to be able to protect the public property and the railroad equipment at this place, New Creek, and Piedmont; also the railroad west of this point. I am anxiously looking for some troops from the west.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND, *July* 4, 1864.

The rebels attacked South Branch bridge this a. m., and are now fighting. They have artillery, and the small garrison will not be able to hold out. They are also reported in Romney this a. m. I have but a small force, and that very much scattered. Please push on your troops as rapidly as possible.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HUNTER,
Parkersburg.

CUMBERLAND, *July* 5, 1864.

I have just returned from Patterson's Creek. I am happy to inform you that the damage to the railroad and bridges is but trifling. The Patterson's Creek bridge is tolerably badly burned, but as it was only a temporary one on tressels it could not be all burned. The tressels are mostly good, and the bridge will be repaired in forty-eight hours. At South Branch the damage is much less. I have a force on both repairing. I think the road is all safe east of South Branch to Back Creek, twelve miles west of Martinsburg. I have an engine with three iron-clad cars patrolling the road between South Branch and Sir John's Run. It was these cars that drove off the rebels from South Branch bridge by attacking them in the rear. Unless the road is attacked by a large force I have no doubt but what your troops can be moved east from here to within fifteen or eighteen miles of Martinsburg within three days, if you should so desire. I am repairing telegraph line; it will be in working order to Sir John's Run to-morrow. Imboden's force may, after passing through Bloomery Gap, turn to the left, and move to Big Cacapon bridge or Sir John's Run, but I hope to be able to drive him off if he does. I have sent 200 infantry with one gun by canal-boats to-day to re-enforce those points and supply them rations. I feel that I am now safe here and at New Creek, and the road and public property west of this point. Trains are running regularly west of this. I hope to extend the route as far east as Hancock in two or three days.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HUNTER,
Parkersburg.

(Copy sent to Major-General Sigel, Maryland Heights.)

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CUMBERLAND, *July* 6, 1864.

The enemy attacked Sir John's Run this p. m., but were driven off, not, however, until they had fired the station-house, which was consumed. The iron-clad cars and guard also drove him from Big Cacapon bridge and prevented its destruction. The bridges at Patterson's Creek and South Branch will be repaired by to-morrow morning so as to admit the passage of trains. I have nothing definite from Martinsburg or neighborhood. General Sigel, I understand, occupies Maryland Heights; the enemy are in force opposite. All my scouts and all refugees report the enemy's force about 20,000, in command of Generals Early, Ransom, and others. This estimate was made when they left Staunton. Refugees say that it was the intention of General Early's forces to entirely destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. General Sullivan arrived this evening with a portion of his division, which will proceed to Patterson's Creek and debark. The cars will be ordered back at once to Parkersburg.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HUNTER,
Parkersburg, W. Va.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, Md., September 17, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in my command at Cumberland, Md., and New Creek, W. Va., and vicinity from the 27th of July to the 8th of August, 1864:

On the 28th of July I received intelligence that a force of rebels, variously estimated at from 2,500 to 4,500 strong, consisting of the brigades of Generals McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson, the former in chief command, was moving from Hancock toward Cumberland via Baltimore pike. In obedience to a telegram from Major-General Halleck I at once sent out details to blockade the roads leading from Hancock to this city, and placed my command in the best possible condition for defense. My command at this place then consisted of three regiments of Ohio National Guards, four companies Eleventh West Virginia Infantry, one company Sixth West Virginia Infantry, two sections Battery L, First Illinois Light Artillery, one section Battery B, Maryland Light Artillery, and several hundred stragglers, mostly unarmed, who had stampeded from the front after the battle near Winchester, July 24. The One hundred and fifty-third Ohio National Guards, Col. I. Stough, was at once sent to Old Town, Md., to blockade the road and to dispute the passage of the river in case the enemy should attempt to move into Virginia by that route before attacking Cumberland, or in case of a failure before the city, should endeavor to effect a retreat in that direction.

On the 1st of August my scouts reported the enemy advancing on the Baltimore pike. I sent Lieut. T. W. Kelley, with a squad of volunteer cavalry, to watch the movements and retard the progress of the enemy until I could place my command in position. At 12 m. Lieutenant Kelley reported the enemy about twelve miles distant moving toward the city. I immediately posted the One hundred and fifty-sixth Ohio National Guards, Col. C. Marker; detachment Eleventh West Virginia Infantry, Maj. J. L. Simpson; one section Battery L, First Illinois Light Artillery, Lieutenant J. McAfee, in position about two miles east of this place on the heights west of Falck's Mills, overlooking the valley of Evett's Creek, under cover of timber, completely hid from view of the enemy, and held the fortifications in the vicinity with the balance of my command and awaited the approach of the enemy. His advance appeared about 3 p. m., composed of a squadron of cavalry, near Falck's Mills, a portion of them crossing the bridge at that place and coming within range of our muskets. At this juncture my guns on the heights opened fire upon them, which was the first intimation they had of the presence of my command. After their recovery from this surprise they took shelter behind the bridge, Falck's Mills, house, barn, &c., and from this cover their sharpshooters opened a galling fire upon my artillery, which was replied to and rendered ineffectual by our skirmishers. They then rapidly deployed a line of skirmishers, placed four pieces of artillery in position, and brought up the main part of their command. A sharp engagement ensued, lasting for several hours, until darkness ended the combat, both lines maintaining nearly the original position of the day, my command resting on their arms.

A reconnaissance on the following morning developed the fact that the enemy had beat a precipitate retreat from my front during the

night, taking an obscure road across the mountain toward Old Town, abandoning in his march his dead, 8 in number; his wounded, some 30-odd; 2 caissons, several carriages, and a large quantity of ammunition. About 5 a. m. August 2 he attacked Colonel Stough near Old Town, Md., who with his regiment defended the crossing until the enemy succeeded in flanking him, when he recrossed the river. By the time he had reached the Virginia side, his men had become so demoralized that all but five officers and seventy-seven enlisted men took the cars which had carried them down and moved out of reach of the enemy. Colonel Stough, with the small command now left him, assisted by the iron-clad cars, commanded by Captain Petrie, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, continued to defend the crossing until the enemy succeeded in disabling the iron-clads, by a shot through the boilers of the engine, when Captain Petrie's command was compelled to take shelter in the woods, leaving Colonel Stough in the block-house, where he remained until the enemy's guns were brought to bear upon it, when the following demand for his surrender was received:

AUGUST 2, 1864.

COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN THE BLOCK-HOUSE:

You will surrender the block-house and your force at once. If you do not you will not receive any terms.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General, Confederate Forces.

Colonel Stough returned the following answer as the terms upon which he would surrender his command, deeming it useless to longer attempt a defense: First, that his men should be immediately paroled; second, that private property should be respected; third, that the men should retain canteens, haversacks, blankets, and rations; fourth, that he should have a hand-car with which to transport his wounded men to Cumberland. The propositions made by Colonel Stough were accepted and his command at once paroled.

The enemy lost from 20 to 25 killed in the engagement and from 40 to 50 wounded; our loss, 2 killed and 3 wounded.

After destroying the block-house and iron-clad cars, the enemy moved south toward Romney.

On the 3d instant a detachment of the enemy, McNeill's guerrillas, crossed the Potomac at Brady's Mills, six miles west of Cumberland, and destroyed several culverts, &c., indicating clearly that the enemy meditated an attack on New Creek and to prevent the sending of re-enforcements to that place. In anticipation of their probable movements I at once, on the night of the 3d, had the road repaired and put in running order. On the same day a scout discovered a camp of the enemy at or near the Wire Bridge in Hampshire County.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

*For continuation of report, see Vol. XLIII, Part I.

No. 5.

*Abstract from Itinerary of the Reserve Division, Department of West Virginia, commanded by Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley.**

July 4.—About 800 of the enemy, with three pieces of artillery, attacked the garrison at South Branch bridge, consisting of one company of the One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Ohio National Guard, in the block-house, and a detachment of the Sixth West Virginia Infantry, in iron-clad cars. After six hours' fighting they were repulsed with loss of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 6 men killed, and 1 lieutenant and 14 men wounded. The loss sustained by the garrison consisted of 2 men wounded slightly and 2 captured. A shell from the enemy's guns entered a port-hole of the iron-clad, exploded, setting fire to the car, which was entirely consumed.

July 6.—The enemy in small force made an attack upon the garrison at Sir John's Run, consisting of fifty-five men of the One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Ohio National Guard, who, with the assistance of the iron-clad cars, Capt. P. B. Petrie, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Volunteers, commanding, repulsed them and drove them off with loss of 2 men killed and several wounded; no casualties in the garrison or iron-clads. A scout of seventy-three men of One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Ohio National Guard, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Leeds, of that regiment, started from Paw Paw Station, headquarters of the regiment, and were attacked [July 3] by the enemy, under General Imboden, in North Run Valley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Leeds, Captain Rathbone, and 38 enlisted men were captured and Lieutenant Frazier killed.

July 31.—Enemy, consisting of Generals McCausland's and Bradley T. Johnson's commands, are reported advancing from Hancock upon the post of Cumberland, Md., via National turnpike.

August 1.—At 4 p. m. the enemy, under command of Generals McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson, attacked the command at Cumberland, under General Kelley. A fight ensued two miles east of town, on the Baltimore pike, lasting until 8 p. m. At 11 p. m. the enemy retreated toward Old Town, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands, and abandoned two caissons, several carriages, and a large quantity of ammunition. Our loss was 1 mortally and 1 slightly wounded; enemy's loss, 8 killed and 30 wounded.

August 2.—McCausland and Johnson attacked Colonel Stough, One hundred and fifty-third Ohio National Guard, at Green Spring Run. After a severe fight, in which the engine attached to the iron-clads was disabled by a shot through the boiler, Colonel Stough was compelled to surrender the block-house, with 5 officers and 77 men. In this fight we lost 2 killed and 3 wounded, with 10 missing; the enemy lost 20 to 25 killed, and 40 to 50 wounded. The fight lasted six hours and a half. Our men who were taken prisoners were paroled. The enemy moved off toward Springfield, in Hampshire County, W. Va.

August 3.—Scouts report the enemy in camp at Springfield, reported to be awaiting re-enforcements for a renewed attack on Cumberland.

* From returns for July and August.

No. 6.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army, commanding Middle Department, of operations July 1-10, including battle of the Monocacy.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, *July* 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, &c., Department of Washington:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report * of Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace, commanding U. S. forces, presenting the part taken by the Third Division of this corps at the late battle near the Monocacy. The terms in which General Wallace commends the conduct of General Ricketts' division is no more than I expected, but is so complimentary that I take pleasure in bringing it to the notice of the military authorities. And in this connection I would ask that the division of Ricketts' be returned to this command with the least delay compatible with the public interests, in order that the corps may take the field in full force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding Sixth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS,
Ellicott's Mills, July 10, 1864—2.05 p. m.

I have the honor to report that I have reached this point with my column.

As I telegraphed you on the evening of the 8th instant, I left Frederick, and by a night march took position on the left bank of the Monocacy, with my left on the south side of the Washington pike, and my right covering the bridge on the Baltimore pike, about two miles and a half from Frederick City.

Early in the morning of the 9th instant the enemy moved out of Frederick City, and in skirmish order began the fight. About 9 o'clock he opened upon me with artillery, his guns being Napoleons, or 12-pounder howitzers, and mine one 6-gun battery 3-inch rifled guns, with one 24-pounder howitzer. His column of cavalry and artillery worked rapidly round to my left and crossed the river in face of my guard, and charged confidently upon Brigadier-General Ricketts, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps. The general changed front and repulsed them, and charged in turn and drove them gallantly. The enemy then advanced a second line. This the general also repulsed and drove. Mean time the enemy placed at least two batteries in position, so that when he made his final charge with four lines of infantry, about 3.30 p. m., the resistance of Ricketts' division was under an enfilading fire of shell really terrific. The moment I saw the third rebel line advance I ordered the general to make such preparations as he could and retire his command by a county road up the river to the Baltimore pike. This was accomplished with an extraordinary steadiness. The men of the Third Division were not whipped, but retired reluctantly, under my orders. They bore the brunt of the battle with a coolness and steadiness which I venture to say has not been exceeded in any battle during the war. Too much credit cannot be given General Ricketts for his skill and courage.

* The original report telegraphed by General Wallace was received by General Halleck July 10, at 7 p. m., and copy was then forwarded to General Grant.

During the main fight skirmishing across the river went on uninterruptedly, and down at the Baltimore pike bridge assumed serious form. My right, extending from the railroad to the bridge mentioned, was under charge of Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, now supposed to be a prisoner, who, though not tried by so severe a test, met every expectation, and performed his duty with ability and courage. I do not now think myself seriously beaten; there was not a flag nor gun lost. The rebels captured no stores whatever, and in face of their overwhelming force, I brought off my whole command, losing probably not over 200 prisoners. My casualty list will be quite severe, but cannot possibly equal that of the enemy, as they charged several times in close lines, and with a recklessness that can be justified only upon the ground that they supposed my command consisted of raw militia. Each one of his four lines of attack presented a front greater than that of General Ricketts' division all deployed. By calculation this would give him about 18,000 men engaged on the left bank, while he had at least 2,000 more skirmishing and fighting in my front across the river.

Permit me to state that in fighting I had three objects in view: First, to keep open, if possible, the communication by rail to Harper's Ferry; second, to cover the roads to Washington and Baltimore; the last, to make the enemy develop his force. I failed in all but the last, and from what I saw it can be safely asserted that the enemy must have two corps of troops north of the Potomac. In the computation I include his column operating in the region of Hagerstown, that about Harper's Ferry, and the one which fought me yesterday.

A rebel officer dying on the field told a staff officer of General Ricketts that Lee was managing these operations in person, and would shortly have three corps about the Potomac for business against Washington and Baltimore. This circumstance is true; give it what weight you please.

I regret to add that we were able to bring off but few of our wounded, and none of our dead. The 100-days' men straggled badly, while the men of the Sixth Corps reached this place in perfect order, and covered the retreat. The Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Colonel Gilpin, of Tyler's brigade, also maintained good order. I will make a more complete report, with your permission, when I receive the report of Brigadier-General Ricketts.

I wish to make honorable mention at this time of Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenin, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of Capt. F. W. Alexander, whose battery was well served throughout the day, and of Col. Charles Gilpin, who commanded during the fight of Frederick City, on the 7th instant, in which the enemy lost, killed and wounded, 140 men, while we lost 1 man killed and 18 wounded. The number of rebel casualties is given on the statements of citizens of Frederick.

I wish also to make honorable mention of Colonel Brown, of the One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio National Guards, who, assisted by Captain Leib, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, stubbornly held the Baltimore pike bridge, and thus kept open my line of retreat.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August —, 1864.

COLONEL: I beg leave to furnish the War Department with the following report in full of the operations of my command in the vicinity of Frederick City, Md., which resulted in the battle of Monocacy, fought 9th July last. The informal report telegraphed Major-General Halleck from Ellicott's Mills, during the retreat, is appended hereto,* and will serve to make the record complete:

The situation in the Department of West Virginia, about the beginning of July, was very uncertain. Major-General Hunter had retreated westwardly from Lynchburg, leaving open the Shenandoah Valley, up which a column of rebels of unknown strength had marched and thrown General Sigel back from Martinsburg to Williamsport, thence down the left bank of the Potomac to Maryland Heights, where, with his command, he was supposed to be besieged.

The strength of the invading column, by whom it was commanded, what its objects were, the means provided to repel it, everything in fact connected with it, were, on my part, purely conjectural. All that I was certain of was that my own department was seriously threatened.

July 5, information was brought to my headquarters in Baltimore that a column of rebel cavalry, the same that had been raiding in the border counties of Pennsylvania, was in the Middletown Valley, moving eastwardly. Taking this report as true, the enemy had turned his back upon the department of Major-General Couch, and reduced his probable objectives to Washington, Baltimore, or Maryland Heights. In this situation I felt it my duty to concentrate that portion of my scanty command available for field operations at some point on the Monocacy River, the western limit of the Middle Department. With an enemy north of the Potomac, and approaching from the west, having in view any or all the objectives mentioned, the importance of the position on which I ultimately gave battle cannot be overestimated. There, within the space of two miles, converge the pikes to Washington and Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; there also is the iron bridge over the Monocacy, upon which depends railroad communication to Harper's Ferry. Moreover, as a defensive position for an army seeking to cover the cities above named against a force marching from the direction I was threatened, the point is very strong; the river covers its entire front. In a low stage of water the fords are few, and particularly difficult for artillery, and the commanding heights are all on the eastern bank, while the ground on the opposite side is level and almost without obstructions. At all events, I was confident of ability to repel any ordinary column of cavalry that might be bold enough to attack me there, and if the position should be turned on the right, I was not necessarily disabled from defending Baltimore. In that contingency I had only to take care of the railroad and use it at the right time. Accordingly, I went out and joined General Tyler at the railroad bridge. The information received in Baltimore was confirmed. Rebel cavalry had seized Middletown. Their scouting parties had even advanced to within three miles of Frederick City. By the evening of the 6th all my available troops were concentrated under General Tyler, making a force of scant 2,500 men of all arms, and composed as follows: Third Regiment Mary-

*See p. 191.

land Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Charles Gilpin; Eleventh Maryland Infantry, Colonel Landstreet; seven companies of the One hundred and forty-ninth and three companies of the One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio National Guard, consolidated temporarily, under Col. A. L. Brown; Captain Alexander's (Maryland) battery, and 100 men of the One hundred and fifty-ninth Ohio National Guards, serving as mounted infantry, and commanded by Capt. E. H. Leib, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, and Capt. H. S. Allen. In addition, I had the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin's squadron of cavalry, 250 men, and four companies of the First Regiment Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, about 200 strong, under Captain Brown. Of this force, it is proper to add, the Eleventh Maryland and all the Ohio troops were 100-days' men.

In the night of the 6th Colonel Clendenin received my orders to take the pike to Middletown and follow it until he found the enemy, and ascertained the strength and composition of his column. Leaving Frederick City at daybreak next morning (the 7th), with his cavalry, and a section of Alexander's battery, he drove in a rebel outpost stationed in the mountain pass, and gained Middletown, where he was stopped by a body of cavalry largely superior to his own, commanded by General Bradley T. Johnson. After a smart skirmish, in which both sides used artillery, Clendenin was forced back by movements on his flanks. About 10 o'clock he reported the rebels, 1,000 strong, pushing him slowly to Frederick City, which they would reach in two hours, unless I intended its defense. Though out of my department, it had become my duty to save the town, if possible, and as it was but three miles distant, I thought that could be done without jeopardizing the position at the railroad bridge. By direction, therefore, General Tyler sent Colonel Gilpin with his regiment and another gun to support Clendenin and engage the enemy. The company of mounted infantry also went forward. In this movement the railroad was very useful. Colonel Gilpin reached the town in good time, and deployed his command in skirmish order across the Hagerstown pike, half a mile west of the suburbs. Clendenin fell back and joined him. About 4 p. m. the enemy opened the fight with three pieces of artillery. The lines engaged shortly after. At 6 o'clock Captain Alexander, personally in charge of his pieces, dismounted one of Johnson's guns. A little before dark Gilpin charged and drove the rebels, who, under cover of night, finally withdrew to the mountain. You will find the locality of this action indicated on the map* herewith forwarded.

The forces opposed, it is worthy remark, were about equal in number, yet Johnson had the advantage: his men were veterans, while Gilpin's, with the exception of Clendenin's squadron, had not before been under fire, a circumstance much enhancing the credit gained by them.

Relying upon intelligence received the evening the above affair took place that a division of veterans of the Sixth Corps was coming by rail to my re-enforcement, about midnight General Tyler was sent to Frederick City with Colonel Brown's command to prepare for what might occur in the morning. About daybreak a portion of the First Brigade of the veterans arrived under Colonel Henry, which was also sent to Frederick. The reports of the enemy continued conflicting as before; some stated that Johnson's cavalry, already whipped by Colonel Gilpin, were all the rebels north of the

*To appear in the Atlas.

Potomac; others that McCausland, with a like column, was marching to join Johnson; others, again, represented Early and Breckinridge behind the Catoctin Mountain, with 30,000 men, moving upon Frederick City. In short, the most reliable intelligence was of a character that reduced the defense of that town to a secondary consideration. If the enemy's force was correctly reported, his designs were upon Washington or Baltimore. In the hope of evolving something definite out of the confusion of news, I went in person to Frederick City, leaving my inspector-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Catlin, at the railroad bridge, to stop such of the veteran regiments as arrived there. The Eleventh Maryland remained with him. My purpose was to conduct a reconnaissance over the mountain, to brush aside, if possible, the curtain that seemed to overhang it. In the midst of preparation for this movement, a telegram from Major-General Sigel reached me, stating that the enemy had that morning retired from before Maryland Heights, and was marching with his main body up the Middletown Valley toward Boonsborough. The question then was, Were the rebels marching for Pennsylvania or coming eastward by the Jefferson or Middletown pikes? I concluded to await events in Frederick City, satisfied they would not be long delayed.

As Johnson still held the mountain pass to Middletown, the day (8th) was spent in trying to draw him into the valley with such re-enforcements as he might have received. A feigned retreat from the town was but partially successful; he came down, but, under fire of Alexander's guns, galloped back again. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon Colonel Catlin telegraphed me that a heavy force of rebel infantry was moving toward Urbana by the Buckeystown road. This threatened my lines of retreat and the position at Monocacy bridge. What was more serious, it seemed to disclose a purpose to obtain the pike to Washington, important to the enemy for several causes, but especially so if his designs embraced that city, then in no condition, as I understood it, to resist an army like that attributed to Early by General Sigel. I claim no credit for understanding my duty in such a situation; it was self-apparent. There was no force that could be thrown in time between the capital and the rebels but mine, which was probably too small to defeat them, but certainly strong enough to gain time and compel them to expose their strength. If they were weak, by going back to the bridge I could keep open the communication with General Sigel; on the other hand, if they were ever so strong it was not possible to drive me from that position, except by turning one of my flanks; if my right, retreat was open by the Washington pike; if my left, the retirement could be by the pike to Baltimore. I made up my mind to fight, and accordingly telegraphed General Halleck:

> I shall withdraw immediately from Frederick City, and put myself in position to cover road to Washington, if necessary.

This was done by marching in the night to the railroad bridge, where Brigadier-General Ricketts was in waiting. I had then the following regiments of his division:

First Brigade, Col. W. S. Truex commanding, 1,750 strong—One hundred and sixth New York, Captain Paine commanding; One hundred and fifty-first New York, Colonel Emerson; Fourteenth New Jersey, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall; Tenth Vermont, Colonel Henry; Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Stahle.

Second Brigade, 1,600 men, Colonel McClennan commanding—One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania; Ninth New York, Colonel Seward; One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Ebright; One hundred and tenth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Binkley.

The residue of the division, it was reported, would be up next day.

Early in the morning of the 9th disposition for battle was made. The right, forming an extended line from the railroad, was given General Tyler, who, by direction, had left Colonel Brown at the stone bridge on the Baltimore pike with his command, and the company of mounted infantry. Upon the holding of that bridge depended the security of my right flank, and the line of retreat to Baltimore. Three companies of Colonel Gilpin's regiment were posted to defend Crum's Ford—midway the stone bridge and railroad. Landstreet and Gilpin were held in reserve at the railroad. The battery was divided—Ricketts and Tyler each received three guns. On the left, as it was likely to be the main point of attack, I directed General Ricketts to form his command in two lines across the Washington pike, so as to hold the rising ground south of it and the wooden bridge across the river. Still farther to the left, Colonel Clendenin took post to watch that flank and guard the lower fords with such detachments as he could spare. On the western bank of the river, Captain Brown's detachment of the First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade was deployed as skirmishers, in a line three quarters of a mile to the front. A 24-pounder howitzer was left in a rude earthwork near the block-house by the railroad, where it could be used to defend the two bridges and cover the retirement and crossing of the skirmishers. While this disposition was going on, the railroad agent informed me that two more troop trains were on the road, and would arrive by 1 o'clock. These were the residue of General Ricketts' division; three regiments making a very important re-enforcement. About 8 a. m. the enemy marched by the pike from Frederick, and threw out skirmishers, behind whom he put his guns in position, and began the engagement. His columns followed a little after 9 o'clock. Passing through the fields, just out of range of my pieces, without attempting to drive in my skirmishers, they moved rapidly around to the left, and forced a passage of the river at a ford about one mile below Ricketts. From 9 o'clock to 10.30 the action was little more than a warm skirmish and experimental cannonading, in which, however, the enemy's superiority in the number and caliber of his guns was fully shown. Against my six 3-inch rifles, he opposed not less than sixteen Napoleons. In this time, also, the fighting at the stone bridge assumed serious proportions; Colonel Brown held his position with great difficulty. About 10.30 o'clock the enemy's first line of battle made its appearance, and moved against Ricketts, who, mean time, had changed front to the left, so that his right rested upon the river-bank. This change unavoidably subjected his regiments to an unintermitted enfilading fire from the batteries across the stream. So great was the rebel front, also, that I was compelled to order the whole division into one line, thus leaving it without reserves. Still the enemy's front was greatest. Two more guns were sent to Ricketts. Finally, by burning the wooden bridge and the block-house at its further end, thus releasing the force left to defend them, I put into the engagement every available man except Tyler's reserves, which, from the messages arriving, I expected momentarily to have to dispatch to Colonel Brown's assistance. The enemy's first line was badly defeated. His second line then ad-

vanced, and was repulsed, but after a fierce and continuous struggle. In the time thus occupied I could probably have retired without much trouble, as the rebels were badly punished. The main objects of the battle, however, were unaccomplished, the rebel strength was not yet developed. At 1 o'clock the three re-enforcing regiments of veterans would be on the ground, and then the splendid behavior of Ricketts and his men inspired me with confidence. One o'clock came, but not the re-enforcements; and it was impossible to get an order to them. My telegraph operator, and the railroad agent, with both his trains, had run away. An hour and a half later I saw the third line of rebels move out of the woods and down the hill, behind which they made their formation: right after it came the fourth. It was time to get away. Accordingly, I ordered General Ricketts to make preparations and retire to the Baltimore pike. About 4 o'clock he began the execution of the order. The stone bridge held by Colonel Brown now became all important; its loss was the loss of my line of retreat, and I had reason to believe that the enemy, successful on my left, would redouble his efforts against the right. General Tyler had already marched with his reserves to Brown's assistance; but on receipt of notice of my intention, without waiting for Gilpin and Landstreet, he galloped to the bridge and took the command in person. After the disengagement of Ricketts' line, when the head of the retreating column reached the pike, I rode to the bridge, and ordered it to be held at all hazards by the force then there, until the enemy should be found in its rear, at least until the last regiment had cleared the country road by which the retreat was being effected. This order General Tyler obeyed. A little after 5 o'clock, when my column was well on the march toward New Market, an attack on his rear convinced him of the impracticability of longer maintaining his post. Many of his men then took to the woods, but by his direction the greater part kept their ranks, and manfully fought their way through. In this way Colonel Brown escaped. General Tyler, finding himself cut off, dashed into the woods, with the officers of his staff, and was happily saved. His gallantry and self-sacrificing devotion are above all commendation of words.

The enemy seemed to have stopped pursuit at the stone bridge. A few cavalry followed my rear guard to within a couple of miles of New Market, where they established a picket-post. The explanation of their failure to harass my column lies in facts that have since come to my knowledge, viz. Johnson's cavalry was marching at the time of the battle toward Baltimore via the Liberty road, while McCausland's was too badly cut up in the fight for anything like immediate and vigorous action after it. To have cut my column off at New Market the rebels had only to move their cavalry round my right by way of Urbana and Monrovia. Expecting such was his plan I used the utmost expedition to pass the command beyond that point. The danger proved imaginary. The re-enforcements for which I waited so anxiously the last two hours of the engagement reaching Monrovia in good time to have joined me, halted there—a singular proceeding, for which no explanation has as yet been furnished me. Monrovia is but eight miles from the battle-ground. The commanding officer at that place must, therefore, have heard the guns. But besides this Colonel Clendenin was effectually contesting the road which offered the enemy the advantage I have mentioned. That gallant officer—as true a cavalry soldier as ever mounted a horse—while fighting on Ricketts' extreme left, found himself cut off from the main body at the time the retreat began. Throwing himself into

the village of Urbana he repeatedly repulsed the pursuing rebels, and in one bold charge, saber in hand, captured the battle-flag of the Seventeenth Virginia. The three regiments in Monrovia joined me at New Market and afterward served a good purpose in covering the march of the weary column, which bivouacked for the night about twelve miles from the battle-field.

It would be a difficult task to say too much in praise of the veterans who made this fight. For their reputation and for the truth's sake, I wish it distinctly understood that, though the appearance of the enemy's fourth line of battle made their ultimate defeat certain, they were not whipped; on the contrary, they were fighting steadily in unbroken front when I ordered their retirement, all the shame of which, if shame there was, is mine, not theirs. The nine regiments enumerated as those participating in the action represented but 3,350 men, of whom over 1,600 were missing three days after, killed, wounded, or prisoners—lost on the field. The fact speaks for itself. "Monocacy" on their flags cannot be a word of dishonor.

As to General Ricketts, attention is respectfully called to the mention made of him in the telegraph report* subjoined. Every word of it is as deserved as it was bravely earned. If we had had intrenching tools in time no doubt the losses of the veterans would have been greatly lessened. Another deficiency existed in the want of ambulances and wagons, but this I designed remedying by the use of the cars. That the dead and so many of the wounded were left suffering on the field and in the hands of the enemy is justly attributable to the base desertion by the railroad agent. I will also add that my dispatches would have reached the War Office several hours sooner if the telegraph operator had remained at his post or within calling distance. My intention upon leaving the battle-field was to march the troops directly to Baltimore, which, by the concentration at Monocacy, had been left almost defenseless. Had this purpose been carried out they would have reached the city on the evening of the 10th in time to have driven off the marauders who, under Johnson, had moved by the Liberty road from Frederick City and taken post in the vicinity of Cockeysville. Such a result would very probably have saved the bridges on the Philadelphia railroad. But under an order received while en route to Ellicott's Mills, directing me to "rally my forces and make every possible effort to retard the enemy's march on Baltimore," I thought it my duty to halt Ricketts' division with the cavalry and battery at the Mills, that being the first point on the pike at which it was possible to resupply the men with rations and ammunition. In doing this, however, I was careful to leave General Ricketts trains sufficient to bring his whole force away at a moment's notice, and as soon as it was certainly known that the enemy had marched against Washington I ordered him to Baltimore. Before he arrived, however, I was temporarily superseded in the command of the troops by Major-General Ord.

The evening of the 10th I returned to Baltimore, and found the city very naturally in a state of alarm, occasioned by the approach of Johnson's cavalry. Thanks, however, to the energy of Lieut. Col. S. B. Lawrence, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Col. John Woolley, provost-marshal, every measure of safety had been taken that intelligence could suggest. The railroad communications north had been the subject of the former's special care. The means of defense for the city, as already remarked, were very meager, but the

*See p. 191.

direction of them had, as soon as intelligence of the result on the Monocacy was received, very properly been assumed by Brigadier-Generals Lockwood and Morris, whose military experience was of very great value. To the former I feel particularly grateful. Loyal citizens took up arms by the thousand, were organized, manned the works, and did soldier duty nobly.

Besides the officers mentioned in my informal report of 10th of July, the following deserve similar notice for their excellent behavior in action, and the services they rendered: Lieut. Col. Lynde Catlin, assistant inspector-general; Maj. Max. V. Z. Woodhull, acting assistant adjutant-general; and Maj. James R. Ross, senior aide-de-camp, all of my staff; also Capt. W. H. Wiegel, assistant adjutant-general to General Tyler; Capt. Adam E. King, assistant adjutant-general to General Ricketts; Captain Brown, First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, and Capt. H. S. Allen, of the company serving as mounted infantry.

General Ricketts has not yet forwarded his official report. When received I shall promptly transmit it to the War Office.* It will doubtless disclose many other officers properly entitled to special mention. At this time I can only speak of commandants of brigades and regiments whose names have been already given, and repeat the commendation they have won from commanding officers in many a former battle. They are of the soldiers whose skill and courage have ennobled not merely themselves, but the army they have belonged to so long. The subjoined report† contains my opinion of the rebel strength forwarded by telegram the day after the battle. Information since obtained corroborates that opinion. It is now well assured that General Early attacked me with one whole corps, not less than 18,000 strong, while Breckinridge, with two divisions, remained during the battle in quiet occupancy of Frederick City. It is also certain, as one of the results, that notwithstanding the disparity of forces, the enemy was not able to move from the battle-field, in prosecution of his march upon Washington, until the next day about noon.

As to the casualties, I regret that the speedy movement of some regiments of General Tyler's brigade made it impossible for him to perfect his report as he himself desired. The following table, however, embraces the returns from that officer and from General Ricketts as accurately as was possible under the circumstances:

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	
Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, commanded by Brigadier-General Ricketts:										
General staff				1		1				a1
First Brigade	8	54	62	17	226	243	3	429	‡432	737
Second Brigade	3	19	22	12	255	267	7	615	‡622	911
Total	11	73	84	30	481	511	10	1,044	‡1,054	1,649

a Capt. Adam E. King, assistant adjutant-general, severely wounded.

*Ricketts' report not found.

†See p. 191.

‡Greatly in excess of the number reported by name. Many of the men here counted as missing probably returned to duty before the preparation of the nominal lists. Such disagreements cannot in any other way be explained. See p. 202.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	
Troops commanded by Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler:										
3d Regiment Potomac Home Brigade	....	2	2	....	7	7	1	14	15	24
1st Regiment Potomac Home Brigade	....	1	1	....	13	13	....	5	5	19
11th Maryland Volunteers	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2
144th Ohio National Guard	....	2	2	1	10	11	1	20	21	34
149th Ohio National Guard	....	4	4	....	10	10	3	184	187	201
Baltimore Battery Light Artillery	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	4
8th Regiment Illinois Cavalry	1	4	5	2	19	21	....	....	....	26
Detachment 159th Ohio National Guard, *a*, serving as mounted infantry	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Total	1	14	15	3	65	68	5	223	236	319
Grand total	12	87	99	33	546	579	15	1,367	1,290	1,968

a Commanded by Capt. E. H. Leib, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

The aggregate shows a heavy loss, illustrating the obstinate valor of the command. I am satisfied, however, that the casualties of the rebels exceeded mine. To reach this conclusion one has only to make a calculation based upon the fact that the day after the battle over 400 men, too seriously wounded to be carried away, were captured in the hospital at Frederick City.

Orders have been given to collect the bodies of our dead in one burial ground on the battle-field, suitable for a monument upon which I propose to write: "These men died to save the National Capital, and they did save it."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *April* 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SIR: In my official report of the battle of Monocacy, I omitted to make mention of the very great obligations I was under to Hon. John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for his personal exertions in forwarding to my support and assistance, promptly upon their arrival at Baltimore, the advance brigade of General Ricketts' division of troops. Please attach this so as to make it part of the report alluded to.

Very respectfully,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., August* 19, 1864.

The general commanding hereby expresses his high appreciation of the conduct of the sick and wounded officers and enlisted men who during the late threatened raid into this city by the rebels nobly volunteered to assist in its defense.

For several days and nights they bravely awaited the approach of the enemy, apparently heedless of their wounds or feeble condition, in their desire to do all in their power to render service to their country.

All of them deserve honorable mention, but it is not practicable to give the name of every soldier. The following-named commissioned officers and enlisted men were conspicuous for their efficiency and zeal:

First Lieut. Frank P. Gross, Seventy-second Company, Second Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. V. K. Spear, Ninety-fifth Company, Second Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. Nelson Bronson, Eighty-ninth Company, Second Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. R. J. Sutherland, One hundred and forty-third Company, Second Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. W. C. Coleman, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

COMMANDING DETACHMENTS.

First Sergt. W. W. Fitzpatrick, Company G, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

Hospital Steward C. E. Tehon, U. S. Army.

Sergt. Charles Ihle, Company E, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

Private R. McDaniels, Company H, Ninth New York State Militia.

Private W. T. Hosley, Company C, Second U. S. Sharpshooters.

Private John L. Murray, Company A, Thirteenth Massachusetts.

A copy of this order will be furnished to every soldier who volunteered to go from the hospital to the fortifications to assist in the defense of the city.

By command of Maj. Gen. L. Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Composition and losses of the Union forces in battle of the Monocacy.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.							
First Separate Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.							
1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade (five companies), Capt. Charles J. Brown.	.....	1	1	12	.....	5	19
3d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Charles Gilpin.	.....	2	.....	7	.....	4	13
11th Maryland, Col. William T. Landstreet	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
144th Ohio (three companies) } Col. Allison L. Brown.	.....	1	1	10	3	35	49
149th Ohio (seven companies) }	.....	4	.....	25	5	64	98
Baltimore (Maryland) Battery, Capt. Frederic W. Alexander.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total First Separate Brigade.....	.....	8	2	60	7	108	185

Composition and losses of the Union forces in battle of the Monocacy—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Cavalry.							
Lieut. Col. DAVID R. CLENDENIN.							
8th Illinois, Lieut. Col. David R. Clendenin	1	5	2	19	.....	.....	27
159th Ohio (detachment of mounted infantry), Capt. Edward H. Leib and Capt. Henry S. Allen.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	9
Detachment of mixed cavalry, Maj. Charles A. Wells.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loudoun (Virginia) Rangers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cavalry	1	6	2	19	.....	8	36
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
14th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Caldwell K. Hall	2	22	8	79	.....	29	140
106th New York, Capt. Edward M. Paine	2	14	3	70	.....	44	133
151st New York, Col. William Emerson	.....	24	1	44	.....	32	101
87th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James A. Stahle	3	9	2	28	1	31	74
10th Vermont, Col. William W. Henry	.....	5	1	19	.....	31	56
Total First Brigade	7	74	16	240	1	167	505
*Second Brigade.**							
Col. MATTHEW R. MCCLENNAN.							
9th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. William H. Seward, jr.	1	12	5	84	.....	99	201
110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley	1	3	5	77	2	50	138
123d Ohio (detachment), Lieut. Charles J. Gibson	.....	4	1	9	.....	46	60
126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright	.....	6	3	40	.....	51	100
138th Pennsylvania, Maj. Lewis A. May	.....	.....	1	38	1	28	68
Total Second Brigade	2	25	15	248	3	274	567
Total Third Division	9	99	32	488	4	141	1,073
Grand total	10	113	36	567	11	557	1,294

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. John V. Morris, 8th Cavalry. Lieut. Charles S. Gilbert, 8th Cavalry.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Henry J. Conine, 14th Infantry. Capt. James W. Conover, 14th Infantry.
Capt. Henry W. Stults, 14th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. James H. Ellis, 9th Heavy Artillery. Capt. Martin J. Chamberlain, 106th Infantry.
Capt. Alfred J. Hooker, 106th Infantry. Lieut. John Kingston, 106th Infantry.

* The 6th Maryland, 67th Pennsylvania, and part of the 122d Ohio did not reach the battle-field.

OHIO.

Capt. William A. Hathaway, 110th Infantry.
Lieut. George O. McMillen, 110th Infantry.
Lieut. Jefferson O. McMillen, 122d Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Anthony M. Martin, 87th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles F. Haack, 87th Infantry.
Lieut. Daniel D. Dieterich, 87th Infantry.
Lieut. John F. Spangler, 87th Infantry.

No. 8.

Reports of Surg. George K. Johnson, Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

BALTIMORE, *July* 13, 1864—11 a. m.

GENERAL: I was in the rebel lines at Monocacy and Frederick during Saturday and Sunday last. The entire corps of Ewell and Breckinridge were there, estimated to be 25,000 or 30,000 strong. They had besides a large cavalry force, say 5,000 or 6,000. They were well supplied with artillery and stores. The main body left Monocacy Sunday morning, and a strong rear guard left at 12 m. or 1 p. m. They marched down the Georgetown pike. I last heard of them at Hyattstown, on that pike. It was said that they were making for Edwards' and Noland's Ferries. A Union cavalry force from Hunter's command entered Frederick as the rebels left it. The rebel rear guard left precipitately, being under the impression that Hunter's main force was approaching. When I left Frederick, at 12 m. yesterday, Hunter was said to be at Martinsburg with a part of his force. The railroad is intact this side of Monocacy. I came down the pike, which is now unobstructed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

G. K. JOHNSON,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD.

OFFICE MEDICAL INSPECTOR, U. S. ARMY,
41 *North Charles Street, Baltimore, July* 14, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to the order of Major-General Wallace, dated yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

The Federal dead left on and near the field at Monocacy on the 9th instant, were buried under my supervision on the 10th and 11th instant. There were buried on the field, 117; and in the neighborhood, 4; making a total of 121.

Our wounded left on the field were carefully gathered up on the 10th and 11th instant, placed in the general hospital at Frederick, and comfortably provided for. The number in hospital on the 12th, when I left that city and when, I believe, every man had been taken from the field, was 189. To these should be added 15 cases which I found at New Market, several miles this side of Frederick, making a total of 204.

The search for the wounded was very thorough, and I am confident this number could not have been much increased after I left Frederick.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Blakely, commanding cavalry forces, who occupied Frederick and the battle-field immediately after the rebel evacuation, we were indebted for the prompt detail of a burial party.

The Confederates left 405 of their wounded in the hospital at Frederick. In addition to these a number of cases, not fewer, I think, than 30, were left in various country houses, making the total number now in our hands at Frederick 435. Most of these were serious cases and could not be carried away.

Of the number of Confederates killed I have no accurate information. I heard it variously estimated at from 150 to 275. From various circumstances, I judge the latter number to be not far from the correct one. They lost, certainly, two colonels, whose names I do not remember, but who seemed to be highly esteemed. They sustained other losses in officers, but I am unable to give you any reliable information concerning them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. JOHNSON,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore.

No. 9.

*Itinerary of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, U. S. Army, commanding, July 1-17, 1864.**

July 1.—Remained near plank road [front of Petersburg, Va.].

July 2.—Returned to old camp near Williams' house.

July 3 *to* 6.—Remained at same place.

July 6.—At 7 a. m. the division moved out of their works and marched to City Point. At 2 p. m. embarked on transports; disembarked at Baltimore on the morning of the 8th at Locust Point, and took the cars for Point of Rocks, Md.; joined Major-General Wallace at Monocacy Junction, Md.

July 9.—Fought a vastly superior force of the enemy from 9 a. m. to 3.30 p. m., but was forced to fall back, which was done in good order, and covering the retreat of the 100-days' men and militia. The division lost heavily in killed, wounded, and missing.

July 10.—At 4 p. m. reached Ellicott's Mills by way of the Baltimore pike.

July 11.—Took cars for Baltimore at 4 p. m.; remained at Baltimore until the 14th.

July 14.—Took cars and arrived at Washington City at dark.

July 15.—Marched by way of Georgetown, at Tennallytown taking the Poolesville road, and encamped for the night near Offutt's Cross-Roads.

July 16.—Continued the march; crossed the Potomac at Edwards Ferry and bivouacked for the night near Goose Creek.

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*From return for July.

July 17—Joined the First and Second Divisions three miles west of Leesburg and encamped near Hamilton for the night. General Ricketts took temporary command of the corps.

No. 10.

Report of Col. William Emerson, One hundred and fifty-first New York Infantry, of the operations of the First Brigade at battle of the Monocacy.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIV., 6TH ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular this day received from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the battle of Monocacy by this brigade, under the command of Col. William S. Truex, Fourteenth New York Volunteers:

After crossing the creek that empties into the Monocacy, and while awaiting orders, the enemy opened with a piece of artillery at about 8.30 a. m., the first shot mortally wounding two men of the One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers. Orders coming to change position, the One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers was moved to the support of Alexander's battery on the hill west of Georgetown pike. A heavy skirmish line of the enemy's cavalry and infantry appearing on the left and front, the balance of the brigade was moved into position on the left of the One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, extending in the direction of the Thomas house and Buckeystown road, the Tenth Vermont Volunteers being held in reserve. Heavy skirmishing was kept up until about 2 p. m., when orders were received to occupy the crest of the hill. The sharpshooters were deployed to cover the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were ordered to charge up to the Thomas house, which they did in gallant style, driving the enemy before them and occupying the house. The One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers and One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers were then ordered to charge, while the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers attracted the attention of the enemy by a brisk fire. In this charge there were captured 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, and several enlisted men.

The Tenth Vermont Volunteers were moved to the left to prevent our being flanked, the enemy having pushed two regiments in that direction. Orders being received to hold the position at all hazards, word was sent back that it could not be done without more men, when 300 of the Second Brigade were sent to our assistance. Skirmishing was kept up until 3.30 p. m., during which time Colonel Truex again sent for more men, but none were furnished. At about 3.30 p. m., under cover of their artillery, the enemy came down upon us with a heavy skirmish line, and two lines of battle that overlapped us, both on our right and left flanks. We held that position about thirty minutes, thinning the enemy's ranks materially, when the command fell back to its former position, which it held an hour, repulsing their skirmish line and the first line of battle twice in their efforts to dislodge us, when their third line came up, which we held in check until our ammunition gave out, and we were ordered to retire to the Baltimore pike. In doing so the command fell into considerable confusion after crossing the railroad.

The officers and men did their duty, and their whole duty. It would be invidious to particularize individuals. I know of but one exception, Capt. Benjamin F. Craig, of the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, who proved himself unworthy of his position, and whom I would recommend to be dishonorably dismissed.* For particulars in his case I would refer to accompanying copy of a letter† from Lieut. Col. C. K. Hall, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

The casualties of the brigade amounted to 564 killed, wounded, and missing, as follows: Killed, 68; wounded, 260; missing, 236.‡

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM EMERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. J. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 11.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of battle of the Monocacy.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 6TH ARMY CORPS.
Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., November 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN:§

SIXTH EPOCH.

The division, in obedience to orders, took transports at City Point July 6, and proceeded to Baltimore, Md., where it arrived on the morning of the 8th of July.

The One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, and the First and Second Battalions Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and a detachment of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio were immediately shipped to Monocacy, Md. The Sixth Maryland, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, and the remainder of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, under the command of Col. John F. Staunton, did not, in consequence of unnecessary delays caused by him, arrive at Monocacy, but joined the brigade after the battle of the 9th of July. The regiments that arrived at Monocacy, under command of Col. M. R. McClennan, with other troops of the division, the whole under command of Brig. Gen. J. B. Ricketts, took a most conspicuous part in the battle of Monocacy, and each lost heavily.

Heavy skirmishing commenced about 8 a. m. on the 9th of July. A general engagement ensued, which ended about 2 p. m. In consequence of the vastly superior numbers of the enemy our troops were obliged to retire, but not until the rebels had been severely punished. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was so great that his future movements were materially delayed.

Capt. William A. Hathaway, One hundred and tenth Ohio, was killed upon the field. He was an accomplished young officer, and

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* Dismissed November 12, 1864.

† Not found.

‡ But see compilation from nominal list, p. 202.

§ For portion of this report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to July 6, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 730, and Vol. XL, Part I.

had rendered his country great and good service. Lieut. Col. E. P. Taft, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery; Capt. G. W. Guss, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania; Capt. Luther Brown, and Lieut. George O. McMillen, One hundred and tenth Ohio, were among the dangerously wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Taft has since had a leg amputated. Lieutenant McMillen has died. Many other officers were more or less severely wounded. Colonels McClennand and Seward, Lieutenant-Colonels Binkley and Taft, Majors Aaron Spangler and Charles Burgess, and Captains Brown, Snodgrass, Guss, Feight, and others were distinguished for gallantry in this, as in many other actions.

For especial mention of the conduct of officers, and for full and complete details of operations of regiments, attention is invited to reports of regimental commanders, which are herewith transmitted.* The reports of Colonels Ball, Horn, McClennan, and Lieutenant-Colonels Ebright and Binkley, are particularly interesting. Lieut. A. J. Harrison, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. John A. Gump and J. T. Rorer (now captain), One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, aides-de-camp upon the brigade staff, deserve special mention for their bravery in conveying orders, and their good judgment in moving and posting troops. Lieutenant Harrison lost an arm, and was captured at the battle of the Wilderness, after which the duties of acting assistant adjutant-general were performed by Lieutenant Gump. To Capt. J. T. Rorer I am indebted for many of the facts contained in this report.

I herewith append a summary of casualties, by regiments, which occurred in this brigade from May 4 to July 9, 1864, inclusive.† The total loss during the campaign was 2,033 officers and men.

I am, captain, truly, your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,
Colonel 110th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ANDREW J. SMITH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Sixth Corps.

No. 12.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, of battle of the Monocacy.

HEADQUARTERS 110TH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFTY.,
Camp in Druid Hill Park, near Baltimore, Md., July 13, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the engagement of July 9, 1864, at Monocacy:

On the evening of the 8th of July I arrived in company with the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, One hun-

* For such of these reports as relate to operations from May 4 to June 12, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, and for those from June 13 to July 6, 1864, see Vol. XL, Part I.

† Detailed summary not found.

dred and twenty-sixth Ohio, and a detachment of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Regiments at Monocacy Junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

On the morning of the 9th, at about 8 o'clock, by direction of Colonel McClennan, of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanding that portion of the Second Brigade which was present, I took a position on a rising ground on the south side of the Monocacy River, my regiment being the left of the brigade, the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery forming a second line in the rear. I held this position, exposed to a heavy fire, until about 2 p. m., when I discovered the enemy advancing directly on my left flank. I immediately changed front so as to confront the advancing lines. The Ninth New York then moved to the left and formed on the prolongation of my line. We held this position for nearly one hour longer, when I received orders to advance, which I did under a murderous fire of musketry and artillery, the latter coming obliquely from the front and rear and directly from the right. Finding it impossible to hold my position under such a fire, I fell back a few rods and formed along a cut in the Washington turnpike. Still exposed to the fire of the artillery, and having received orders to fall back when I could hold my position no longer, and seeing the enemy coming down upon us in overwhelming numbers, with imminent danger of having my command annihilated, the balance of the line having given way and the line on my right having been withdrawn, I gave the order to fall back. My command, with the division, then marched to the vicinity of Ellicott's Mills, where we arrived about noon on the 10th of July.

In this engagement I lost 1 officer, Captain Hathaway, Company C, killed, and 4 wounded, and 2 missing. Enlisted men: Killed, 3; wounded, 73; missing, 63. Total loss: Officers, 6; enlisted men, 138.*

Both officers and men deserve the greatest praise for the manner in which they conducted themselves during the whole of the engagement. The loss of Captains Hathaway, Brown, and Snodgrass will be severely felt by the regiment. They performed their duty most nobly, utterly regardless of the dangers to which they were constantly exposed.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

O. H. BINKLEY,
Lieut. Col. 110th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., 6th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 110TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp in the Field, September 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:†

During the passage from City Point to Baltimore nothing worthy of note occurred, except the loss of one man, who fell overboard one time in the night.

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* But see table, p. 202.

† For portion of this report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to July 6, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 741, and Vol. XL, Part I.

We entered the harbor at Baltimore on the morning of the 8th, and remained until the arrival of General Ricketts, when we disembarked and took cars for Monocacy Junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where we arrived about 3 p. m. in company with the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, the One hundred and twenty-sixth, and a detachment of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Regiments.

On the morning of the 9th of July, at about 8 o'clock, by direction of Colonel McClennan, of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanding that portion of the brigade which was present, I took a position on rising ground on the south side of Monocacy River, my regiment forming the left of the brigade, the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery forming a second line in the rear. We held this position until about 2 p. m., when I discovered the enemy advancing directly on our left flank. I immediately changed front so as to confront the advancing lines. The Ninth New York then moved to the left and formed on prolongation of my line. At the time this change of front was made the One hundred and tenth, instead of being the left of the brigade, formed the extreme right of the line, the troops on its right having been withdrawn to strengthen some other part. We remained in this position about one hour, when I received orders to advance my line, which I did under a murderous fire of musketry and artillery, the latter coming obliquely from the front and rear and directly from the right. Finding it impossible to hold this position under such a fire, we fell back a few rods and formed along a cut in the Washington turnpike, still exposed to the fire of artillery. The enemy had the advantage in position and numbers, outnumbering us at least three to one. Having received orders to fall back when we could hold the position no longer, and seeing the enemy coming down upon us in overwhelming numbers with imminent danger of having my command annihilated, I gave the order to fall back. We then, with the balance of the division, marched to the vicinity of Ellicott's Mills, where we arrived about noon on the 10th of July.

In this engagement the regiment lost Captain Hathaway killed, Captain Brown, Lieutenants Moon, Sherer, and McMillen severely wounded; the latter since died of his wounds. Captain Trimble slightly wounded. Captain Snodgrass and Lieutenant Hackett were taken prisoners. Number of enlisted men killed, 3; wounded, 70; missing, 50; total in killed, wounded, and missing, 131.* I take pleasure in mentioning Corpl. W. R. Moyer, of Company H, for his heroic conduct in saving our colors left on the field by the color-sergeant, who was mortally wounded. In the death of Major McElwain† and Captain Hathaway the regiment lost two valuable officers, who never, under any circumstances, failed to do their duty.

In addition to the operations herein enumerated, the One hundred and tenth Regiment performed many other duties, such as intrenching, guard and picket duty, numerous fatiguing marches, &c.

During two-thirds of the time, in the months of May and June, we were daily, and sometimes during the whole of the night, more or less exposed to the enemy's fire. It seemed like one continued fight.

We were frequently compelled to lie for several days on the damp ground in clothing thoroughly wet, and for the want of time

* But see table, p. 202.

† Killed May 5, 1864.

and opportunity to cook, made our meals of hard bread and water. The regiment always did its part of whatever duty the brigade was called upon to perform.

The endurance of both officers and men, and the alacrity with which they performed their arduous duties, entitle them to the highest praise.

I would like to make special mention of some of the officers of the regiment, but to do so, I fear, would render my report unnecessarily long. Suffice it to say no officers ever did their duty better.

Summary of casualties:* Commissioned officers—killed, 2; wounded, 14; missing, 2; since died of wounds, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 28; wounded, 244; missing, 77. Total enlisted men—killed, wounded, and missing, 349; enlisted men since died of wounds, 24. Aggregate in killed, wounded, and missing, 367.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BINKLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel 110th Ohio Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Corps.

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Charles J. Gibson, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, of battle of the Monocacy.

HEADQUARTERS 122D OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Clifton, Va., September 15, 1864.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: Herewith I send report made to me by Lieutenant Gibson of the battle of Monocacy, July 9:

The evening of the 6th of July the regiment, except the detachment under Lieutenant Gibson, with all the officers of the regiment but Lieutenant Gibson, embarked on the captured blockade-runner Exchange for Baltimore, Md., but the vessel proving very slow we did not arrive at Baltimore until 12 o'clock the night of the 8th, and did not take any part in the action of the 9th. After our arrival at Baltimore we were under the immediate command of Colonel Staunton, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BALL,
Colonel 122d Ohio Infantry Volunteers.

CAMP NEAR CLIFTON, VA.,
September 14, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with your order of this day, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the action at Monocacy Junction, July 9, 1864, by a detachment of the One hundred and twenty-second Regiment under my command, viz, Companies B, C, E, I, and K, and a few men from Company F; total, 150 men:

Embarked at City Point, Va., July 7, at 8 a. m., and reached Baltimore, Md., July 8, at 2 p. m. Took cars for Frederick City and

*From May 5, 1864.

arrived at Monocacy Junction at 3 a. m. on the 9th instant. Skirmishing began about 9 a. m. on our front; took position in the line on the right of the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers. About 11 a. m. Colonel McClennan, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding brigade, ordered me to send fifty men to strengthen the skirmish line. Company C and part of Company B were sent forward. About 3 p. m. we were ordered to move with the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio some distance to the left, to extend the line from the left of the One hundred and sixth New York to the pike and near a section of Alexander's battery. As soon as we reached this position the line moved forward and drove the enemy near one-fourth of a mile. We were ordered to lie down, and remained under fire for about half an hour, when the enemy turned our right flank, pressing up to within fifty yards of my detachment. We then fell back slowly and in order, and were among the last to leave the field. We moved toward the Baltimore pike by order of General Wallace, and joined the regiment under your command at New Market about 9 p. m. that day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. GIBSON,
Second Lieutenant Company A, Comdg. Detach.

Col. WILLIAM H. BALL,
122*d Ohio Infantry.*

No. 14.

Report of Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of battle of the Monocacy.

HDQRS. 126TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
August 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

On the 6th of July the division was ordered to Baltimore, Md., at which city we arrived on the morning of the 8th, per steam transports, and at once took the train for Monocacy Junction, on which point the enemy was reported moving. My regiment arrived at Monocacy bridge in the evening and camped near it during the night. On the morning of the 9th the forces here under Major-General Wallace were formed into line of battle, my regiment stationed near the turnpike bridge. At noon this bridge was burnt, and at 2 p. m. my regiment was double-quicked to the left to support the line there that was being severely pressed by the enemy. The regiment advanced beyond our line of battle, driving the enemy behind the crest of a hill, and having been engaged about one hour, was ordered to fall back. The enemy followed us some miles, annoying us with shot and shell. My loss in this engagement was 3 enlisted men killed, 3 officers and 40 enlisted men wounded, 28 enlisted men missing, and 29 enlisted men known to be prisoners.

In all the engagements of the campaign the officers and men, with a few exceptions, behaved most gallantly; to mention all who have merited remark would extend this report beyond reasonable limits.

*For portion of this report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to July 6, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 747, and Vol. XL, Part I.

Among the many who deserve special mention are First Lieut. Thomas J. Hyatt, acting adjutant, and Sergt. Maj. James W. Moffat, for their bravery and gallant conduct on the field of battle, both of whom have since been promoted; also First Sergt. John M. Russell, Company D, killed; Private Alvin V. Brashier, Company C, killed; and here I cannot refrain from special mention of the gallant color bearers of this regiment, Corpl. D. W. Welch, Company C, killed; Sergt. J. J. Bricker, Company H, captured, and Sergt. Abram Colgrove, Company K, wounded, while gallantly standing by their colors in line of battle.

Corpl. James Love, Company H, at the battle of Monocacy, seeing the color bearer of another regiment fall, seized the colors and waved them defiantly two or three times, but was shot down seriously wounded and has since died.

Statement of casualties from May 4 to July 9, 1864.

	From May 4 to June 30, 1864.		Battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Killed	3	41	.....	3	3	44
Wounded	8	297	3	40	11	337
Missing	.....	17	.....	28	.....	45
Captured	3	43	.....	29	3	72
Wounded and since died	2	34	.....	.....	2	34
Aggregate	16	342	3	100	19	442

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. EBRIGHT,
Lieutenant-Colonel 126th Ohio Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 15.

Report of Col. Matthew R. McClennan, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of battle of the Monocacy.

HEADQUARTERS 138TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

On the morning of the 9th instant [July] the enemy's sudden appearance in our front [at Monocacy] required us to make immediate preparations for his reception, and our division was formed in line of battle south of the railroad. I being senior officer present, assumed command of the portion of this brigade present and remained in charge until the end of the battle. My regiment was sent with a

*For portion of this report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to July 6, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 751, and Vol. XL, Part I.

portion of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery to the extreme left of the division, commanded by Maj. L. A. May, and was heavily engaged in checking an attack on our left flank.

The battle of Monocacy was one of great spirit and importance, and in my belief saved the city of Washington from the ravages of the enemy.

Being heavily pressed late in the day, we were ordered to retire to the Baltimore pike, which we did, and proceeded toward Baltimore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. McCLENNAN,
Colonel 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. J. A. GUMP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Summary of losses from May 4 to June 30, 1864: Killed, officers, 2; men, 23. Wounded, officers, 3; men, 146. Missing, men, 10. Captured, men, 26. Since died from wounds, officers, 1; men, 8. Total, officers, 5; men, 215.

Summary of losses at the battle of Monocacy July 9, 1864: Wounded, officers, 1; men, 43. Missing, men, 5. Captured, officers, 1; men, 19. Since died from wounds, men, 8. Total, officers, 2; men, 67.

No. 16.

Report of Brig. Gen. Erastus B. Tyler, U. S. Army, commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, of operations July 7–10, including battle of the Monocacy.

HDQRS. FIRST SEPARATE BRIG., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Relay House, Md., July 14, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor, sir, to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late engagements at Frederick City and Monocacy Junction:

On Thursday, the 7th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under the immediate orders of the major-general commanding, drew the enemy from the mountains west of Frederick City, and I re-enforced him with three guns of Alexander's (Maryland) battery, and the Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers, under Col. Charles Gilpin, then at Monocacy Junction. The promptness of these troops soon brought them in front of the enemy, who were occupying a commanding position a short distance west of the city. The action soon became warm and spirited, continuing some five hours, the enemy being handsomely repulsed just as darkness came upon us. The conduct of both officers and men was brave, gallant, and creditable. Colonel Gilpin and Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, deserving great credit for their skill and efficiency from first to last. These officers speak in very high terms of the officers and men under them, and they deserve it all. The three guns of Alexander's battery were served splendidly, under the com-

mand of Captain Alexander, and I do but simple justice when I say that the officers and men are entitled to high esteem and admiration for their skill and bravery exhibited in this action.

Receiving information that the enemy were being heavily reenforced, I went forward with the regiment, composed of companies of the One hundred and forty-fourth and One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio National Guard, commanded by Colonel Brown, who took possession of the enemy's deserted lines soon after daylight Friday morning. The most of Friday was spent in cavalry skirmishing with the enemy, under the personal direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin, and was very efficiently done. I continued to receive reports during the day of the increasing strength of the enemy, which was communicated to the commanding general, who directed me to fall back on Monocacy Junction, which was successfully done during the night, leaving the One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio National Guard to hold the stone bridge across the Monocacy on the National or Baltimore pike.

Saturday morning found us in line of battle, my command forming the right of the line, my left resting on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and connecting with General Ricketts, the One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio National Guard and three companies One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio National Guard holding the extreme right; Colonel Gilpin's Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers, and three companies First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, under Captain Bamford, extending along the base of the hill holding the ford between the stone bridge and Junction, and the Eleventh Maryland, Colonel Landstreet, completing my line. The enemy appeared directly in my front about 9 a. m., and opened on us with artillery, and attacked in considerable force our skirmish line formed on the west bank of the Monocacy and composed of the troops of the First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, under command of Captain Brown. Three guns of Captain Alexander's battery (three having been sent to General Ricketts) and a 24-pounder howitzer soon checked their advancing lines; and the action in my front, with the exception of sharpshooters and skirmish firing, was an artillery fight. This at times was quite spirited, continuing until near the close of the action, we maintaining our position without serious loss.

The conduct of Captain Brown, of First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, and his command merit special notice. They successfully maintained their skirmish line against a superior force to the close, and resisted several charges of the enemy.

Captain Alexander, with his officers and men, behaved in the most gallant manner, serving their guns with great coolness and effect, and I desire particularly to call the commanding general's attention to their conduct during the three days we were in front of the enemy.

The One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio and three companies of the One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, under Colonel Brown, considering their inexperience, behaved well, successfully resisting several charges of the enemy.

Colonel Gilpin's regiment, with the three companies of the First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade that were assigned him, although serving in detachments along an extended line, fully sustained the enviable reputation they had won on Thursday.

The Eleventh Maryland was not brought into action, but were exposed for a time to the artillery fire of the enemy.

The cavalry was placed under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin, who will furnish a separate report, and I would very respectfully call the attention of the major-general to this gallant and valuable officer, and the officers and men serving under him. They certainly acquitted themselves with great credit.

A force of the enemy's cavalry came down upon me while on the right of the line, near the stone bridge, and forced me, Captain Webb, and Lieutenant Goldsborough, of my staff, into the woods, surrounding us, and with their persistent watchfulness prevented our following the column for nearly three days.

To the officers of my staff, Capt. W. H. Wiegel, Capt. F. I. D. Webb, and Lieutenant Goldsborough, George W. Startzman, and R. E. Smith, I am greatly indebted for their untiring efforts and energy during the whole movement. Captain Wiegel, in the heat of the engagement, took command of the 24-pounder howitzer on the bank of the river, serving it with marked courage and ability, and with telling effect upon the enemy. His conduct must have been observed by the commanding general. I send you herewith a list of casualties as far as we are able to obtain them at this time.*

Very respectfully submitted.

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 17.

Report of Capt. Charles J. Brown, First Maryland Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade, of battle of the Monocacy.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WORTHINGTON,
July 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my command at the battle of the Monocacy:

My two companies, C and K, First Maryland Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade, were occupying at the commencement of the fight the block-house on the west side of the Monocacy, which I, in obedience to orders from the general commanding, evacuated and burned. I was then ordered to hold the bridge over the railroad, on the Georgetown pike, one company of the Tenth Vermont Infantry and one company of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, being added to my command. This position I held until the left of our army fell back, when, having received a discretionary order to fall back while I could do so with safety, I left my position and fell back across the railroad bridge and occupied the rifle-pits on the east side of the Monocacy, covering the retreat of our army for a short time, and then following the line of march until my command was increased by Companies B, G, and H, First Maryland Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade, by being added to it at Ellicott's Mills, where it was furnished transportation to Baltimore, Sunday, July 10, and ordered

* The nominal list (here omitted) gives a total of 1 killed, 28 wounded, and 90 missing. But see revised statement, p. 201.

to report to Colonel Gilpin, commanding First Separate Brigade. Colonel Gilpin being in command of Fort Worthington.

On Wednesday, July 13, Colonel Gilpin being ordered elsewhere, I was placed in command of the fort, which I now occupy with Companies B, C, G, H, and K, of the First Maryland Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. BROWN,
Captain, Comdg. First Md. Regt., P. H. B., Detach. Infty.

Capt. R. H. OFFLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of Baltimore.

No. 18.

Report of Col. Allison L. Brown, One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of battle of the Monocacy.

HDQRS. 149TH REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD,
Baltimore, Md., July 14, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you the part taken by my regiment in the action of the 9th instant at Monocacy Junction, Md.:

In pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters, Third Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, under date of July 3, 1864, I reported that part of my regiment that remained under my command, consisting of Companies B, E, I, and K, to Brigadier-General Tyler at Monocacy Junction, at 3.30 p. m. July 7, 1864. I here found Companies C, D, and G of my regiment, which had been on duty at Annapolis, Md., and Companies B, I, and G of the One hundred nd forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard were, by order of Major-General Wallace, commanding, attached to my command, amounting in aggregate strength to 660 men. On the evening of that day, by order of Brigadier-General Tyler, my command was sent forward to take post at Frederick, which it did at daylight on Friday morning, 8th. I remained in position at Frederick during the day; threw out skirmishers to watch the enemy, who were in force in my front a considerable portion of the time.

At 4 p. m. on the 8th instant received orders from the general commanding to withdraw my men and fall back on the Baltimore pike toward Monocacy bridge, which I did. Before arriving at the bridge I was ordered by Brigadier-General Tyler to assume command of the Eleventh Regiment Maryland Volunteers and my own regiment, to move my command across the river to Monocacy and take position at that point. Soon after I had taken post at this point, an order came from Major-General Wallace to the colonel commanding the Eleventh Maryland Volunteers to take his regiment and the detachment of the One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio National Guard under my command and report to General Tyler at Monocacy Junction without delay, leaving me the seven companies of my own regiment with which to hold the position. I posted my command in such a manner as in my judgment to most effectually hold the bridge and guard against a surprise, either in front or on my flank. From information gained from sources I con-

sidered reliable, I had reason to think the enemy would attempt to cross the river at a ford about one mile above the Monocacy bridge. I therefore posted one of my companies at that point with orders to hold it at all hazards. There was no alarm on my lines during the night.

At daylight on the 9th I caused my skirmish line to be deployed on the crest of the ridge on the Frederick side of the river, and made every preparation in my power to hold the position as ordered. The enemy made his appearance at 6 a. m. and threw out his skirmishers, who soon became engaged with my men. About 10 a. m. I discovered from a point overlooking the field the rebel cavalry making disposition to turn my right and cross the river at the ford before alluded to. I sent company E, Captain Jenkins, to re-enforce Captain McGinnis, who held the ford; also a company of mounted infantry, commanded by Captain Leib, U. S. Army. The enemy were handsomely repulsed in the attempt to cross the river at the upper ford, and withdrew his forces, leaving only a light skirmish line. I now discovered that an effort was being made to attack my left in force. I sent immediately for re-enforcements. Companies B, I, and G, One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio National Guard, were sent to my relief. I had sent five men of the mounted infantry force to my left, to watch the movements of the enemy and report immediately should he make any demonstration in that quarter. These men I heard nothing of until some hours afterward, having been fired on and retreated, leaving me without information as to the effort that was making against my left. As it was extremely uncertain at what particular point he would make the demonstration, I was compelled to keep three companies in reserve at the bridge in order to be prepared to meet him at any point he might choose. About 11.30 a. m. the attack came; a heavy force of infantry had been deployed on the extension of my line of skirmishers and marched by the flank to within range of my extreme left. All this had been done under cover of the ground, which at that point was very favorable to the enemy for that purpose. The superiority of his numbers enabled him to push back my left and take position so as to enfilade my line. In order to dislodge the enemy from this position and restore my line it was necessary to have recourse to the bayonet, which in this instance proved very effective. I ordered Company B, One hundred and forty-ninth, to charge the enemy's position, which it did, but was repulsed. I then took Companies B, I, and G, One hundred and forty-fourth, re-enforced, drove the rebels from their position and re-established my lines. During this charge my loss was quite severe, owing to the fact that the enemy was posted behind the fence, while my men were compelled to charge across an open field, up the hill in fair view, and within short range of his guns. We took 2 prisoners, and the enemy left 2 dead on the field. I now extended my line so as to command this position, which I held throughout the day, until my force was withdrawn. Between 4 and 5 p. m. I received an order from Major-General Wallace to hold the bridge over the Monocacy at that point to the last extremity, and when I was pressed so hard that nothing more could be done, to command my men to disperse and to take care of themselves. At this time the firing had ceased at the Monocacy Junction, and being satisfied that the enemy would make a desperate effort to obtain possession of the bridge, and thus cut off my retreat as well as gain the rear of the army, I made such disposition of the forces

under my command as I thought would enable me to hold out as long as possible. I contracted my skirmish line, thus strengthening my center, and covered all the commanding points I could with my forces. I ordered the officer in command of the cavalry to take such position with his men as would protect my left flank on the east side of the river and prevent the enemy from getting possession of my rear. Immediately after this, and about 6 p. m., a heavy attack was made along my entire front, and at the same time my left flank was turned. I now discovered that the enemy had gained a position in the woods, on the east side of the river in my rear, and was preparing to take possession of the bridge, thus cutting off my retreat entirely. My command in front was withdrawn in confusion, owing to the extent of my lines and the knowledge that the enemy had gained possession of the woods in the rear and was attempting to cut off retreat. I attempted to rally my men, who were well disposed to obey orders under the circumstances, when the enemy brought his artillery to bear on the bridge and threw several shells, one of which struck it while my men were crossing it. I rallied a portion of the men in the orchard overlooking the bridge, and fired several rounds at the enemy, who were pressing from the west side, and also those in the woods and wheat-field south of my position. This checked the pursuit, and enabled the main part of the command to gain the road on the hill. The enemy now opened fire on my flank from his skirmishers on the east side of the river, which added to the confusion. This fire was returned by a portion of the men stationed in the orchard, and the enemy's progress was checked. The men now learned from citizens that the main body of the army had moved out some two hours before, and this, with the increasing fire of the enemy on my flank, produced considerable confusion, during which the men broke and threw away their guns and accouterments and attempted to save themselves. This information received and that they were surrounded and would be made prisoners, caused them to break their guns to prevent them falling into the enemy's hands. I succeeded, however, in bringing off about 300 of my command, with which I joined the main body at New Market about 8 p. m.

I feel justly proud of the manner in which the men conducted themselves during this first engagement, holding, as they did, an extended skirmish line for twelve hours in the face of vastly superior numbers of experienced troops. They exhibited a coolness and determination which gives promise of great usefulness in the service of the country.

I am unable to give the losses sustained by my command, on account of my surgeon being captured. Many of the missing will doubtless rejoin the regiment, and a greater portion of the wounds received are but slight. Up to the time of retreat I had 6 killed and 14 severely wounded, besides a number slightly wounded.

As to the conduct of the officers—field, staff, and line—on that day, where so many did well, it is invidious to particularize. I cannot, however, close my report without referring to a few whose duties required them to expose themselves to more danger than others. Maj. E. Rozelle, who had command of the left wing for several hours, deserves particular mention. The aid rendered by my adjutant, T. Q. Hildebrant, in conveying my orders and cheering and encouraging the men, deserves grateful mention. He did his duty well. I regret to say that Surg. W. A. Brown, who through-

out the entire day was at his post, attending promptly to the wounded, was left behind on the retreat and became a prisoner. He nobly refused to abandon his wounded men, and thus displayed a heroism worthy of emulation.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant.

A. L. BROWN,
Colonel, Comdg. 149th Regt. Ohio National Guard.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighth Army Corps.

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Col. David R. Clendenin, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of operations July 4–10, including battle of the Monocacy.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Baltimore, Md., July 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left Washington, D. C., July 4, at 7 p. m., with 330 officers and men of the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and arrived at Point of Rocks at 2 p. m. July 5, where I found Mosby with two pieces of artillery and about 200 men posted on the south bank of the Potomac.* Dismounting one-half of my command, I skirmished with him for an hour and a half, killing 1 of his men and wounding 2 others, when he retired down the river. He fired but six shots from his artillery. I lost no men. Hearing that he was crossing at Noland's Ferry, I moved down and drove him back about 10 p. m., and went into camp for three hours.

I returned to Point of Rocks by sunrise the next morning, and sent one squadron to Berlin and Sandy Hook to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At 11.30 a. m. I received a telegram from General Howe to repair to Frederick and ascertain the force of the enemy reported in the vicinity of Boonsborough. Calling in my forces, I arrived at Frederick at 8 p. m., where I received orders to report in person to Major-General Wallace, at Monocacy Junction, and by him was ordered to take two pieces of Alexander's battery and move forward by the way of Middletown and find the enemy.

I left Frederick City at 5.30 a. m. July 7, and met the enemy's cavalry in equal force approaching from Middletown, and immediately engaged and drove them back, when they were heavily re-enforced and I retired slowly to Catoctin Mountain and placed the artillery in position from which it was able to shell the enemy's skirmish line with effect. The enemy had used two guns of longer range and heavier metal than those of Alexander's battery, but we had the advantage in position. After five hours' skirmishing, the enemy being heavily re-enforced and flanking me, I was compelled to fall back on Frederick. For three hours I had been fighting at least 1,000 men and I could see additional re-enforcements moving up from Middletown. The enemy pressed me closely as I retired on Frederick, where I found an additional gun and ammunition. Placing the guns rapidly in position I cleared the road of cavalry and opened on the head of the approaching column, which fell back and deployed to our left bringing up artillery, which was posted south of the Hagers-

*For Mosby's report, see p. 3.

town pike in a commanding position. At this time Colonel Gilpin with the Third Maryland Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade, came up, and being senior officer, took command of all the forces. I moved to our left and with my cavalry dismounted engaged the enemy, fighting continually until dark, repulsing them effectually. My loss this day was 1 officer, Lieutenant Gilbert, mortally wounded, 2 men killed, and 7 wounded; the enemy retired to Catoctin Mountain during the night.

The next morning I sent forward a portion of my regiment to find the enemy, and skirmished with them the greater part of the day, repulsing several charges and driving their skirmishers into the mountain. Captain Leib, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, with 96 mounted infantry; Major Wells, First New York Veteran Cavalry, with 256 cavalry of various regiments, and the Independent Loudoun Rangers were ordered to report to me that day, all of whom I had supporting the men of my own regiment, or on the flanks watching the movements of the enemy. The loss in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry was Capt. John V. Morris and 1 man killed, and 7 men wounded. The infantry having fallen back I called in my forces, covering the rear of the column.

Leaving Frederick City about 2 a. m. on the morning of the 9th of July, I arrived at Monocacy Junction, via Baltimore turnpike, about daylight. After two hours' rest I deployed a squadron, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, on the Georgetown pike between the Junction and Frederick; sent Captain Leib with the mounted infantry to hold a ford above the bridge where the Baltimore pike crosses the Monocacy, and one company Eighth Illinois Cavalry down the Monocacy to move well round on the enemy's right flank. The squadron on the Georgetown pike met the enemy's skirmishers within a mile of the Junction and held them in check until compelled to retire before vastly superior numbers, which they did in good order. I moved with all the available force I had to our left, where I had been informed the enemy were making demonstrations with their cavalry. I had posted one company on the left of the infantry to cover a ford across the Monocacy and was down between the river and the road to Buckeystown, which was the line I designed taking up when the enemy charged across the river with a brigade of cavalry upon the company I had just posted. Lieutenant Corbit, in command of the company, drove the advance back and for a few minutes held his ground, then retired in good order to the Buckeystown road, which he held until the infantry came to his support. The enemy dismounted their cavalry and engaged the left of our infantry. During this time I was cut off from the main body of our forces, having three orderlies with me and directly in rear of the rebel cavalry. Two squadrons of my regiment were also cut off, but farther down the river. One squadron I directed to accomplish the work of destroying bridges and obstructions, crossing over the Monocacy and making circuit of the enemy's right to join me on the Georgetown pike near Monocacy Junction. The other squadron I brought around the enemy's flank and took a position on the left of the infantry. During this time I had scouts and patrols on the Georgetown pike as far as Urbana and fifty men of Major Wells' command at the latter place patrolling toward Buckeystown. When the rebel infantry charged upon our left and our forces had fallen back, I retired toward Urbana, skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. They pressed me closely and made several charges. At Urbana the

Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry charged me with desperation, but were repulsed with the loss of their colors, their major, color bearer, and several men killed and a number wounded. The force pursuing me was McCausland's brigade. I had eighty men of my own regiment and thirty-five men of Stahel's cavalry with which to oppose McCausland's brigade. Stahel's cavalry I could not bring into action, and ordered them to the rear to enable me to keep a clear road in my rear. Deploying my eighty men as skirmishers and making a show of having received re-enforcements, the enemy dismounted their advance regiment to fight me on foot, sending their horses to the rear and blocking up the road. I immediately called back my skirmishers over a hill and fell back to Monrovia, where I found trains loaded with wounded and stragglers moving off. Crossing to the Baltimore turnpike I covered the rear of our retreating forces until they arrived at Ellicott's Mills. My loss this day was 1 man killed; Lieut. J. A. Kinley and 5 men wounded. Companies C and I, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Captain Wells commanding, were entirely cut off and fell back on Washington. Captain Leib's men behaved well and fell back in good order from our extreme right, forming part of the rear guard. The Loudoun Rangers are worthless as cavalry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

D. R. CLENDENIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 20.

Report of Capt. Edward H. Leib, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, commanding Mounted Infantry, of operations July 6–10, including battle of the Monocacy.

BALTIMORE, *July* 18, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I left with my command of mounted infantry on the 6th instant for Monocacy Junction. I arrived and reported to General Tyler, who immediately ordered me to move to the front and report to Colonel Gilpin, of the Third Potomac Home Brigade. I reported to him and was ordered to support Alexander's battery of artillery. About 12 o'clock at night I was again ordered to move to the Monocacy pike bridge and hold it.

On the 8th I was ordered again to the front with my command to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. He ordered me to move to the extreme front and throw out my men, which I did. I remained in position all day; at dusk I was relieved by a regiment of the Sixth Corps, with orders to feed my horses and procure rations for my men. I met General Tyler on the road, who ordered me to move out on the Buckeystown road and feel the enemy. I moved out about five miles, and was moving on when I was ordered back to Frederick. I arrived there about 12 o'clock at night, and, in conjunction with the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, brought up the rear guard to the Monocacy Junction; from there I was ordered to move up the Monocacy River one mile to the Baltimore pike bridge to a ford, and hold it. I was also requested to

assist the colonel of the One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio (100-days' men) to hold the bridge. I arrived at the ford and drove the rebels off, placed my men in position, and then returned to assist the colonel to hold his position, which at that time was being hard pressed. The rebels made a charge on the left of the line, and drove the left in within 100 yards of the bridge. I immediately rode up and rallied the men and drove the enemy back, captured some prisoners, and retook the old ground. I then assisted Colonel Brown to establish the line, and he threw his whole force over. The position was a very good one. The enemy tried hard to take it, but at every point were driven back. My men on the extreme left held their position, and were not troubled by the enemy. I relieved all my mounted men, and placed a company of the One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio in their old position; took my command to the bridge for the purpose of holding it until our forces fell back on the Baltimore pike. General Tyler requested me to draw the One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio over the Monocacy bridge as soon as possible. I reported the intention of the general to Colonel Brown, and started to carry out the order. The men commenced moving to the bridge, and were crossing, [when] the enemy arrived in force on the opposite side and attacked our men on the left flank. I pushed all the men over I could, and when I started to cross I found the rebels in strong force in my front, and when I started to move to the rear found it impossible to move in that direction. The rebels were coming in rear and on all our flanks. The way open was up the river, and I started in that direction. The rebels closing in all directions, I could not strike the ford, and was compelled to ride my horse down a very steep bluff into the river. I crossed the river and directed the officer commanding a company of the One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio in what direction to move. He commenced moving before I left, and I have since been informed that he is now in the city with his command. I started to the point where I had left my men to cover my crossing over the bridge, but found all had gone, and the rebels in possession of the ground. I met a few men of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and took for the woods. At 12 o'clock at night I arrived on the Baltimore pike, two miles this side of New Market, and found that the enemy had not been on the road farther than New Market. I brought up the rear guard with eight men to one mile on the other side of Ridgeville, and there met my command. I reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin for orders. He ordered me to act in conjunction with himself in bringing up the rear of our forces. I must here state that Captain Allen, of the One hundred and fifty-ninth Ohio Mounted Infantry, repelled the rebel cavalry, killing 6 and wounding quite a number. The enemy did not follow after he drove them back. At Ellicott's Mills I threw out pickets and remained under General Ricketts' orders. I sent out small parties to scout the country to the right, rear, and left, and drove the rebel cavalry back on the different roads. I sent Captain Allen out on the Elysville road six miles. He came up in the rear of a few rebel cavalrymen, killed 2 and wounded the officer in command. All that could be found on my flanks were a few rebel cavalry.

On Monday evening, the 11th, I was ordered to bring up the rear of General Ricketts' division, and move to Baltimore on the pike. I arrived in the city about 7 o'clock in the evening, and immediately reported to the commanding officer for orders, and was ordered to go into Camp Carroll and rest my men and horses.

In conclusion, I am pleased to state that Captain Allen did all in his power to assist me in carrying out my orders. All the orders I gave he promptly carried out and to my entire satisfaction.

I am pleased to state that the mounted men under my command did well, more than I expected from men that have been in the service so short a time and not used to riding. The whole time I was absent I could not find time to procure forage for my horses and rations for my men. Not a man complained; all stood the hard marches like faithful soldiers, and in battle I cannot find fault with one of my men; all did well. I arrived in the city with sixty-six men. I left with ninety-eight privates and two officers. Since that time all have returned except ten. A few of my horses were shot, and I could not bring them off the field with me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD H. LEIB,

Capt., 5th U. S. Cav., Mustering Officer, Baltimore City, Md.

[General LEWIS WALLACE.]

No. 21.

Report of Capt. Frederic W. Alexander, Baltimore (Maryland) Battery, of action at Frederick and battle of the Monocacy.

CAMP NO. 24, BALTIMORE BATTERY LIGHT ARTY.,
Near Baltimore, July 13, 1864.

SIR: In pursuance to orders, I have the honor to make the following statement regarding the fight at Frederick and battle of the Monocacy.

At 1 a. m. Thursday, 7th, I received an order to send a section to Frederick to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin, Eighth Illinois Cavalry. Lieutenant Leary, of the battery, reported at 4.30 a. m. with his section at Frederick to Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin, and advanced at 6 a. m. along the road leading westwardly to Middletown. The enemy were encountered two miles this side of Middletown, and the section gradually retired toward Frederick. At 11 a. m. of the same day I received orders to go to Lieutenant Leary's assistance with another gun and ammunition. I met them at 12.30 p. m., and with Colonel Clendenin formed a line of defense on the edge of the town. The enemy opened on us with three guns about 4 p. m. About 6 p. m. we dismounted one gun and began to silence their artillery fire. Shortly before dark Colonel Gilpin, who on his arrival had assumed command, charged and forced back the rebels, and they appeared no more that night.

On Friday, 8th, the battery was filled up by the arrival of the remaining three pieces at 9 a. m. No engagement took place except slight skirmishing on the Middletown road, but the battery was constantly on the move until 4 a. m. Saturday, 9th, when it returned to the Monocacy, somewhat short of ammunition, as the fire on Thursday had been continuous all day.

On Saturday, 9th, at 9 a. m., I was ordered to place three guns on the hill beyond Monocacy, toward Frederick, and commenced firing on the enemy as they advanced on both sides of the pike from Frederick. They soon returned with artillery, but with little effect.

Finding this they proceeded around toward the left of our position, where the ground gradually rose in the distance, while on our side it sloped away. The other three guns were then placed on the hill on this side of the Monocacy, so as to meet their movement to our left. The enemy brought, as nearly as I can judge, about sixteen guns to bear on us, but, owing to the advantage of the ground and the infantry preventing them from gaining ground to our left, where they could have commanded the battery, did but little damage, though some of their guns were of heavier caliber. (The guns of the battery are 3-inch rifle.) When more guns of the enemy began to appear on our left with infantry, I moved two more guns from the hill on the right to the hill on our left. Finally, about 3 p. m., our troops made a charge and drove them back, and they then uncovered their forces and came on, in about three lines, and forced our troops to retreat. Our ammunition almost gave out about 4 p. m., but the guns were kept in position until the order was given from General Ricketts to retire by the Baltimore road. We moved out along the road at a walk which led to the Baltimore pike, and I was ordered by General Wallace, at New Market, to proceed along the road to Baltimore. Two of the guns were left in the rear to assist in guarding the column, though with little ammunition left, and joined the battery at Ellicott's Mills at 11 a. m. Sunday, July 10, when I moved to Baltimore, as ordered, for ammunition and supplies.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of the battery, viz. Lieutenant Evans, Lieutenant Leary, and Lieutenant Hall. Lieutenant Alexander was absent as acting assistant adjutant and inspector general on General Kenly's staff.

My loss was 4 men wounded and 5 horses killed, 1 caisson body (empty) and the body of the battery wagon, left behind in order to attach a 24-pounder howitzer, which did not belong to the battery, to the limber. I succeeded in bringing it safely to Baltimore, as also a mountain howitzer, which had been used to defend the Monocacy bridge.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. ALEXANDER,
Comdg. Baltimore Battery of Light Artillery.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 22.

Report of Maj. Henry B. Judd, U. S. Army, commanding at Wilmington, Del., of operations July 9–16.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
Wilmington, Del., July 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command since the 9th instant:

In obedience to instructions received from the headquarters of the Middle Department, and from the Third Separate Brigade, a detachment of 100 convalescents and men of the Veteran Reserve Corps in

the general hospital at this place was at once organized by Capt. David G. Swaim, assistant adjutant-general, my assistant mustering officer, and sent at the earliest moment to Havre de Grace, under command of Lieut. James Lewis, Veteran Reserve Corps, to protect the steam ferry-boat and railroad property at that point. Lieutenant Lewis was instructed to take post on the boat with a portion of his men to defend it from any attempt to seize it at all hazards, and if necessary to run the boat down the river to a place of safety. I caused notices to be read in all the churches whose congregations had assembled for public worship, and the city crier to repeat the same in the streets, calling upon the citizens to enroll their names and organize themselves into companies for the defense of the State against an invading foe. I also requested the mayor of the city to have the bell of the City Hall sounded to assemble the citizens for the purpose of adopting some speedy and definite action in furtherance of the object desired. To this meeting I caused to be read an appeal urging the necessity of immediately responding to the call for troops, and the great importance of forwarding them for the protection of our railroad communications with Baltimore.

Finding it impossible to raise men for 100 days, I was constrained to offer to accept them for thirty, and as soon as fifty men had offered themselves I caused them to be mustered with a first lieutenant, equipped, and sent as rapidly as possible to Gunpowder bridge, which they reached just before daylight on the morning of the 10th. Here they were attacked by the enemy's cavalry. I append herewith the officer's brief statement. As fast as a sufficient number of men could be enrolled to form a minimum company they were mustered in, armed, clothed, equipped, and sent forward by trains until the defense of Havre de Grace was thought secure.

Finding the telegraph wires were cut at Magnolia Station this side of Gunpowder, and all communication with Baltimore severed, I assumed command of the troops sent by me to Havre de Grace and of a detachment of marines and sailors, under Captain Harris, U. S. Navy, whom I directed to take post there with a battery of ship's howitzers and rifled guns.

Desirous of learning the situation of affairs at Conowingo bridge, which crosses the Susquehanna, within a day's ride of this place, and is on the main thoroughfare from Harford County, Md., to Chester County, Pa., I sent a party of scouts in that direction. They reported by telegraph that there were no Union forces there or at the Peach Bottom above; that refugees were coming in with their horses and cattle to this side, and the rebels reported at Bel Air. I immediately ordered the bridge planks to be taken up and if necessary the bridge to be fired, and sent two large infantry companies there.

Being very much in need of a few cavalrymen for scouting purposes, I caused a company to be raised for thirty days, the men furnishing their own horses. This company, commanded by Captain Robert Milligan, I have now ordered to report to your headquarters.

Brigadier-General Schoepf was kind enough to offer the services of a section of field artillery, under Captain Mlotkowski, of an independent Pennsylvania battery, which I accepted.

These arrangements being made to defend the most exposed points along the line of the Susquehanna, I commenced to post what troops could be raised for the protection of this city from any sudden dash of cavalry.

Maj. W. M. Este, aide-de-camp, reached Havre de Grace on the 12th, and Lieutenant-Colonel (late Major-General) French, was soon after ordered there by Major-General Halleck.

The regiment of 30-days' men having been filled up to nearly its maximum by adhering strictly to the regulations and orders prescribed by the War Department for mustering troops, another regiment was commenced, but before entering upon its organization the immediate danger seemed to have passed away and the enrollment of men was discontinued.

In obedience to a verbal message sent me through one of General Wallace's staff officers, I caused all the vessels at this place capable of passing through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal to be seized and sent to Perryville for the transportation of troops to Baltimore.

Being very much in need of efficient officers to assist in mustering and organizing the volunteers, I availed myself of the presence of Paymaster F. B. Warner, U. S. Army, and Capt. H. C. Robinett, First U. S. Infantry, both of whom happened to be here on special duty. Major Warner mustered the cavalry and appraised their horses.

The emergency being so great and the communication with Baltimore for the time suspended, I was obliged to assume responsibilities and exercise powers not belonging to my rank or command, in doing which, I acted in perfect harmony with the authorities of the State, and with as much prudence and discretion as were consistent with the energy and efficiency required by the occasion.

In all these labors I was indebted, for their cordial co-operation and intelligent aid, to the Hon. Samuel M. Harrington, Secretary of State, Capt. D. G. Swaim, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. C. R. Tyler, assistant quartermaster, Capt. E. Wilmer, provost-marshal, Maj. F. B. Warner, and Capt. H. G. Robinett, U. S. Army.

I regret to be obliged to state that while the mass of the people were eager and willing to respond to the call made to them, and the civil and military authorities were laboring indefatigably night and day to organize a coherent force capable of defensive operations, a few meddlesome busybodies, too cowardly, or too wedded to the comforts of their homes, to offer their personal services in the hour of trial, industriously occupied themselves in traducing, criticising, and impugning the character, measures, and motives of the officers engaged in this work, but especially the military commander and mustering officer, doing their utmost to weaken their authority and destroy their influence over the people, because these officers declined to set aside all system and rule to gratify the fears, the caprices, or the more unworthy emotions of these calumniators. Had these men belonged to that small class of the citizens of this place known as Copperheads, I should have been at no loss to determine their closer relation with my provost-guards, but they were unhappily among those who sicken brave men with their windy professions of loyalty without raising a finger to lighten the load which a crisis like that just passed devolves upon the military authorities.

I have the honor to request that my action in the matters above detailed may be approved by the Secretary of War, in order that the accounts of the officers concerned may be adjusted.

HENRY B. JUDD,
Major, U. S. Army, Military Commander.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Department.

[Inclosure.]

PERRYVILLE, MD., *July* 11, 1864.

Maj. H. B. JUDD:

The enemy's cavalry attacked us yesterday while the men were pitching tents, wounding one man, and afterward sent in a flag of truce demanding our surrender, which was refused. We formed line to defend the bridge, when they sent a whole train of cars on fire at full speed onto the bridge, which set the draw on fire. My communication cut off north and south, I brought off my command to this place, with some loss.

HUGH STIRLING,
Commanding.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
Wilmington, Del., July 17, 1864.

[Lieut. Col. SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE:]

DEAR COLONEL: After the most unremitting labors by night and day in raising troops for the protection of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and the line of the Susquehanna from Havre de Grace to Peach Bottom Ford I am informed that a few miserable busybodies, too cowardly to offer their own services, have assailed me most terribly for not disregarding the mustering regulations, and arming a mob of men without organization or cohesiveness, in order that those who preferred to remain at home might find a justification for their poltroonly conduct. My report of the operations here has gone on to the Adjutant-General, and I beg you will do me the favor to ask to have it placed before the Secretary of War as soon as convenient, as I am told a "committee" will ask for my removal.

Very truly, yours.

HENRY B. JUDD.

[Inclosure.]

The military commanders—Their disposition.

The following are the official orders of Major Judd in relation to raising troops, appointing commanders, and disposing of the forces raised in such a manner as to render the most efficient service in affording protection, not only to the great artery of communication with the National Capital—the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad—but also to our State and city. Everything has been done under the circumstances that could possibly be expected, and reflects great credit upon the patriotism and loyalty of our people. The record we here make will long be cherished by the actors in the scenes now transpiring around us as an evidence that in the hour of their country's peril they performed their duties as patriots and good citizens:

ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
No. 111. } *Wilmington, Del., July* 10, 1864.

I. Under instructions from the general commanding First Lieut. James Lewis, Veteran Reserve Corps, with as many convalescents

and effective men from the Veteran Reserve Corps, now at the U. S. General Hospital, as the surgeon in charge may deem fit for temporary duty, will immediately proceed to Havre de Grace and take post for the protection and preservation of the railroad crossings, the company steamer, and other property there. He will place himself in communication with the officer commanding the detachment of troops, if any there, and report from time to time by telegraph to these headquarters. Detailed instructions are herewith furnished him.

II. Capt. Hugh Stirling will proceed with his company without delay to the Gunpowder bridge, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and take post on the north side of the trestle-work, for which purpose he will send patrols, constantly communicating with the force stationed on the south side of the bridge.

HENRY B. JUDD,
Major, U. S. Army, Military Commander.

ORDERS, No. 112. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
Wilmington, Del., July 11, 1864.

Capt. Thomas M. Culbert, with a detachment of ten mounted men of Company E, One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, will proceed to Havre de Grace by way of Oxford, Conowingo bridge, Darlington, Bel Air, and report to the commanding officer at Havre de Grace for instructions.

HENRY B. JUDD,
Major, U. S. Army, Military Commander.

ORDERS, No. 113. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
Wilmington, Del., July 11, 1864.

I. Capt. T. C. Harris, U. S. Navy, will, until further orders, assume command of the naval and military forces at Havre de Grace. Company and detachment commanders at that station will report to and receive orders from him.

II. The companies of the Seventh Delaware Infantry, mustered into the service to-day, will proceed as early as practicable to Havre de Grace, where their captains will report to Capt. T. C. Harris, U. S. Navy, at present in command of the naval and military forces at that station.

HENRY B. JUDD,
Major, U. S. Army, Military Commander.

ORDERS, No. 114. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
Wilmington, Del., July 12, 1864.

I. The volunteer troops stationed at the Havre de Grace Ferry and at bridges, ferries, and fords above will, until otherwise ordered, be under the command of Lieut. Col. Edgar Hounsfield, Seventh Delaware Infantry.

II. Capt. T. C. Harris, U. S. Navy, will command the detachment of soldiers and marines on duty there, and will co-operate with Lieut. Col. E. Hounsfield, and obey his orders.

III. Capt. H. C. Robinett, First U. S. Infantry, will act as inspector to this command, and will be respected accordingly.

IV. Capt. George V. Massey will, until able to join his proper command, be charged with the organization and equipment of the cavalry now being raised there.

V. Capt. Hugh Stirling having been appointed major of the Seventh Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, for gallant conduct in the recent affair with the enemy at the Gunpowder bridge, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

HENRY B. JUDD,
Major, U. S. Army, Military Commander.

ORDERS, No. 115. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, *Wilmington, Del., July 12, 1864.*

Capt. George V. Massey, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will proceed by the first train to Kent County, returning through New Castle County, and enroll volunteers for cavalry service. The men will be accepted with horses.

HENRY B. JUDD,
Major, U. S. Army, Military Commander.

ORDERS, No. 116. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, *Wilmington, Del., July 13, 1864.*

The command of all the troops now being raised for the immediate defense of this city will devolve upon Col. John Andrews, to whom commanders of companies and detachments will report immediately upon being mustered in.

HENRY B. JUDD,
Major, U. S. Army, Military Commander.

ORDERS, No. 117. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, *Wilmington, Del., July 13, 1864.*

Capt. R. J. Holt, commanding Company G, Seventh Delaware Volunteer Infantry, will proceed by the first train to-morrow with his company to Perryville, Md., and report for duty to the officer commanding the troops at Havre de Grace.

HENRY B. JUDD,
Major, U. S. Army, Military Commander.

ORDERS, No. 118. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, *Wilmington, Del., July 14, 1864.*

Capt. George V. Massey, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from duty with this command, and will take advantage of the first opportunity of reaching Baltimore, where he will report to Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, commanding Third Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, for duty.

HENRY B. JUDD,
Major, U. S. Army, Military Commander.

No. 23.

Report of Lieut. Robert Price, One hundred and fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of the burning of Gunpowder Bridge, Md.

GUNPOWDER BRIDGE, *July 11, 1864*—7 p. m.

I have just received your dispatch, and am sorry to say that a portion of this bridge was burned this morning at about 10 o'clock. Last night at 11 o'clock I received a dispatch from General Kenly

asking the number of men under my command. I reported I had but thirty-two men, and they were almost worn out with constant watching, and that I thought something was going wrong near here, but I had not the men to investigate. About 3 o'clock this morning Captain [Stirling] arrived at the eastern end of bridge with a company of fifty-five men and immediately took command of that end of bridge. About 7 o'clock he sent to ask me if he could assist me in any way, having learned from my men that we were worn out. I replied that I should be much obliged if he would send ten men to stand picket while my men could rest. After taking them out myself, replacing on their posts, I laid down. At the time before starting I was awakened and informed that the train on other side of river had been captured and set on fire and started for the bridge. I immediately started for bridge and saw the train just coming on the other end on fire; upon going near to it I found the captain and his company in advance of the train coming toward me. With the assistance of two of my men and the captain, I succeeded in saving two cars, which we have removed to this side in safety. About 6 o'clock this morning the steamer Juniata came up the river and anchored 300 yards below bridge. She had no colors hoisted, neither did she communicate with the shore, which caused us to look on her with suspicion. About 8 o'clock she hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and at the time the bridge was being fired she steamed up a little nearer, but did not use her gun. I was undecided for a time whether to stay at my post with my little squad or take passage with the company on steamer, but have determined to hold my position, if I can, until I receive orders.

R. PRICE,
Lieutenant Co. F, 159th Regt. Ohio National Guard.

Captain HENNISEE.
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 24.

Report of Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding northern defenses of Washington, of operations July 10–13.

DAYTON, OHIO, *July* 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: Please find inclosed a hasty and succinct report of military operations in front of Washington, D. C., during the 10th, 11th, and 12th of July. The report is necessarily imperfect in detail, but it is deemed sufficient as a matter of record.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

DAYTON, OHIO, *July* 25, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit a succinct report of the military operations in front of Washington, D. C., pending the advance upon it by a portion of the rebel army commanded by General Early.

Reporting in person at the War Department on the morning of July 10, I was directed to report to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, U. S. Army, who assigned me to duty in the Department of Washington, to command a reserve camp to be located on or near Piney Branch Creek, about midway between Washington and Fort Stevens on the north. In company with Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander, U. S. Engineers, I at once proceeded to examine the ground for the camp, also to make a hasty examination of the fortifications on the north of Washington. Returning at 6 p. m., and receiving my final instructions from Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding department, I proceeded to Piney Branch, where the Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteers, Colon l Alexander, and the Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, Captain Gibbs' (Ohio) battery, and Captain Bradbury's (Maine) battery had already reported.

Monday morning discovered the fact that the only troops on the north of Washington were the small garrisons in the forts, small detachments of cavalry in the front, and the troops above mentioned. Hearing of the near approach of the enemy, the idea of a reserve camp was at once abandoned and every man was brought forward and posted in the rifle-pits to the best advantage, and as strong a skirmish line as was prudent established. During the morning several additional regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps and several detachments of dismounted cavalry reported for duty. They were posted in the rifle-pits on either side of the main road leading to Silver Spring. Captain Berry, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, being stationed with his company on the road leading from Silver Spring to Leesborough, dispatched a courier at 10 a. m. the 11th, informing me that the enemy was advancing in force on that road with infantry, artillery, and cavalry. At 12 m. a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers came in view, advancing upon our position. The picket-line at this moment was composed of 100-days' men of One hundred and fiftieth Ohio, and a portion of the Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry (dismounted). Being satisfied that they could not contend favorably against the enemy's line, were ordered to fall back slowly, fighting, until they reached the rifle-pits. Fire was then opened at proper points upon our line, and the enemy was held in check until the dismounted of the Second Division of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, 600 strong, commanded by Maj. George G. Briggs, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, were made ready to go out, drive the enemy back, and re-establish our picket-line. This was handsomely done about 1.30 p. m., the enemy's skirmishers being forced back, and our line well established at 1,100 yards in front of the works. The enemy not developing any force other than their skirmish line, affairs remained in this condition until evening. About 3 p. m. Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the Sixth Army Corps, reported to me at Fort Stevens, informing me that the advance of his corps would be up in a short time. I directed him to furnish a force 900 strong of this veteran corps for picket duty during the night, constant skirmishing being kept up between the lines until after dark on the 11th instant. At 9 p. m. Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, reported at Fort Stevens with about 1,500 quartermaster employés, armed and equipped. They were at once ordered into position near Fort Slocum, placed on right and left in rifle-pits. At 10 p. m. Colonel Price reported with about 2,800 convalescents and men from

hospitals, organized into a provisional brigade composed of men from nearly every regiment of the Army of the Potomac. They were ordered into position in rear of Fort Slocum, as information received led me to believe that the enemy would demonstrate farther to our right.

At 12.30 a. m. on the 11th the following telegraphic order was received:

Major-General Gillmore, U. S. Volunteers, with a portion of the Nineteenth Corps, is assigned to command the line from Fort Lincoln to Fort Totten. Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, to command the line from Fort Totten to Fort De Russy. Brig. Gen. M. D. Hardin, U. S. Volunteers, to command from Fort De Russy to Fort Sumner, inclusive. The Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. Volunteers, commanding, to be held in reserve, and the entire line and troops to be commanded by Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. Volunteers.

This order was complied with, with the exception to hold the Sixth Corps entire in reserve. I deemed it absolutely necessary that the immediate front should be picketed by experienced men.

At dawn on the morning of the 12th the sharpshooters of the enemy opened fire upon our skirmish line, which had been intrenched during the night. This fire was kept up from both lines during the day. The enemy, on retiring their line on the evening of the 11th, seized and retained possession of a house on the right of the Silver Spring road, situated on an elevated piece of ground, surrounded by an orchard and large shade trees (Rives), which afforded excellent cover for sharpshooters, and commanded our advance line. They also posted sharpshooters in Mrs. Lay's house to the left of the road. From these two points our skirmish line was very much annoyed by the enemy, they killing and wounding about 30 of our skirmishers during the day. I determined these two points must be carried. General Wright was ordered to furnish a brigade to make the assault (as I had failed to carry these points with Captain Beattie's sharpshooters, of General Getty's division, Sixth Corps). Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Volunteers, was ordered to direct the movements of the assaulting troops. These troops having gained their position previous to assault at about 6 p. m., the two positions held by the enemy were vigorously shelled from Fort Stevens. Then at a signal Wheaton's troops dashed forward, and, after a spirited contest, gained the ground. This attack developed new forces of the enemy that had been concealed in a ravine beyond Mrs. Lay's house, and in the depression beyond the copse on the right of the road. The enemy's line was re-enforced by at least a brigade, the contest was kept up until after dark, we having gained all the ground desired, and rude intrenchments were thrown up upon it.

That night the enemy withdrew their forces from our front. At dawn on the 13th none of them could be seen. Two companies of infantry were at once deployed as skirmishers, their flanks covered by a few mounted men, and pushed forward to gain all the information possible. Going forward in person I found nothing but the deserted camps of the enemy, and a few stragglers; also a hospital at Sligo Post-Office, containing about 70 rebels wounded too severely to be moved, 11 of them commissioned officers, including surgeons and attendants—about 90 in all.

The prisoners taken between Fort Stevens and Leesborough numbered not less than 200, including the hospital. The number killed and wounded of the enemy I am unable to state, as all those who could be transported were taken away. Their loss must have been

equal to, if not greater than, ours, our loss being about 250 killed and wounded. The Sixth Corps marching next day, I am unable to give the loss accurately.

A special report should be made by General H. G. Wright, commanding the corps, and it is left to him to do justice to the gallant officers and men of his command who behaved so well in this spirited affair—small, yet a very important one, as it was one of the causes that induced the enemy to abandon their idea of attacking Washington.

I am satisfied the rebel force which confronted Washington was not less than 30,000. Ewell's old corps (entire), consisting of three divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Rodes, Gordon, and Ransom, was encamped upon F. P. Blair, sr.'s, farm. Breckinridge's command, consisting of about 10,000 infantry, was farther back and in the vicinity of Leesborough. My estimate of their forces was made from the most reliable sources possible, and all evidences show their force to have been divided as follows:

Ewell's old corps (infantry)	12,000
Breckinridge's corps (infantry)	10,000
Artillery	1,000
Cavalry	7,000
Total	30,000

Having instructions to hold the Sixth Corps in reserve, a further explanation may be necessary for the attack ordered on the evening of the 12th:

First. The points assailed were commanding ones when in possession of the enemy—enfiladed and commanded a portion of the picket-line necessary to be maintained in front of the works.

Second. These points in our possession gave us observation over a ravine to the left and a depression of ground on the right of the Silver Spring road, not in view from the forts, and in which the enemy could mass a large force.

Third. It was believed that the veterans of this corps could do the work better, and with less loss of life, than the other troops under my command.

There are other and minor reasons, but these are deemed sufficient.

My thanks are due to Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. Volunteers, for his earnest co-operation in every duty.

To Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, commanding the line from Fort Totten to De Russy, my thanks are due for his willing and untiring discharge of duty.

Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker, U. S. Volunteers, commanding quartermaster employés; Brig. Gen. H. E. Paine, commanding line on right of Fort Stevens, and Brig. Gen. M. D. Hardin, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the line from Fort De Russy to Sumner, have my thanks for their valuable assistance in properly maintaining the portions of the line intrusted to their care.

Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander, U. S. Engineers, was of great service in furnishing maps and explaining lines and roads.

Capt. Charles Dupont, Thirteenth Michigan Battery, deserves great credit for the skill displayed in directing the artillery of Fort Stevens.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frazee, One hundred and fiftieth Ohio (100-days' men), displayed efficiency and zeal during the 11th and 12th instant.

The officers and soldiers of the Veteran Reserve Corps deserve great commendation for the prompt and zealous discharge of every duty in their power to perform. I would respectfully recommend that this corps be armed with the improved muskets. The Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteers is also armed with the old musket. A change is also recommended for them.

I regret that I cannot at this distant point recall the names of the commanders of detachments who reported to me, but I may hazard the remark, there never was before a command so heterogeneous, yet so orderly. The hale and hearty soldier, the invalid, the convalescent, the wounded, and the quartermaster's employés, side by side, each working with a singleness of purpose and willing to discharge any duty imposed upon him.

I am under obligations to the following officers, acting upon my staff, for untiring attention to duty: Col. N. P. Chipman, aide-de-camp; Maj. S. B. Hayman, Tenth Infantry; Maj. Caleb Bates, aide-de-camp; Maj. R. T. Auchmuty, assistant adjutant-general; Major Hastings, Berdan Sharpshooters; Lieutenant Snow, Maine artillery; Lieutenant Welles, First Connecticut Cavalry; Captain Wells, assistant quartermaster.

The following recommendations are respectfully made: First. That a monthly inspection be made by a competent engineer officer of all the defenses around Washington; that the ground in front of them be well cleared and kept so. Second. That a proper supply of assorted small-arm ammunition be kept constantly stored in the respective forts upon the line.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Northern Defenses.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington.

No. 25.

Report of Col. Norton P. Chipman, Additional Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Army, of status of the U. S. Forces July 12.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Stevens, July 12, 1864.

SIR: Agreeably to your verbal order communicated to me last night, I have the honor to submit the following observations with regard to the status of the forces within the command of Major-General McCook:

Headquarters are located in rear of Fort Stevens. From the right of Stevens to Fort Totten, inclusive, the line is held by forces under command of Major-General McCook, as follows:

Provisional Brigade, Colonel Price (approximately)	2,800
Second District, Colonel Alexander (approximately)	550
12th Veteran Reserve, Colonel Farnsworth (approximately)	550
Quartermaster employés (approximately)	1,800
Detachment of 7th Michigan Cavalry, Major Darling, operating between Fort Stevens and Bladensburg, only portion under General McCook's command	450
Total	6,150

From Fort Stevens' left to Fort De Russy troops of Major-General Wright and Major-General McCook are intermixed, those reporting to Major-General McCook, as follows:

2d Vermont Volunteers (approximately)	232
3d Vermont Volunteers (approximately)	272
147th Ohio Volunteers (100-days' men)	465
9th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps	350
157th Ohio	184
Total	1,503
Amount brought forward	6,150
Total	7,653
Between Forts Stevens and Slocum there is a section (2 guns) 1st Ohio Battery [L, 1st Ohio]	121
Between Forts Stevens and De Russy, section (2 guns) 1st Maine Battery	112
	233
Grand total under General McCook	7,886

No other artillery aside from guns in the forts.

An order has just been issued placing Brigadier-General Meigs in command of the line from Stevens to Totten, inclusive, Brigadier-Generals Rucker and Paine and Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin reporting to him. The left cannot be so well organized, owing to the intermixing of troops under different commanders. I would respectfully suggest that any future trouble liable to arise with regard to commanders be averted by orders from headquarters.

To the left of Fort Totten there has been very little skirmish or picket firing. In front of Stevens and to the right and left of it firing is quite frequent.

The artillery firing has been from Stevens, De Russy, and Slocum for the purpose of shelling rebel pickets from cover of houses. No artillery or cavalry or any considerable body of infantry have been developed.

Two prisoners belonging to a Georgia regiment, captured by our advanced skirmishers in front of Stevens, say they were of Colonel Cook's brigade, Rodes' division, Early's (formerly Ewell's) corps, consisting of divisions of Rodes, Gordon, and Ramseur, these directly in front of Stevens.

The estimate placed upon this command, including Breckinridge's command, and the irregular Virginia troops is about 30,000, prisoners estimating from 35,000 to 50,000.

General Meigs reports squads of cavalry seen to the right of Totten, thinks the enemy. The enemy maintain a pretty stiff picket-line and are not easily driven.

This part of the defense may be regarded as well organized. The line though not strongly defended is capable of resisting successfully a single line assault.

A rebel sharpshooter just wounded severely a soldier standing on the parapet of Fort Stevens.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Additional Aide-de-Camp.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 26.

Report of Brig. Gen. Martin D. Hardin, U. S. Army, commanding division of Twenty-second Army Corps, of the defense of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS HARDIN'S DIVISION,
July 19, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th instant:

On the night of the 10th I was ordered to make my headquarters at Tennallytown. I learned before leaving the city that Major-General McCook was to command a reserve force to be stationed at Crystal Spring. I left the city about 11 p. m. The last report from Major Fry, commanding the cavalry on the Rockville road being that he was falling back and would make a stand just outside of Tennallytown, the enemy pushing him back rapidly. Upon arriving at Fort Reno, headquarters First Brigade, Colonel Warner commanding, I felt assured there was not so evident danger to the defenses as I was led to suppose from the cavalry reports. Everything was very quiet. Colonel Warner had made good dispositions of his troops, and the Veteran Reserves were coming up rapidly. Colonel Gile, with First Brigade of Veteran Reserves reported about midnight.

Colonel Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, having moved out at daylight Monday morning, in command of all the available cavalry, commenced skirmishing. About 6.30 a. m. the enemy's advance fell back several miles to their reserves, when they began forcing Colonel Lowell's command back. The enemy occasionally fired a small rifled gun near the road. Colonel Lowell remained on infantry picket-line. Cavalry scouts were sent out the River and Aqueduct roads. No enemy reported in that direction. Heavy clouds of dust and occasionally troops and wagons were seen from signal station at Fort Reno, moving apparently from Rockville in direction of Seventh-street pike. General McCook was notified, the skirmish line strengthened from Fort Reno to Rock Creek, and a proper disposition of the infantry supports made. Skirmishing was quite brisk on the right near Rock Creek until dark.

During the night of the 11th the pickets were very much strengthened from Brookeville road to Rock Creek. One company of Veteran Reserves, under Captain Clark, Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, made a gallant effort to take a barn which the enemy were using to advantage against our skirmishers in front of Fort De Russy. Captain Clark was slightly wounded and many of his company were wounded. These very efforts and the determined way of holding the picket-line showed the enemy that he would have to make a desperate assault to carry this portion of the line, which I believe one of the weakest points on the front. This resistance on the picket-line and the advance of the Sixth Corps skirmishers it is considered made the enemy think we were prepared for an assault.

I respectfully call attention to the reports of the brigade commanders appended. Such telegrams as are in my reach are appended. Many, I think were carried off by the operators. My adjutant-general had to remain in the city. I sent my inspector-general, Captain Markle, to the Second Brigade. There did not appear to be sufficient attention paid to pickets on that front. He was put there to

represent me as far as possible. I think the enemy would not have gotten so close to Fort Stevens if the picket-line had been strengthened as promptly as it was in the First Brigade upon the first appearance of the enemy's skirmishers. Upon personal application, I obtained a regiment from General McCook on Monday afternoon, after visiting Fort Slocum, to put out as a skirmish line, connecting with the Sixth Corps and reaching to the Eastern Branch. Before this nothing but a line of observation had been before that front. No report has as yet been received from Colonel Lowell, commanding the cavalry. The enemy fell back Tuesday night. They were promptly followed up the Rockville road by Colonel Lowell's cavalry.

Lists of killed and wounded are appended. Many wounded were sent at once into the city; it is very difficult to get accurate lists of them.

I have the honor to mention Col. J. M. Warner, First Vermont Artillery, commanding First Brigade, for his coolness and perfect understanding of his position; also Colonel Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding the cavalry. The information given by him was always reliable. I am indebted to Colonel Gile, commanding First Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps, and to the officers and men of that corps for our principal success.

I have the honor to mention my staff—Captain Chandler, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Markle, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant Waterbury, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, acting aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Carroll, Fifth U. S. Artillery, acting aide-de-camp; Captain Nesmith, assistant quartermaster, and Lieutenant Hough, Ninth New York Artillery, ordnance officer; in so long a line, were kept almost constantly in the saddle and most cheerfully performed all duties required of them.

Reports of firing in action are herewith inclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. HARDIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS HARDIN'S DIVISION,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
July 14, 1864.

Surg. R. O. ABBOTT, U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Department of Washington:

I have the honor to submit the following list of casualties on the line of defenses north of the Potomac, from July 11 to 14, inclusive, belonging to Twenty-second Corps:

	Wounded.	Killed.	Total.
Monday, July 11, 1864	39	6	45
Tuesday, July 12, 1864	15	5	20
Wednesday, July 13, 1864	7	1	8
Total	61	12	73

ROBERT REYBURN,
Surgeon, U. S. Vols., Surgeon-in-Chief, Hardin's Division.

No. 27.

Report of Capt. John Norris, Second Provisional Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, of the defense of Washington.

FORT DE RUSSY, D. C., *July* 16, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the number of shots fired at the enemy from Fort De Russy on Monday afternoon and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th instant, and their effect, as near as practicable, from No. 4 gun (100-pounder Parrott).

We fired 18 case-shot, 10 shells, and 4 solid shot. Twenty-two of these were fired on Monday evening and Tuesday morning on column of the enemy moving down the Brookeville turnpike toward Fort Stevens, and at trains parked in the fields adjoining the turnpike, at a distance, as near as I could estimate, of from 4,200 to 4,500 yards. Elevation and length of fuse were given for these distances. Having the use of a powerful glass, I considered the shots effective, at least in causing the enemy to move their trains and troops from time to time, and yesterday, as I made a close inspection of that point, found the enemy had been there in force. Two shells had exploded and struck the outbuildings of Mr. John Wilson, just to the right of the turnpike, about half a mile beyond Silver Spring; one had entered the ground half a mile farther to the north and exploded; others exploded just this side of the turnpike, and, as I learned from a citizen resident near by, caused at least a division of the enemy to transfer their camp to a woods beyond. Ten 100-pounder shells were thrown at a house about 1,700 yards to the north and this side of Rock Creek for the purpose of firing it, as the enemy's sharpshooters were reported there in great numbers. Two shells exploded a little short from defective fuses. The balance passed through and to the right of the house, exploded a little beyond. There were also fired at the house this side of Rock Creek ten 30-pounder percussion-shells from Parrott gun No. 9, all of which were planted in and near the house, but not one of them exploded. Ten 100-pounder shells were thrown at a body of the enemy advancing down a strip of timber about 2,800 yards distant and drove them back. Shots well directed. Seventeen time shells, 39 percussion-shells, and 3 case-shot were fired at squads of the enemy as they emerged from the woods and charged across grain fields at the time of the advance of our skirmish line on the afternoon of Tuesday, and at squad of cavalry in lane beyond, and had the effect to drive them back. These shells were thrown at ranges from 2,200 to 2,400 and up to 2,800 yards, but few of the percussion-shells exploded. With a few exceptions the time shells with paper fuses exploded at the desired points. Eight spherical case were used in No. 3 (32-pounder sea-coast gun) on enemy's line of skirmishers, at ranges of 1,600 and 1,700 yards, and exploded in air over their line, but with what effect I had not the means of knowing. In the lane above referred to lies the carcass of a fine stallion killed by one of our shells, and by the location of the wound his rider did not escape a severe wound. The body of one rebel was found at a distance of 2,600 yards in the direction of our firing badly mutilated by a piece of shell, and I am informed that a number of the severely wounded left at Silver Spring were wounded by our shells.

The guns were manned by troops of Battery A, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Captain Spear commanding, and Battery L, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, Lieutenant Howe commanding.

Number of—

Case-shot from 100-pounder Parrott	18
Shells from 100-pounder Parrott	10
Solid shot from 100-pounder Parrott	4
Percussion-shells from 30-pounder Parrott	49
Fuse shell from 30-pounder Parrott	17
Case-shot from 30-pounder Parrott	3
Spherical case from 32-pounder sea-coast gun	8
Total number of rounds	109

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN NORRIS,

Captain Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

Brig. Gen. M. D. HARDIN, *Commanding Division.*

No. 28.

Report of Col. James M. Warner, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, commanding First Brigade, of the defense of Washington.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, HARDIN'S DIVISION,
Tennallytown, July 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the military operations in this brigade from the 9th to the 13th instant, inclusive:

On the afternoon of the 9th instant, Captain Wing having reported with about sixty of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, was at once sent on the Rockville road to observe and report the movements of the enemy, with instructions to go as far as Rockville and beyond on the Frederick or River road as circumstances should develop.

Captain Wing subsequently joined Major Fry, who passed through Tennallytown about 10 p. m. the same evening with 500 cavalrymen. Major Fry encountered the enemy's advance guard about four miles beyond Rockville on the Frederick road. Soon they appeared in force and Major Fry was compelled to fall back, and at 4 p. m. had fallen back to our infantry pickets, about two miles out from Tennallytown. I immediately caused the infantry pickets to be strengthened from the River to the Brookeville pike, and Major Fry was directed to make a stand in his present position. It was decided to concentrate troops to man the guns and rifle-pits from Fort Kearny on the right to Fort Simmons on the left. This I was enabled to do by the opportune arrival of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. H. G. Thomas, the First Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps, under Col. G. W. Gile, Major Snyder's battalion of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and by the withdrawal of Battery I, Second U. S. Artillery, and a company of the One hundred and fifty-first regiment Ohio National Guard, from the river batteries to the front line. The troops this night bivouacked at the guns and along the rifle-pits.

On the following morning, the 11th, at daybreak Colonel Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, with about three squadrons of his own regiment and one squadron of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, relieved Major Fry's command, who were nearly out of ammunition. Skirmishing was kept up with the enemy during the entire day, and

although their line was visible from the signal station at Fort Reno, the long-range guns of the fort could not be brought to bear upon them without endangering our own men. Colonel Lowell transmitted from time to time accurate and reliable information of the enemy's numbers and movements. About 11 a. m. the infantry pickets between the Rockville and River roads were driven in, but were promptly strengthened and advanced. About the same time the enemy showed signs of shifting to our right, and during the entire afternoon could be seen (by the aid of a glass) moving in large force toward the Seventh-street road. Their intention was so apparent that orders were at once issued to mass troops rapidly on the right, and at 2 p. m. when skirmishing commenced at Forts Stevens and De Russy, the movement was accomplished. For a detailed account of the operations in that vicinity, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of Col. John M. C. Marble, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard, who was assigned to command at this point.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant, Colonel Lowell was sent out on the River road with two squadrons of his own regiment, while Lieutenant-Colonel Crowninshield with about the same force operated in the enemy's front on the Rockville road. By a preconcerted arrangement, Colonel Lowell attacked the enemy's right, while Lieutenant-Colonel Crowninshield attacked in front, forcing them back about a mile and a half, the enemy throwing away arms, equipments, and retiring in great confusion. Major Fry relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Crowninshield on the Rockville road about dark, and strong cavalry pickets were placed on the Rockville, River, and Aqueduct roads. On the same night from information given by Colonel Lowell, and reports of Col. John M. C. Marble, commanding at Fort De Russy, the troops were transferred to our extreme left and massed at Forts Simmons and Sumner.

On Wednesday morning, the 13th, Colonel Lowell's cavalry force, about 900 strong, was pushed out as far as Rockville. Here a sharp encounter occurred, in which we were driven back with some loss, but held a position at night about a mile and a half this side of the town.

On the following morning, the 14th, the enemy had entirely disappeared from our front. During the entire period in which these events transpired, I am greatly indebted to Col. C. R. Lowell, jr., commanding cavalry, who early succeeded in developing the enemy's force, which proved to be General McCausland's brigade, composed of the Tenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Regiments of West Virginia Cavalry and two regiments of Jackson's old brigade; in all about 1,500 strong, with two pieces of artillery. Col. John M. C. Marble, commanding at Fort De Russy, and Capt. L. A. Dillingham, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, signal officer, contributed valuable information. Colonel Gile's brigade of Veterans were conspicuous for conduct in the skirmish of 12th instant.

I inclose herewith a report of casualties,* a record of artillery practice, also Colonel Marble's report, to all of which your attention is respectfully called.

J. M. WARNER,
Colonel First Vermont Artillery, Commanding.

Capt. R. CHANDLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 11 wounded.

No. 29.

Reports of Col. John M. C. Marble, One hundred and fifty-first Ohio Infantry, of the defense of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort De Russy, D. C., July 16, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations on this portion of your lines for Monday and Tuesday, 11th and 12th instant:

I was ordered by you to take command of Forts De Russy, Kearny, and Battery Smead Monday forenoon, but being immediately detailed by yourself to investigate the firing on the extreme left of your line, I did not reach the post and assume command until 2.30 p. m.

On arriving at this fort I found the operations had already commenced in front of Fort Stevens; that the forces of this post consisted of Companies C and G, One hundred and fifty-first Ohio National Guard, Maj. J. L. Williams; Company A, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Capt. Wallace M. Spear; one-half Company L, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. S. A. Howe. At Battery Smead, Company I, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard, Capt. Joseph Chaney; one-half Battery E, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, Lieutenant French. At Fort Kearny, Company K, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard, Capt. G. M. Webb; one company Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, Lieutenant Hough.

The infantry forces were immediately placed in the most commanding parts of rifle-pits. Noticing a heavy column moving to the right, we immediately opened on it with a 100-pounder and 30-pounder Parrott, with apparently considerable effect. At the same time the enemy commenced advancing through the fields, a little to the right of our front, a considerable body of skirmishers to re-enforce their skirmishers, who had worked down in close proximity to this fort. A few well-directed shots from our artillery caused them to rapidly retire in the direction of Wilson's house, leaving 1 man dead on the field. During the above Colonel Dayton, with his regiment of Veteran Reserve Corps, reported, 300 strong. I immediately ordered him to put one-third of his force up the ravine to our right, to observe any enemy that might attempt to come in from that direction. Another one-third up the road to our left, down which considerable numbers of refugees had been coming in, and to hold the balance in reserve. Shortly after, Colonel Gile, with his brigade (four regiments) of Veteran Reserve Corps, reported. By this time the enemy had advanced their line of skirmishers down on a line with a house to our right, about 1,500 yards distant, and inside a parallel line of the left flank of the skirmishers sent out from Fort Stevens, apparently having designs on the ravine covered by two redoubts at our right, in which there were no guns. Deeming this to be a weak and important point, although outside of your brigade line, Colonel Gile immediately ordered one of his regiments of Veteran Reserve Corps to establish their line on the crest of the first ridge. The regiment promptly formed their line and advanced, firing rapidly, and, under a heavy fire, driving the enemy's right back, occupying their ground. I have no report of the casualties. We held the line permanently and gradually pressed the enemy's line back until relieved next day

by General McCook. At the same time we established our skirmish line so as to fully cover Battery Smead and Fort Kearny, and in accordance with your instructions formed a strong picket-line to the Brookeville road. The enemy were in considerable force in our front and to the left, their sharpshooters annoying our line very considerably from a large house 1,700 yards in our front, which we found it necessary to shell, the enemy having established their skirmish line on a line with said house and parallel to ours. After having established our skirmish line there was considerable activity along it. Noticing a considerable movement of the enemy in the vicinity of Wilson's house, on the Seventh-street road, we deemed it advisable to send in a few shells. We are assured by citizens in that direction that the enemy were surprised at the accuracy of our fire at such distance, and from information since obtained we are led to conclude that the accuracy and activity of our artillery and skirmish line contributed largely to deter them from making the intended assault on Monday night. Colonel Thompson, with the First Provisional Regiment, reported during the afternoon. The night was passed by the men on their arms in the forts and rifle-pits, fully prepared for any emergency, and all in line by 3 a. m.

During the morning more or less skirmishing. The sharpshooters in the house heretofore mentioned became so troublesome to our advance line that we found it necessary to shell it. At the same time Colonel Gile ordered up a company of Veteran Reserve Corps to advance under cover of our fire and destroy the building. They advanced gallantly until very near the building, when they were opened on by the enemy from behind a breast-work of logs and brush. They were compelled to retire, the enemy being in such force. I am not advised as to the casualties. The captain commanding was slightly wounded. The enemy, immediately on seeing the demonstration against said building, commenced sending in re-enforcements across the fields in plain view. We opened on them, when they commenced retiring in considerable confusion. Were rallied by a field officer, but finally obliged to desist, retreating in the direction of Wilson's.

While the above operations were pending Fort Stevens was actively engaged, having opened on the Lay house (reported to you as Blair's house), sending in a portion of the Sixth Corps, the whole line from right of Fort Stevens to left of Fort De Russy being actively engaged.

The great activity on Tuesday night undoubtedly had its effect in causing the hasty withdrawal of the enemy. The forces all rested on their arms during the night in the forts and rifle-pits, and were in line by 3 a. m., in accordance with your orders.

Early on Wednesday morning I communicated to you the movement of troops in the direction of Rockville, and that there were no signs of the enemy. In accordance with orders I risked a scout of ten men, which soon verified the absence of any enemy in our immediate front.

Colonel, you are well aware of the commanding view this position has of the whole ground covered on the right by recent demonstrations. I think I am not overestimating when I say that with the exception of half an hour Tuesday evening, when the Sixth Corps went in, that your brigade did as much, if not more, fighting than any other, and to it can be attributed a large share of the credit for the early withdrawal of the enemy.

Much credit is due to Capt. John Norris, of Second Provisional Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, whom you assigned to me as chief of artillery; also to Colonel Gile, commanding brigade, and Captain Spear, commanding battery. In fact every officer and every man did his duty well. Captain Norris' report of the artillery practice will be forwarded to you without delay.*

The frequent changes of the forces have been the cause of no reports of casualties being furnished to me. That we punished the enemy severely there is no question.

I should have liked to have given you a more complete report, but my entire staff being on duty at brigade headquarters, and operations commencing the moment I took command, has made that impossible.

In conclusion, colonel, I am, with great regard,

JNO. M. C. MARBLE,
Colonel 151st Regiment Ohio National Guard,
Commanding Forts De Russy, Smead, and Kearny.

Col. J. M. WARNER,
Comdg. 1st Brigade, Hardin's Div., 22d Army Corps.

FORT RENO, D. C., *July* 12, 1864.

COLONEL: We had quite a number of casualties to-day. The greatest number was caused by the attempt to take a barn I signaled you about yesterday. It has been filled with sharpshooters that have troubled our pickets a good deal. We opened on the building with the 100-pounder Parrott, hoping to knock it to pieces and burn it. Under our fire we had a company advance to take it. They were met by a much superior force and driven back with great loss proportionate to the number engaged. I will send you a full list of casualties as soon as ascertained. The building I speak of is about 1,700 yards distant, just over the crest of second ridge, and the most reliable information we can get leads us to think that they are aiming to plant a battery there. If so, it will trouble us a good deal. From the force they had at it and the promptness with which they sent reenforcements (strong) they deemed it a very desirable point. We drove all their re-enforcements back. With your consent we will effectually shell the position and try and destroy the house, which I think quite desirable.

JNO. M. C. MARBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Col. J. M. WARNER,
Commanding Brigade, Fort Reno, D. C.

No. 30.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Haskin, Additional Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of the defense of Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 18, 1864.

I have respectfully to make the following report of the military operations of the Second Brigade on the 11th and 12th instant:

On receiving the report of my cavalry pickets that the enemy was advancing toward Fort Stevens, about 11 a. m. of the 11th instant I

* See p. 238.

gave the necessary instructions to the commanding officer of that fort, Lieut. Col. J. N. Frazee. One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard, to prepare the fort for action. I then proceeded to Fort Slocum, my headquarters, which was at once put in order to repel an attack. The company of cavalry under my command destroyed the two bridges north of Fort Slocum to prevent the enemy from using them to advance on our right. This company, under Captain Hotopp, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, did great service in front of the whole line of Second Brigade and particularly in obtaining information of the position of the enemy. The enemy made his appearance in front of Fort Stevens about 11.30 a. m. on the 11th and advanced a line of skirmishers about 1.30 p. m. nearly to Fort Stevens, when the first shot was fired from Fort Slocum. The enemy showed himself only in small bodies, which accounts for the few shots fired on both days.

On the afternoon of the 12th the enemy advanced on the Baltimore railroad to about three and a half miles from Fort Lincoln, as I am informed, but made no other demonstration on that line. On my arrival there about 6 p. m. I found General Gillmore making arrangements to receive them. A report of the firing from Forts Stevens and Slocum is herewith transmitted. Several of these shots took effect and scattered the enemy whenever they appeared in numbers. Two or three houses were burned from the effects of the shells, which drove out the sharpshooters concealed in them, who were harassing our troops.

For more particular information of the troops engaged in the garrisons, I respectfully refer to the reports of Col. W. H. Hayward and Lieut. Col. J. N. Frazee, One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard, and of J. N. Abbey, captain Second Pennsylvania Artillery, herewith inclosed.

To Colonel Hayward and the officers of his regiment in command of the forts east of Fort Slocum great credit is due for the good condition of their commands and their efficient service. To Lieutenant-Colonel Frazee and the officers and men under his command at Fort Stevens, to Captain Abbey, Second Pennsylvania Artillery, Captain Heine, Fourteenth Michigan Battery, and Captain Nevins, One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard, stationed at Fort Slocum, great praise is due for their vigilance, coolness, and activity during the whole time the enemy was in sight. The garrisons of these forts were very small, and the addition of the sick and convalescent artillery soldiers added materially to their strength. But few shots were fired from the two forts, as will be seen from the reports. The strength of the garrison and surgeon's report of the casualties will be forwarded as soon as received.

I would respectfully call your attention to the good conduct of my acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. T. Goodwillie, and of my acting assistant inspector-general, George W. Tibbitts, both of One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard.

On the morning of the 13th the major-general commanding department directed me to report to him in person, at which time I received orders appointing me chief of artillery of the department, with instructions to inspect at once the defenses on the south side of the Potomac. This duty and the delay in receiving reports has prevented me from forwarding an earlier and fuller report.

J. A. HASKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. M. D. HARDIN, *Commanding Division.*

No. 31.

Report of Col. William H. Hayward, One hundred and fiftieth Ohio Infantry, of the defense of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS 150TH OHIO NATIONAL GUARD,
Fort Bunker Hill, July 17, 1864.

COLONEL: I herewith submit a report of the part taken by the One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Ohio National Guard in the engagements of July 11 and 12, in front of Forts Stevens and Slocum, D. C.

On the 8th instant I received information that the enemy were moving in the direction of Washington, and immediately commenced preparation for a vigorous defense of the forts from Eastern Branch to Fort Stevens, inclusive, which were garrisoned by my regiment. Trees were cut down, and the ground cleared of everything that could afford a shelter for sharpshooters.

On the 11th instant the enemy made their appearance near the Blair farm, on Seventh-street pike, and drove in our pickets. At that time the entire line from Seventh street to Bladensburg was picketed by men belonging to my regiment. At 11 a. m. Monday the pickets at posts 1 and 2 commenced skirmishing with the enemy's advance, but were obliged to retire, which was done in good order, disputing every inch of the ground, and giving ample time to alarm the garrisons at the forts. The pickets at posts 3 and 4 held their ground till the enemy deployed a line of skirmishers in front of Fort Stevens, and to the left of Seventh street, when they were compelled to retire, but joined the skirmishers sent out by Major-General McCook, remaining with them till late in the evening. The remainder of the picket-line was not disturbed. Company K, Captain Safford, was stationed at Fort Stevens, and did good work at the guns, showing that time had not been wasted in their artillery instruction. For a detailed account of the firing I refer you to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Frazee, One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard, who commanded at that post.

Company G, Capt. John Nevins, was stationed at Fort Slocum. They had charge of and worked the guns in the eastern angle of that fort. How they conducted themselves you had opportunities of judging, having been present most of the time. I also refer to report of Captain Abbey for statement of firing at Fort Slocum. The garrisons at the other forts took no active part in the engagement, but were at their posts ready and willing to do their duty in defense of the national capital and the old flag.

I have to report the loss of 1 man, William E. Leach, Company K, who was severely wounded on picket, and died the next evening.

W. H. HAYWARD,
Colonel 150th Ohio National Guard.

Col. J. A. HASKIN, *Commanding Second Brigade.*

No. 32.

Report of Lieut. Col. John N. Frazee, One hundred and fiftieth Ohio Infantry, of the defense of Washington.

FORT STEVENS, D. C., *July 16, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of operations against the enemy near Fort Stevens, D. C., on the 11th and 12th instant.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 11th the enemy commenced the attack on the picket-line in my front (which line was picketed by Company K, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Ohio National Guard), who fell back slowly fighting the enemy, losing 1 man wounded, who has since died. The enemy's line of skirmishers continued to advance until they were within a distance of 150 yards of our immediate front and 50 yards of our right. They held their ground for a while, being covered by an orchard, when we opened fire upon them with the following shots: One 30-pounder Parrott percussion-shell, when they fell back about 300 yards farther; two shell (percussion) were thrown 1,254 yards, which exploded in their midst; five percussion-shell were then thrown into a grove, distance 1,050 yards, all burst and drove the enemy back; two 30-pounder Parrott percussion-shell were then thrown at a body of cavalry on the pike, distance 2,000 yards, which struck and exploded in their midst, and scattered them. At 4 p. m. I directed two 30-pounder Parrott shell to be fired at enemy in rear of old target, distance 1,256 yards, which dislodged them. We fired one 30-pounder Parrott shell at Carbery's house, which was filled with the enemy's riflemen; the shell struck and exploded; also one 30-pounder percussion, distance 1,600 yards, fired at the enemy in the road in front of old target, burst and did good execution. At 6 p. m. the enemy advanced again and stationed themselves behind the old target, distance 1,256 yards. Six 24-pounder fuse-shell were fired at them, which exploded and caused them to evacuate; this closed the firing for the day.

On the morning of Tuesday, July 12, we opened upon the enemy with three 30-pounder Parrott percussion-shell, directed at Carbery's house; distance, 1,078 yards. The first exploded from some unknown cause at a distance of five yards and killed one of our skirmishers; one passed to the right and exploded; the third fell 20 yards short and exploded. Three shots (30-pounders) were directed at Rives' house; distance, 1,050 yards, which dislodged a number of the enemy's riflemen. At 11 a. m. two solid shots were fired at old camp, distance, 1,950 yards, at a body of infantry, which apparently did good execution. Four percussion-shells were then fired at Rives' house to dislodge the enemy, all of which passed over. Four 30-pounder percussion-shells were fired at Carbery's house, 1,078 yards, striking and doing good execution. One 24-pounder shell was fired at carriage shop, distance 2,075 yards, which struck on Seventh-street pike. Four 30-pounder Parrotts were fired into the grove to right of pike, distance 1,050 yards; effect not visible. At 6 p. m. General McCook ordered every gun brought to bear upon Carbery's house to dislodge the enemy's riflemen, who were holding our skirmishers in check. I fired ten 24-pounder shell, ten 30-pounder Parrott, one 8-inch howitzer, two 10-inch mortar, which set the house on fire and obliged the enemy to fall back, and our skirmish line was enabled to advance. Eight shots were then directed to Rives' house, 1,078 yards, by order of General McCook, and all passed through. Five 30-pounder shells and four 24-pounder shot were fired at carriage shop, distance 2,075 yards, all falling among the enemy's cavalry and causing them to retire. One 24-pounder shell, two 30-pounder percussion-shell, and one 24-pounder shot were fired at the enemy in column en masse in field in front of fort, distance 2,200 yards, causing them to deploy in line of battle. They advanced

and two 30-pounder shell were fired at them in ravine back of Carbery's house, distance 1,200 yards, which exploded and caused them to retire.

The only casualty in the fort was 1 surgeon wounded in leg (name not known).

The troops garrisoning the fort were composed of Company K, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Ohio National Guard, 78 men, Capt. A. A. Safford; Thirteenth Michigan Battery, 79 men, Capt. Charles Dupont; 52 convalescents, commanded by Lieutenant Turner, of Company K, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Ohio National Guard.

I am pleased to say that the promptness with which all orders were obeyed reflects credit on both officers and men of this command.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN N. FRAZEE,
Lieut. Col. 150th Regt. Ohio N. G., Comdg. Fort Stevens.

Lieut. Col. J. A. HASKIN,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Hardin's Division.

No. 33.

Report of Capt. Joseph N. Abbey, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, of the defense of Washington.

FORT SLOCUM, D. C., *July* 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of operations against the enemy near Fort Slocum, D. C., on the 12th instant:

About 6 a. m. the enemy appeared in corner of woods on Seventh street opposite Mr. Blair's house, about 3,200 yards in front of this fort, when we fired eleven rounds of 4½-inch Schenkl percussion-shell, which caused the enemy to scatter and retire to the woods. Secondly, a small force of cavalry made their appearance on point of hill near Seventh street about 8 o'clock, when we again opened fire on them, firing seven rounds of 4½-inch Schenkl percussion-shell, which caused the enemy to scatter, some of them taking refuge in some buildings close by. Thirdly, we opened on Mr. Bramer's house, a distance of about 3,000 yards, where the enemy's sharpshooters were strongly posted, and greatly annoying our line of skirmishers. We fired twelve rounds of 4½-inch Schenkl percussion-shell, from which I afterward learned that eight had penetrated the building, and the balance exploding in the vicinity, which completely dislodged the enemy from the house, when they took refuge in a barn some distance to the right of the house; when we fired four shots at the barn, two of them taking effect in the building, the other two exploding close by, when the enemy moved to a cluster of trees a short distance from the barn. We again opened on them and fired three shots, which caused them to retire out of range of our guns. About 6 p. m. I observed the enemy advancing out of the woods at a distance of 3,500 yards in line of battle column closed in mass, when I opened fire on them with 4½-inch Schenkl percussion-shell, firing sixteen rounds, causing the enemy to retire under cover of the woods. On account of the enemy advancing in close column, and the accuracy of our fire, I have every reason to

believe that they must have lost considerable of their numbers, three of our guns having an enfilade fire on them. I ordered the firing to cease about 8 p. m., as there appeared to be only a skirmish line of the enemy in our front, and our skirmish line advanced so close to that of the enemy that it prevented further artillery firing.

Total number of rounds fired July 12, 1864, fifty-three.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOS. N. ABBEY,
Captain in charge of Artillery.

Lieutenant GOODWILLIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 34.

Report of Capt. A. Levi Wells, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of operations July 9–10.

[JULY 10, 1864.]

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday I was cut off from the army below the Monocacy Junction with one squadron of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and was forced to fall back by way of Sugar Loaf Mountain. I marched to Barnesville, thence across the country until I struck the Washington and Frederick road with the intention of joining the army by that road, but found it held by a large force of the enemy near Hyattstown.

To-day I reached Rockville, intending to march to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at some point, but at Rockville I fell in with Major Fry, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in command of a detachment from Camp Stoneman, 500 strong, who requested me to countermarch, as he was in hopes of opening communication with the army. He unfortunately has not been successful, and has fallen back to a short distance this side of Rockville, which position, he thinks, he can hold until re-enforcements come forward.

I myself am quite unwell, and men and horses are very much fatigued.

Inasmuch as I am unable to report to the regiment, I have the honor to submit the above report for your consideration, and ask for further instructions.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

A. L. WELLS,
Captain, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Major-General AUGUR.

No. 35.

Report of Maj. William H. Fry, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Provisional Cavalry Regiment, of operations July 9–23.

CAMP STONEMAN, *July 26, 1864.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that pursuant to verbal instructions from Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, received 9 p. m. July 9, 1864, I marched from Washington through Tennallytown and encamped for the night at a small stream called Falls Run.

July 10, I organized my command of 500 men into five squadrons, placing one officer with each. The column then pushed forward, passing through Rockville at 11 a. m. In that town I found Captain Wells' squadron, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, that had been cut off from their regiment in the previous day's fight on the Monocacy. About three miles from Rockville, on the Frederick road, at a small village known as Gerrardsville, my advance guard met the advance of the rebels. Skirmishing commenced at once, and upon riding to the skirmish line I could distinctly see a long column of cavalry moving along the road. I withdrew gradually through Rockville and took a position about a mile from town, on a hill, and dismounted my men and formed a skirmish line, which was held for an hour, when the enemy got a battery in position and shelled my command so well that I was forced to retire. After a severe day's work I dismounted the men at midnight and let them rest, but did not unsaddle nor permit the horses to leave the line.

July 11, at daylight, I started the command in the direction of Rockville, but before reaching Old Tavern I was overtaken by Colonel Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, with two squadrons of his regiment. He immediately assumed command of the whole force, and in the vicinity of Old Tavern the enemy were again found to be advancing in force. We fell back, skirmishing constantly, until within two miles of Tennallytown, where a dismounted skirmish line was formed and held, the enemy never succeeding in driving us away.

July 12, on the skirmish line all day in front of Fort Reno.

July 13, moved forward to Rockville, Second Massachusetts Cavalry charging the place, and being overpowered were driven back.

July 14, occupied Rockville and pushed on to Poolesville, having a sharp skirmish and driving the enemy through the town and across the river at Conrad's Ferry.

July 15, crossed the Potomac at Young's Island Ferry. Upon rising the crest of the hill we were saluted with a few shells from a battery near the mouth of Goose Creek. Encamped on Young's Island.

July 16, crossed into Virginia and acted in connection with General Ricketts' division (Third), Sixth Corps.

July 17, moved to Philomont, guarding the rear of the army.

July 18, moved to Bloomfield, to guard the left flank of the army while passing Snicker's Gap.

July 19, on picket at Bloomfield.

July 20, relieved from picket and marched through Snicker's Gap across the Shenandoah to Chapel Run, and at 9 p. m. recrossed the river and went into camp at Snickersville.

July 21, brought up the rear of the army and camped at midnight near Difficult Creek.

July 23, crossed Chain Bridge and returned to Camp Stoneman.

The foregoing is a detailed account of the campaign of my command since leaving Camp Stoneman. I have drawn but five days' rations of hard bread and three of meat. The horses have been saddled nearly every night, and frequently the whole command would be on duty at the same time. Considering the nature of the command and the small proportion of officers it behaved well. In the first day's fight Lieutenant Fox was wounded and in the second Captain Plum. Lieutenant Parker complained of a pain in his

back and was sent to the rear, leaving me with but three officers, Lieutenants Bacon, Burrows, and Neville, who were constantly at work and afforded me all the aid in their power.

Trusting that this report will meet with your favorable consideration, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRY,
Major Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 36.

Reports of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry, of the pursuit of the Confederate forces, July 12–14.

TENNALLYTOWN, *July* 12, 1864.

I have the honor to report that I moved out with four companies on the River road as far as the outer infantry pickets. Sent one company up the road toward Offutt's Cross-Roads. They went within two miles of the cross-roads and returned. Neither cavalry nor infantry has passed that road from north to south. A company had previously been sent up Aqueduct road, with orders to return through the cross-roads. It is not time for this party yet to report. A citizen from Rockville this a. m. reported nothing from there. I did not myself see him. By small parties I had learned that the rebel force did not extend far up the pike. I therefore moved across north from River road, and, dismounting three companies, turned the enemy's right flank. We drove them back about one and a half miles from their position on the extreme right, and Lieutenant-Colonel Crowninshield moved them at same time about one mile up the Rockville pike. A prisoner reports the force on the Rockville pike to be only McCausland's cavalry brigade, of Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Virginia Cavalry. The band was that of the Fourteenth. He knows of no infantry on that road. They have, I presume, a battery, but have only shown one or perhaps two guns. I left orders to hold the new position two hours, and then occupy the old infantry picket-line, which we yesterday lost, at posts 14 and 15.

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

Brigadier-General HARDIN.

INFANTRY PICKET, *July* 12, 1864—9.45 a. m.

COLONEL: I have halted at the infantry picket, sending a company toward Offutt's Cross-Roads, or rather to the right of that point a little. I am confident neither cavalry nor infantry have crossed the River road unless within two miles of Offutt's Cross-Roads. The company which has gone up the Aqueduct road will communicate with the cross-roads and with my party on the right, if possible. At a point three-fourths of a mile due north of here have found where some squadrons of cavalry encamped last night apparently, and then

moved west. I have sent a small party due north to try to reach the pike, and when it returns think I shall feel in that direction myself, as being the speediest and surest way to ascertain what has been or is going on. The cavalry picket on this road is now placed at Cabin John's, two and a half miles above. Everything quiet.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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FORT RENO, *July* 13, 1864.

The following I have just received from Colonel Lowell, dated four and one-half miles from Rockville, 9.15 a. m.:

Their first picket was about one mile from here. Have sent out to try and take it, but fear it has already withdrawn. Their rear guard left the Bethesda Church about 4 a. m. The main body (McCausland's cavalry brigade) fell back about midnight. Have sent a company to move up the roads to the left, and have now sent another to go to the right, to the old city turnpike, from Leesborough to Rockville, to see what is there and to pick up stragglers.

C. R. LOWELL, JR.

M. D. HARDIN.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-second Army Corps, and General McCOOK.

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FORT RENO, *July* 13, 1864.
(Received 12.35 p. m.)

The following has just been received:

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM ROCKVILLE—10.15 a. m.

There seems to be no force till within a quarter and a half mile from Rockville. They have been passing on the old city road certainly ever since daybreak. The last passed about half an hour ago. Captain Rumery, who took his company on that road, reports from citizens that Breckinridge and Early passed during the night. He also reports that a part of their column passed an hour since. Citizens here report their trains moving on that road when they went to bed last night, and columns of dust seen and noise heard all this morning. The rebels talked to the citizens as if they were going to cross the river the first opportunity. It might be well to have the section of artillery to advance when we find where they are crossing and try to annoy them. From the River road on the left I last heard half an hour ago: the party then a mile from Offutt's Cross-Roads: nothing seen or heard of them since. Any serious attempt against them with infantry must, I think, be made soon. Three prisoners taken from Early's old division of Early's present corps confirm the above. They left the line before the infantry soon after sundown. They say they have been run to death. They think Early and Breckinridge and all are going west from Rockville. My advance is within a half mile of Rockville.

10.30 a. m.—Captain Rumery, on the right, saw their infantry column, one on right and one on left of Poolesville road, moving back a little, diverging apparently. This may be their train. Rumery is moving up. Their rear guard, or some large force of infantry and cavalry guard, are reported by citizens seven and a half miles from Rockville, on the Leesborough old city road, in line. My company must then be in their rear. Possibly they are our own men. This last report comes from a scout sent on the extreme right.

LOWELL,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

All my cavalry is with Colonel Lowell, except one squadron, which went to the city by the Aqueduct road—by whose order I do not know. It should be moving up that road. Have sent several times, but cannot hear anything definite of that squadron.

M. D. HARDIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General AUGUR.

—

FORT RENO, *July* 13, 1864.
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

The following just received:

ROCKVILLE—2.10 p. m.

The rear guard of the rebels, consisting of Jackson's brigade, in extreme rear, Bradley T. Johnson in the advance, a little stronger, passed through here half an hour ago. Our advance is half a mile ahead.

2.30 p. m.—My dispatch was here interrupted by report of a large number of rebels being met just through the town by my advance guard, who charged at once. My advance was then dismounted, and after a sharp skirmish there checked a good strong charge of the rebels, after being driven nearly through the town by them. Major Fry was formed at the junction of the two roads before entering Rockville. We fell back to the edge of the town and established a strong dismounted skirmish line, holding them. Learning they were endeavoring to flank us, I have retired to a situation, two miles from Rockville, slowly. My regiment in the town, I fear, was mostly enveloped by the enemy and are very severely whipped.

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

M. D. HARDIN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding Defenses.

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DAWSONVILLE,
Seneca Creek [*July* 14, 1864]—11.30 a. m.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that everything on the right flank is quiet. Scouts sent out beyond Brookeville, Middlebrook, and moving thence westward report no parties in that direction. There is no doubt that the rebel infantry has crossed at White's or Conrad's or the ford near mouth of the Monocacy. Bradley Johnson's command (which has rear guard) passed here between one and two hours ago. My advance is moving forward, and I shall not be surprised to find some of their cavalry in position this side of the river. A small scout, sent clear around to Frederick, has not yet reported. I inclose best memorandum I have seen of the force on this side of the Potomac. A good many stragglers are reported through the woods. Have picked up a few; their stories all agree. A citizen, just from Poolesville, reports Johnson just entering there as he left. He (the citizen) had lost horses, but being convinced that the trains and stolen property had been got across the river, he went no farther than Poolesville.

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

Major WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

General Ransom commanded the advance guard of cavalry as they entered the village Sunday, 4 p. m. No infantry till Monday morning. General Early in command of the whole. There were here McCausland, Hays, Stafford, Gordon, Echols, Wharton, Bradley T. Johnson, Breckinridge, and Terry. Mosby's command did not come up from near the river, but some of his men were here. The Ransom command had four field pieces and two brass pieces. I saw three entire batteries. The cavalry force commenced retreating. When they advanced on Washington they had about 12,000; on their retreat they had more infantry than the force they had taken through on Monday. Imboden also had some. Stated they left Richmond 1st of June, and others at various times up to the 4th of July. They seemed in dread and panic all the time here, openly both officers and men stated that the objects of the movement was forage and provision; the main one being to draw Grant north of Potomac.

No. 37.

Statement of Artificer Nelson A. Fitts, Company B, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of the Confederate strength, &c.

Sunday morning, July 10, on the left of New Market, while retreating, I was taken prisoner by a squad of the Twentieth Virginia Cavalry, and was taken to the headquarters of that regiment and marched with them to Silver Spring, on Seventh-street road, getting there on Monday the 11th about 3 p. m. The cavalry joined the rest of the command between Rockville and Seventh-street road, and I passed the entire length of it; saw their troops and artillery. I also observed some of the inhabitants that gave them information in regard to the forces in Washington, and I could point out the places and men if I were to go back on the same road.

On the 12th, about sundown, we left Seventh street in a hurry, marched to Rockville, getting there at daylight on the 13th; halted half an hour, and then went on until 2 p. m., then stopped until dark. We followed the line of telegraph from Rockville to Poolesville, halted on the Maryland side until light (I saw their train and artillery parked), then crossed the Potomac at Edwards Ferry. The prisoners and infantry forded the river and halted, and then their artillery crossed. I counted forty-two pieces as they crossed. They had told me that they had sixty pieces, and I counted them to find out. The colonel of the Twentieth Virginia Cavalry told me that their force at Monocacy was 50,000, and judging from what I saw of the troops myself I should think their whole force was between 40,000 and 50,000. There was Ewell's corps, commanded by Early and Breckinridge, also a part of A. P. Hill's corps that went to Baltimore. After crossing the Potomac the prisoners left the troops and marched toward Leesburg, halting about three miles this side on the 14th about 2 p. m.; staid there until the 16th at 1 a. m. Whilst there, they were attacked in the rear; I could hear the artillery.

We left on the 16th and marched to Upperville; halted there until dark, then started to cross the mountains at Ashby's Gap, and there

I made my escape to the mountains and staid on the mountain forty-two hours, and then left and joined our cavalry at Bloomfield on the 19th. By being with them and talking with them I have reason to believe their troops were old ones and well disciplined. They had with their artillery caissons to each piece, and an ammunition train. They claimed the object of their raid was to get horses and provisions, that they did not expect to take Washington and hold it, but thought they could raid through the city and capture the President, if there, and draw Grant's forces from Petersburg. They told me they were going to Winchester and then back to Maryland and Pennsylvania. I think that their whole force crossed at Edwards Ferry. They crossed the mountain at Snicker's Gap, all but the prisoners and beef-cattle and eight pieces of artillery, and I should judge about 300 cavalry with fifty or sixty wagons marked "ordnance" and loaded with hay. These crossed at Ashby's Gap. They had between 600 and 700 prisoners. So far as I know I am the only man who escaped after we crossed the Potomac.

N. A. FITTS,
Artificer Company B, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENGINEER OF DEFENSES,
July 25, 1864.

The within statement of Artificer Fitts is respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

I would remark that I have been acquainted with Artificer Fitts for the past year. For some time before his regiment joined the Army of the Potomac he was detailed on account of his intelligence and mechanical skill to act as foreman of carpenters on the defensive works north of the Potomac, and in this capacity he was thrown under my observation. I think the most implicit confidence may be placed in his statements. His estimate of the enemy's numbers may, perhaps, be received with a grain of allowance, but of the forty-two pieces of artillery at Edwards Ferry I have no doubt, a fact which it may be well to know.

Should any investigation into the conduct of the citizens of Maryland residing on the roads over which the enemy marched during his late incursion be made, Artificer Fitts might be a useful witness in certain cases.

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

No. 38.

Report of Brig. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division, of the defense of Washington.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1864.

COLONEL: On Saturday, the 9th of July, after consultation with the Secretary of War, I directed the clerks of the Quartermaster-General's Office, and the clerks and workmen employed by the officers of the quartermaster's department in the District of Columbia and in Alexandria to be organized and armed. On Sunday, the 10th,

arms were procured from the arsenal; they were distributed on that day and on Monday. Such an organization had been made over a year since, but the arms then issued having been recalled, the organization in the departments of Washington and Alexandria had not been kept up. Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, chief quartermaster of the Military Department of Washington, however, under instructions from Major-General Augur, had retained the arms issued to the men employed under his direction, and had preserved the military organization.

Under orders of the Secretary of War, I reported to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, late on the evening of the 9th, for such field services as would not too much interfere with my duties as Quartermaster-General, and was directed to provide for relieving the guards of the quartermaster's stores, and some of the public buildings by the organized clerks and operatives of the Quartermaster's Department. Finding that a movable force more than sufficient for this duty could be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, I offered their services to Major-General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington, and on the 11th July, it being reported that the enemy was advancing upon the Seventh-street road, I was requested to send them to report to Major-General McCook, headquarters at Fort Stevens. The battalion of clerks of the Quartermaster-General's Office, about 250 strong, relieved the guards of the storehouses, corrals, &c., of the depots and of the public buildings, enabling the soldiers there employed to go to the front. The arrival without wagons or horses of portions of the Sixth Corps from the Army of the Potomac, and of the Nineteenth Corps from New Orleans, requiring new outfits of transportation, made it necessary to leave in the city a large portion of the wagon-masters, operatives, and teamsters, and reduce the movable force in the Washington depot to about 1,900 men, of which 1,500 were placed under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker, and with them I reported to Major-General McCook about sunset on the 11th; and was directed to march to Fort Slocum and place the men as might be advised by Colonel Haskin, commanding the forts on the right. Colonel Haskin supplied a staff officer to point out in the darkness the line of rifle-pits extending from Fort Stevens to Fort Totten, about one mile in length. The men were posted therein and lay upon their arms all night.

The next morning, 12th, I received Special Orders, No. 2, from Major-General McCook's headquarters, and assuming command of the troops in the intrenchments from Fort Stevens to Fort Totten, I proceeded to organize them into a division of three brigades as follows: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker, composed of the quartermaster's men of the depot of Washington, with a detachment of the Provisional Brigade, occupied the intrenchments on the right between Forts Stevens and Totten. Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Paine, composed of the Twelfth Veteran Reserves, the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, and three companies of the quartermaster's men of the depot of Washington, occupied the intrenchments on the left, between Forts Slocum and Stevens. Third Brigade, commanded first by Colonel Price, of the [Seventh] New Jersey Volunteers, then by Col. A. Farnsworth, Twelfth Veteran Reserves, and afterward by Colonel Alexander, of the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, a provisional brigade of these regiments, organized from the hospital and convalescent and distribu-

tion camps of the Department of Washington. It was placed in reserve and bivouacked in rear of Fort Slocum in the center of the line. The garrison of the two forts, Slocum and Totten, were a separate command, under Colonel Haskin, U. S. Army, and though at first ordered to report to me the order was soon afterward revoked. Finding, however, that the garrison of Fort Slocum was not as strong as it should be, I ordered Colonel Price, then commanding the Provisional Brigade, to ascertain the number of artillerymen in his command and to send them to report to Colonel Haskin at Fort Slocum. The garrison thus received a re-enforcement of 105 trained artillerists.

The division thus organized on the morning of the 12th July, had an effective strength present for duty of 4,914 men and officers with one section of light artillery, which was placed in one of the trenches on the left.

During the 12th the enemy made their appearance in front of Fort Stevens, and a portion of the command, which had been placed on the skirmish or picket-line, was engaged.

But two casualties have been reported to me among civilians of the Quartermaster's Department. A battalion of three companies of quartermaster's men of the depot of Washington had moved out to Fort Stevens under orders from Major-General Augur only on the 11th, and a portion of these were engaged in the skirmish in front of Fort Stevens on the 12th. John Rynders, a member of Company B, was slightly wounded in the arm, and a former employé of the Quartermaster's Department, who accompanied Company B as a volunteer, was shot through the body and almost instantly killed. He was buried with the others who fell in the skirmish, and I regret that I have not yet been able to ascertain his name; when found it will be placed upon his grave, now marked "unknown," in the cemetery set apart by order of the Secretary of War for those who fell in the defense of the capital on the 12th July.

Four hundred men were detached from the command on the 12th to be placed on the picket-line by staff officers of Major-General McCook. The Twelfth Veteran Reserve and the Second District Columbia were relieved from duty in the trenches about 4 p. m. of the 12th July, by two regiments of the Provisional Brigade, and were themselves placed in the reserve until about 9 p. m., at which time, under instructions from General McCook, they were ordered to march to Fort Saratoga to report to Major-General Gillmore, who had asked for re-enforcements, and were encamped for the night near Fort Thayer, where they remained during the 13th. On the 14th these two regiments, by order of Major-General McCook, returned to my command. The forces of this division had been hastily organized and sent to the field in an emergency and without baggage. They were supplied during the 12th and 13th with shelter-tents, blankets, and such equipage as was necessary to their comfort and health while on duty in the trenches.

On the 14th, under orders from Major-General Augur, the enemy having retired from the front, the quartermaster's men were relieved from duty in the trenches, and I turned over the command of the remainder of the division to Brigadier-General Paine, and directed General Rucker to march the civilians to Washington and return them to their regular duties, but to keep up their military organization and drill.

Major Darling, of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, commanding cavalry outpost, with a force of about 460 cavalry, operated in front

of the extreme right toward Baltimore turnpike and railroad. He sent me information on the afternoon of the 12th that his force had been driven in by a strong body of cavalry and artillery, which interrupted the travel for a time and injured the railroad to a small extent. The day was hot and dusty, and the movements of the cavalry could be traced from the forts by the columns of dust which they raised. The enemy came as far as the Maryland Agricultural College, and when they retired were pursued by our cavalry, who being in inferior force and without artillery, appeared to be repulsed in their attack. After relinquishing the command of the division to General Paine, I spent some hours in riding over the scene of the conflict and visiting the bivouacs and line of battle of the enemy in front of Fort Stevens. From the extent of ground occupied by them they appeared to have a strong force within supporting distance of the skirmishers, which alone seemed to be engaged. The three companies of the quartermaster's men, organized under Lieut. Col. E. M. Greene, chief quartermaster, Department of Washington, who were on duty during the affair of the morning of the 12th in the trenches between Forts Stevens and Slocum with General Paine's brigade, were ordered on the afternoon of that day to report to General Rucker. Through some misunderstanding two companies, B and C, marched to General Rucker's office in Washington. Company A reported at his headquarters in the field and remained on duty until the brigade was relieved.

The quartermaster's men of the Department of Washington, south of the Potomac, were organized into five companies, making a force of about 400 men. Companies E and F were, at the request of Brigadier-General Slough, commanding at Alexandria, detailed and placed on picket duty around that city. The other companies were placed in reserve at the wood-yard, drilling constantly, and held in readiness to defend the public property. The employés of Capt. J. G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster, at Alexandria, were also organized and placed on duty. The whole civil force of the quartermaster's department on military duty on this occasion was about 2,700 men.

I have to express my satisfaction with the conduct of both the soldiers and civilians who were under my command. Though hastily organized and equipped they moved promptly at the call of danger. I had on no occasion to inflict punishment or administer reproof during the time they were under my observation, and their services were useful and important in the defense of the capital, seriously threatened by a considerable rebel army under skillful and experienced leaders. Those who were on duty in the city relieved at least an equal number of trained soldiers and enabled them to go to the front, while those who were placed in the intrenchments extended the line of battle fully a mile to the right of the center of attack, and by their presence and bearing, standing upon the parapets and exposing themselves, perhaps, more than more experienced soldiers would have done, they convinced the enemy that the fortifications of Washington were not unmanned.

I inclose such reports as I have received from subordinate commanders, and remain, very respectfully,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Extract from letter of Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. Meigs, dated Washington, D. C., July 16, 1864.

Twice while McClellan was on his way to the James, or there, they did by the Shenandoah put Washington in danger; but there were troops here then to defend it: now with an enterprising and uniformly successful commander, a larger army, trained to confidence and success through three years of doubtful conflicts and two months of most bloody, desperate, and successful fighting, the crippled army of Lee, relying upon the intrenchments of Richmond and the weakness of the Washington garrisons, sends again by the familiar road a column of 25,000 or 30,000 men, breaks communications north and east of Baltimore, defeats a veteran division of the Army of the Potomac (Ricketts') hastily thrown across the line of march, drives Wallace and Ricketts back upon Baltimore, and sending small parties to alarm and raise the neighborhood, to burn the house of the Governor, and prevent the troops of the north passing beyond, alarmed Baltimore; this column concentrates suddenly upon the north front of Washington. The invalids, now called Veteran Reserves, of the police garrison of Washington, are relieved from guard duty by the clerks of the Quartermaster-General's Office. The old soldiers in hospital and in convalescent and distribution camps are hastily organized into provisional regiments, dismounted cavalrymen, for whom horses are not here, are sent into the trenches to act as infantry, and the mechanics, agents, clerks and overseers, and laborers of the depot quartermaster, who can for a day or two in emergency be detached from their ordinary duties, are organized and armed, and marched to the trenches. The head of the column of the Sixth Corps of veterans from the Army of the Potomac arrives from Petersburg on the day that the head of the Nineteenth Corps reaches Washington from New Orleans, and on the very day that the rebels send their skirmishers within forty rods of the salient of Fort Stevens, and within sight of Fort Reno. The former on the Seventh-street road, and the latter on the Rockville or Tennallytown road.

On Monday morning at daylight our cavalry was sent out the Tennallytown road to force the enemy to develop himself in line of battle. A handsome skirmish showed at this point in front of Reno about 1,200 cavalry and a horse battery. Later in the day General McCook reported the rebels were advancing in force. I had offered the services of the quartermaster's men, of whom we had about 3,000 armed, who were disposable for this purpose, to General Halleck. He thought that it would be enough for them to guard the stores in the city against riot or incendiary attempts. I then offered them to General Augur, commanding the forces, and he gladly accepted them and requested that they be sent to Major-General McCook at Fort Stevens, on the Seventh-street road. I called the men out; 400, who were under General Augur's quartermaster, had been sent out in the morning, 700 more had gone to the lines in front of Alexandria, and I marched about 5 p. m. with 1,500 or 2,000 toward Fort Stevens. Reported to McCook just as it grew dark, and he sent an officer from Fort Slocum to point out the position he wanted us to occupy. We found it as well as we could in the darkness. The new moon gave a little light and our forces, which the next morning numbered 1,500,

extended McCook's line just one mile to the right of the center of attack. We bivouacked on this line, part of the men in the trenches, the rest close in the rear. I slept in an orchard wrapped in a poncho, with my horse tethered to an apple tree.

The next morning I was ordered to take command of all the troops and defenses from Fort Stevens to Fort Slocum and thence to Fort Totten, and found myself in command of a division 5,000 strong, which I organized at once into three brigades, General Paine commanding the rifle-pits held by the left wing, General Rucker the right wing, and placing a provisional brigade under Colonel Farnsworth in the rear of Fort Slocum in reserve. We got up wagons, rations, shelter-tents, cooking utensils, intrenching tools, axes, and worked to perfect the defenses and clear the timber and brush from our front. During the day skirmishing was continuous in front of Stevens, where the advance of the Sixth Corps of veterans, under General Wright, engaged the enemy. I detached 400 men to a commander away to the left to go on picket. One hundred and five artillerists I found in the Provisional Brigade and sent them to report to Colonel Haskin, to strengthen Fort Stevens battery. The day wore away. I visited the lines to my right, in which no troops occupied the trenches or rifle-pits. The forts, however, which are about a mile apart and on commanding positions, were garrisoned. General Gillmore was at Fort Saratoga, several miles to the right, and toward evening telegraphed for re-enforcements, and I sent him 2,000 regulars, nearly the whole of my reserve, by order of General McCook. We received orders to have all our troops under arms at 3 o'clock next morning. Toward evening two houses which were occupied by the rebel sharpshooters on the Seventh-street road, some three-quarters of a mile in advance of the lines, were burned by shells from Forts Stevens and De Russy, and our skirmishers, after a sharp contest, costing each party 300 casualties, occupied their ruins and drove back the rebels and intrenched themselves.

I was up at 2 o'clock, my men were all under arms, and I rode to Fort Stevens and took position on the parapet to watch the breaking day. The gray dawn spread over the landscape widely extended in sight. An occasional shot from a suspicious picket and the low of a cow or the bray of a mule alone broke the stillness of the morning, and at last the sun arose and all remained quiet. Cavalry were sent out, who reported the rebel positions abandoned. The house of the Postmaster-General, Montgomery Blair, two miles out Seventh-street road, burned; old Francis P. Blair's house, on the farm, turned topsy-turvey, all his liquors consumed, and his papers ransacked, and the enemy in retreat toward Rockville and the fords of the Potomac. We remained in position till full daylight, and then sent the men to their breakfast and continued our work of clearing off obstructions to our fire and completing our intrenchments. I rode along the lines right and left. In the course of the day an officer from the War Department handed me a letter from the Secretary, notifying me that the President had appointed me a major-general by brevet in the United States Army, and I accepted and thanked the President and Secretary for the honor and confidence. The commission happened to find me exercising a full major-general's command. I had command of the right wing of that portion of the army which was directly in front of the enemy; my command extended in line of battle two miles, and was 5,000 strong.

The next night we had an alarm. Some fellow with the nightmare rushed screaming through camp, "the rebs, the rebs are on us!" The men caught up their arms and rushed into the trenches; they behaved well in this most trying of all circumstances—a night alarm. Horses were saddled, inquiry made, and all found quiet.

The next day the enemy having retired, the two regiments I had detached to Gillmore returned to me. Gillmore followed Wright in pursuit of the retreating enemy. I had orders to return to Washington and release my volunteer civilians and return them to their ordinary work. All this time the Quartermaster's Department was fitting out the troops which arrived from Petersburg and New Orleans with horses, wagons, or artillery. We mounted 2,000 or 3,000 cavalry; gave 1,000 or 2,000 horses to horse artillery batteries; supplied 15,000 men with a new wagon train, and mounted most of the general officers and started them, a well-equipped movable column in pursuit.

And so the campaign and siege are over, and the administration is blamed by the Copperheads and applauded by all true loyal citizens for turning back the tide of rebel invasion, and this without getting a single man from Maryland, supine Pennsylvania, or from the Governor of New York. Some of the men called out when the danger was pressing, are beginning to arrive, now that it is over.

M. C. MEIGS,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

No. 39.

Report of Capt. James J. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster. U. S. Army, of the defense of Washington.

HDQRS. OFFICE BATTALION OF THE Q. M. DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your directions of the 9th instant, I prepared a list of clerks and employés of this office with a view to their military organization, divided them into five companies, and procured the necessary arms, equipments, and ammunition.

On the 11th instant the battalion was called upon to relieve the quartermaster's employés of the Washington depot, who had supplied the guards for the several corrals, stables, store-houses, &c., previously guarded by the Veteran Reserve Corps.

The following localities were thus placed under charge of battalion, viz:

First, Nineteenth street wagon park.

Second, clothing depot building on H street, near Seventeenth and Quartermaster-General's Office.

Third, Eastern Branch corral and stables.

Fourth, Kendall Green corral and stables.

Fifth, workshops, corrals, stables on F street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-third.

Each of these places was guarded by one company of the battalion, commanded respectively by Captains Card, Wagner, Hoyt, Robinson, and Rutherford, of this department.

The companies remained on duty from Monday, the 11th, until Wednesday morning, the 13th instant, when they were relieved by a battalion of the clerks from the War Department; Thursday morning, the 14th instant, the office battalion again went on guard and so remained until Saturday evening, the 16th instant.

On the occasions of my visiting the guards and sentinels, I found them vigilant and generally well instructed. The company commanders and the men generally were zealous and highly ambitious to perform their duties in a military manner, and although the duty they had been called upon to perform was of less interesting character though equally laborious than that at the front, it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the good conduct of these companies, and to express the opinion that they can be relied upon with perfect confidence for the efficient performance of any military duty commensurate with their numerical strength.

While I have pleasure in reporting the praiseworthy conduct of the greater number, it is also my duty to bring to your notice the fact of several of the clerks having absented themselves during the time that their comrades were on military duty. These persons have been called upon for explanatory reports, which will be forwarded to you when received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. DANA,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Comdg. Office Batt., Q. M. D.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

No. 40.

Report of Lieut. Col. Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Twenty-second Army Corps, of the defense of Washington.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1864.

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the military organization and operations of the quartermaster's employés under my immediate command during the late invasion:

About 1 a. m. on the 11th instant I was instructed by Major-General Augur, commanding Department of Washington, to proceed without delay to organize my employés for military duty. I at once called into action every facility at my disposal, and in a few hours my employés were organized, equipped, and ready for active military duty. The same morning at 7 o'clock the following organization of employés north of Potomac reported for duty to General McCook's headquarters, at Fort Stevens, three miles north of Washington City: List of acting officers and non-commissioned officers and privates of a battalion of Lieut. Col. E. M. Greene's regiment, quartermaster employés: W. H. Bright, major. Company A—John Dean, captain; Charles Valbing, second lieutenant; J. G. Anthony, first sergeant; R. Kellett, W. Ault, C. Edwards, A. Perkins, sergeants; J. Loring, P. Mehan, corporals, and sixty-four privates. Company B—Samuel Rabbitt, captain; Daniel Donaldson, first lieu-

tenant; C. Kelly, first sergeant; W. Wright, Samuel Handy, sergeants; Charles Kelly, A. Caley, F. Hill, J. H. Sullivan, corporals, and sixty-four privates. Company C—John Armstrong, captain; J. F. Rabbitt, first lieutenant; T. Scidmore, first sergeant; A. Laude, James Davis, sergeants; C. McGinnis, J. Schaffer, George Sandis, William Paulton, corporals, and sixty-four privates.

At 11 o'clock of the same morning, July 11, this force was assigned to duty in the intrenchments between Forts Stevens and Slocum, with orders to hold these works against the enemy at all hazards. At sunset of the same day this battalion was detailed for guard in said works and divided into three reliefs, A Company taking the first relief, from 9 until 11 o'clock; the other companies from 11 to 1 and from 1 till 3 o'clock, respectively. The companies not on post were ordered to lay on their arms. At 3 o'clock, when the last company was relieved off post, their position was changed to the left of the branch near Fort Stevens and nearer the skirmish line. This position they occupied until 3 p. m. of the same day, July 12, when they were ordered to report to General Rucker. The commanders of Companies B and C misunderstanding the order, reported to General Rucker at his headquarters in this city, but Company A reported to the general at his headquarters on the field, and were retained on duty until the organization was disbanded on Wednesday, the 13th of July instant, when they returned to their usual duties in the department.

My employés south of the Potomac were promptly organized on the receipt of instructions from me, and were also actively engaged in performing military duty in the defense and protection of the Government stores at Alexandria and in that vicinity. They were organized as follows, viz: T. W. Burton, acting as major; Charles King to act as senior captain of a battalion. Company A—C. T. Hawkins to act as first lieutenant; John Devlin to act as second lieutenant; T. Morris to act as first sergeant; J. Corniff and William Gill to act as corporals, and sixty-four privates, teamsters and laborers (white men). Company B—Charles E. Peterman, to act as first lieutenant; J. Yates, D. Sepwin, E. Lawson, M. McCauley, John Cole, and seventy-five privates (colored teamsters, &c.). Company C—D. Stone, to act as first lieutenant; J. McGahey, to act as second lieutenant; J. Howard, to act as first sergeant; James Grace and F. Corson, to act as corporals, and seventy-five privates (colored teamsters, &c.). Company D—H. W. Parker, to act as first lieutenant; M. Laycock, to act as second lieutenant; Amos Shank, to act as first sergeant; R. Latrielle, to act as sergeant; P. McKenny, and R. Paul, to act as corporals, and forty privates (colored teamsters, &c.). Company E—D. Dufficks, to act as first lieutenant; R. S. Donaldson, to act as second lieutenant; E. L. Peterman, to act as sergeant, and seventy-two privates (colored teamsters, &c.). Company F—D. Frazier, to act as first lieutenant; Jacob Johnson, to act as second lieutenant; E. Campbell, to act as sergeant, and seventy-two privates (colored teamsters, &c.).

At the request of General Slough, military governor of Alexandria, Va., and in obedience to my orders, on the 12th instant Companies E and F, composed of 150 men, were detached and placed on picket duty around Alexandria, under the immediate command of Colonel Browne, of General Slough's command. Companies A, B, C, and D were kept as a reserve at the wood-yard for the defense of the public property for which I am responsible. By my direction,

port-holes were cut in the stables and stockade work and everything prepared for strong defensive operations. The men were also instructed in the manual of arms twice daily, and strict order and rigid military discipline existed until Sunday, the 17th instant, when General Slough issued an order informing all concerned that the excitement and immediate danger had passed, and expressive of his thanks for their prompt response to his call, and the co-operation and aid of the quartermaster's employés during the threatened invasion. A copy of said order is inclosed herewith, marked A.

I beg leave to state, in conclusion, that my men all acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, and from the spirit they evinced and their prompt and cheerful compliance with orders received, I have no doubt they would have done good service if the emergency had arisen.

I have only 2 casualties to report, both of which occurred in the skirmish of Tuesday morning, the 12th instant, near Fort Stevens. John Rynders, a member of Company B, was wounded slightly in the arm, and a former employé, name not ascertained, who volunteered to join Company B on its way to the scene of action, was allowed to do so, and was shot through the body and almost instantly killed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieut. Col., Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of Washington.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

A.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR, *Alexandria, Va., July 17, 1864.*

I. The necessity of vigilance of the troops of this command having in a measure passed, they will not be required to bivouac on the line of defenses any longer for the present. They will be expected to exercise vigilance in their camps and places of rendezvous and be fully prepared for defense in case of attack.

II. The general commanding desires to tender his thanks to the troops of his command, the armed employés of the quartermaster's department, and Acting Master Nickerson, and the men of the mortar-boat Victor Hugo, for their co-operation and prompt response to his call for their aid in the defense of Alexandria.

By command of Brigadier-General Slough:

W. M. GWYNNE,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

No. 41.

Report of Lieut. Col. William O. Drew, Second District of Columbia Infantry, of the defense of Washington.

HDQRS. SECOND REGT. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VOLS.,
Camp near Fort Slocum, D. C., July 23, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 9, dated headquarters Northeast Defenses of Washington, D. C., Fort Lincoln, July

11, 1864, I have the honor to forward the military history and operations of the Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteers, commanded by Col. C. M. Alexander.

On the 10th instant we received orders to strike tents at Edsall Station, Va., where we were then stationed, and report to Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur. Having reported, the regiment was ordered to report to Major-General McCook, commanding reserve camp near Fort Stevens, D. C.

We arrived there about 9 a. m. on the 11th instant, and about 11 p. m. we manned the breast-works and rifle-pits on the right of Fort Stevens. At 1 p. m. of the same date a detail of 100 men was sent out as skirmishers, and at sunset they were relieved by a portion of the Sixth Army Corps.

On the 12th instant, about 4 p. m., we were relieved by the Second Provisional Regiment, and were ordered to move to the rear of Fort Slocum. The regiment laid there until 9.30 p. m., when we were ordered to report to Major-General Gillmore at Fort Saratoga. We encamped for the night near Fort Thayer.

On the morning of the 14th instant we were ordered to report to Brigadier-General Paine at Fort Slocum. At that time Colonel Alexander was placed in command of the First Provisional Brigade and the command devolved on Lieut. Col. William O. Drew.

On the 15th instant Colonel Farnsworth, then commanding Second Reserve Brigade, was ordered to report for duty at Alexandria, Va., and the command of the brigade was on Lieut. Col. William O. Drew, and from that date the regiment was and is commanded by Capt. William F. Steele. Although the skirmishing was very brisk there have been no casualties to our knowledge. The whole regiment signified their willingness to take position in the skirmish line, but owing to short range and inferior kind of arm the commanding general deemed it inexpedient for them to expose themselves unnécessarily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. O. DREW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS.

No. 42.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps, &c., of operations July 11–28.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1864.

General C. C. AUGUR:

Major Whittier has just given me the within. Please write me instructions on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Please say to the general that I do not consider it advisable to make any advance until our lines are better established, perhaps tomorrow.

C. C. AUGUR.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Stevens, July 11, 1864—4.10 p. m.

The head of my column has nearly reached the front, and at the suggestion of Major-General McCook I have directed them to bivouac at Crystal Spring, about half a mile in rear. The enemy has been close to Fort Stevens, and, although driven back, is still not far distant. I believe it to be only a very light skirmish line, and with your permission will send a brigade out against it and try to clean it out. General McCook's men are not as good as mine for this purpose. It seems from what I learn from General McCook that the line from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch is under the command of Colonels Warner and Haskin, while he commands the whole. I therefore hold myself in reserve, subject to General McCook's orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding Department.

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FORT RENO, D. C., *July* 13, 1864.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Your dispatch received.* The head of my column is passing this point, and will be pushed forward to the limits of the endurance of the men. Before leaving I ordered up the portion of the Nineteenth Corps present. Should more arrive they will be directed to follow, with such artillery as they may need, and can be supplied from the Department of Washington. I have taken only what artillery I have—five, possibly six, batteries.

Since writing the above I have received your dispatch by messenger, with copy of letter from Lieutenant-General Grant to Colonel Townsend.* I can assure yourself and the President that there will be no delay on my part to head off the enemy, and that the men I have will do all that the number of men can do. They have been well tried and never found wanting.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
Offutt's Cross-Roads, Md., July 13, 1864—7.30 p. m.
(Received 10.35 p. m.)

I reached this point with the cavalry about an hour ago without incident, and the head of the infantry column is nearly up. I shall camp here for the night, and, unless the reports from the cavalry shall occasion a change, I shall move for Edwards Ferry at 4.30

*See Correspondence, etc., Part II.

a. m. to-morrow. The reports from the cavalry are not entirely satisfactory, but I hope to get that which is more reliable before morning. What I have would indicate that the rebel force had moved west, probably to Edwards Ferry.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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OFFUTT'S CROSS-ROADS, MD., *July* 13, 1864.
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

This afternoon I sent a staff officer to the detachment of the Nineteenth Corps commanded by Colonel Davis, with orders to move. Colonel Davis reported his command without rations and without transportation, although requisition had been made for both. His command numbers only about 600. He had received no preparatory orders, and was, therefore, requested to communicate at once with General Gillmore. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether this party reaches me to-night.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864. (Received 4.10 p. m.)

My command moved from Offutt's Cross-Roads at 4.30 o'clock this morning, and advanced to near Seneca Creek, when, learning nothing from the cavalry on the Rockville road, and getting intelligence through a small party, which had been sent from the cavalry in my immediate front, which had been driven in, that the enemy was in full force at Darnestown, I have halted until I can ascertain the truth of the report by an infantry reconnaissance now out. I believe that the bulk of the enemy's force has already crossed the river at Edwards Ferry. This fact will shortly be developed, and, if they have left Darnestown, I shall continue the march to Edwards Ferry. I send three prisoners, one an officer, who says that the bulk of their command has already crossed the river. One of his men also reports that General Franklin escaped Tuesday, about nine miles from Baltimore. Is positive of this. The march is rather a severe one, the men straggling badly. The teams are green, and the trains consequently move much less rapidly than the infantry. At last accounts none of the Nineteenth Corps had joined. General Gillmore sprained his foot seriously last night, and has probably returned to the city.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

TWO MILES FROM POOLESVILLE, MD.,
July 14, 1864—2.30 p. m. (Received 9.20 p. m.)

My cavalry is in the immediate vicinity of Poolesville, and finds the enemy in some force. He has opened upon the cavalry with two guns. What the force is, is not yet developed, but will be determined as soon as the infantry column (the head of which is about half an hour in rear) comes up.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Poolesville, Md., July 14, 1864—6 p. m.

I have the honor to report my arrival at this point, and that most of the infantry of this corps and a part of the artillery have come up. The train is stretched along the road for a great distance, and will not be all up by midnight, if so soon. Judging from last reports the troops of the Nineteenth Corps will not reach this place by ten miles to-night.

The cavalry overtook the rear guard of the enemy's cavalry at this point, which fell back after a slight skirmish, taking the road to White's Ford, where the main body of the enemy, with his trains, had crossed before we reached this place. I have sent the cavalry forward to see whether anything can be done against the rear guard, but presume it will be too late. The enemy had and kept about twenty-four hours the start of us, which gave him full time to secure his crossing of the river.

I have not been able to get any intelligence from General Hunter's command, and have, therefore, for further operations only the two divisions of my corps, numbering perhaps 10,000, and some 500 possibly of the Nineteenth Corps, which, unless I overrate the enemy's strength, is wholly insufficient to justify the following up of the enemy on the other side of the Potomac. I presume this will not be the policy of the War Department, and I shall, therefore, wait instructions before proceeding farther, which I hope to receive by the time the Nineteenth Corps arrives. In the mean time I shall endeavor to open communication both with General Hunter and General Howe. I should also report that a portion of the enemy's cavalry, said to be McCausland's, is represented to have crossed at Muddy Branch Ford, and some at Edwards Ferry, though not in considerable numbers. I changed the direction of the column to this point on learning that the ford at Edwards Ferry was not passable for trains, and hoped to be able to come up with the enemy at one of the upper fords.

My troops have marched over thirty miles in about twenty-four hours, over bad roads and under excessive heat.

I send this by an officer, who is directed to await your instructions.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poolesville, Md., July 16, 1864—7 a. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday, by Captain Farrar, of my staff, was received toward evening, and about the same time I received intelligence through my own couriers from General Hunter's command, and also a dispatch from General Howe, at Harper's Ferry, where General Hunter had just arrived. A little later I received the dispatch of Colonel Chipman, of General Hunter's staff, to the Secretary of War, from which and from other information I learned that General Sullivan, with some 7,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, crossed the Potomac at Knoxville, near Berlin, and was moving on Leesburg via Hillsborough. Fearing that he might meet the enemy in too strong force for his command, I have put the force here in motion for Leesburg, crossing at White's Ford, and have instructed General Ord to move as rapidly as practicable to the same point, crossing at Young's Island, about one and a half miles below Edwards Ferry.

The troops of the Nineteenth Corps reached this point late in the afternoon of yesterday, and constitute, with the two divisions of the Sixth Corps, the force with which I am moving on Leesburg. General Ord's command will not probably reach that point before all day to-morrow.

The necessity for supporting General Sullivan's movement renders it necessary to move in advance of a portion of the trains not yet up, but I think they will be sufficiently covered by the general movement and the small force left for their protection.

From the information gained here from Union citizens well acquainted with the country on the other side of the river I apprehend that it will be impossible to subsist to any extent on the country, with the exception of forage, everything having been pretty much swept off by the enemy.

My headquarters will be at Leesburg to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Clark's Gap, three miles beyond Leesburg,
July 17, 1864—7.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of to-day. I reached here late last evening, and during the night opened communication with General Crook, who, with Sullivan's division, Mulligan's brigade, and some 2,000 cavalry, encamped at Purcellville, about six miles from this point. I at once instructed General Crook to follow up the enemy with his cavalry, supported by infantry, but as nothing has been heard from the detachment it is inferred that the enemy continued his retreat. Moving rapidly I struck his rear guard of cavalry at Leesburg, but he retreated before the head of the infantry column got up, taking the direction of Snicker's Gap. The cavalry of General Crook's command, under General Duffié, more fortunate than the rest, struck the rear of the

enemy on the Snickersville pike, capturing 117 mules and horses, 82 wagons, and 62 prisoners, besides killing and wounding a good many. I have no doubt that the enemy is in full retreat for Richmond, but the cavalry reports, which can hardly fail to be received to-night, will settle the matter. He is represented as much demoralized, though this is doubtful, as regards his old infantry force. The Third Division, Sixth Corps, reached here about 6 p. m., and the trains of the Nineteenth Corps are still coming in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH AND NINETEENTH CORPS,
Near Leesburg, Va., July 21, 1864—1.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that shortly after writing my dispatch of the 17th instant from Clark's Gap, I learned that the enemy had halted in the Valley of Virginia, and was holding the crossing of the Shenandoah in some force. I at once moved on Snicker's Gap (which we held with our cavalry), designing to cross the Shenandoah River, if practicable, and attack him. The attempt at crossing was resisted in strong force, and believing it better to turn his position, I designed doing so by way of Key's Gap, thus effecting a junction with some of the forces of General Hunter lower down the Valley. In the mean time, a cavalry force was sent to Ashby's Gap, which effected a crossing of the river, but was finally driven back with some loss. This and other information induced me to defer the movement by way of Key's Gap, in the belief that a crossing might be effected where we were, and the enemy probably fought in detail. Preparations were accordingly made, and on pushing across on the morning of the 20th, it was found the enemy had retreated during the night, taking the road to Front Royal and Strasburg. Conceiving the object of the expedition to be accomplished, I at once started back, as directed in your orders, and to-night shall encamp on the east side of Goose Creek, on the Leesburg pike. Two days' easy march will bring the command to Washington, crossing the Potomac at Chain Bridge.

Our losses at Snicker's Ferry will not exceed 200, while those of the enemy are reported by the inhabitants at 50 to 60 killed, and 300 wounded. Our loss at Ashby's Gap was about 130; that of the enemy not known.

I will make a more detailed report on reaching Washington.

Both Early and Breckinridge were at Snicker's Ferry when we reached there. It was Early's intention, as expressed to the citizens, to hold the Valley and gather in the crops, and his rapid retreat southward occasioned them much surprise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Monocacy, near Frederick, Md., July 28, 1864—9 a. m.
(Received 10 a. m.)

I have reached this point with my command, and have been instructed by General Hunter to await orders, unless induced to move by threatened movements of the enemy. Cavalry reports everything quiet on this side of the Potomac, and no movements of the enemy to be discovered on the other east of the Blue Ridge.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

No. 43.

Itinerary of the Sixth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, July 1–*August* 3.*

July 1.—Camp near Warwick Swamp.

July 2.—Returned to original position on left of the line, near Petersburg.

July 6.—Third Division marched at daylight to City Point and embarked for Baltimore.

July 10.—First and Second Divisions embarked at City Point for Washington.

July 11.—Portion of Second Division landed and marched to Fort Stevens.

July 12.—Balance of Second Division arrived in the morning; skirmishing in the evening near Fort Stevens.

July 13.—Moved in the afternoon to Offutt's Cross-Roads.

July 14.—Marched to Poolesville.

July 16.—Marched to Leesburg.

July 17.—Third Divison rejoined.

July 18.—Marched to Snicker's Ford; engagement of two batteries with the enemy in conjunction with the troops of General Crook's command.

July 20.—Crossed Shenandoah to vicinity of Berryville; afternoon marched back through Leesburg, reaching Goose Creek at noon of 21st.

July 22.—Moved from Goose Creek to vicinity of Difficult Run.

July 23.—Marched across Chain Bridge to vicinity of Tennallytown.

July 26.—Moved to Rockville.

July 27.—Moved to Hyattstown.

July 28.—Moved to Monocacy Junction; thence to vicinity of Jefferson.

July 29.—Crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and encamped near Hyattstown [Halltown].

July 30.—Recrossed Potomac at Harper's Ferry; marched during the night, and encamped near Jefferson at noon of 31st.

August 1 *and* 2.—In Camp at Frederick, Md.

August 3.—Moved by way of Slabtown and Buckeystown across the Monocacy and encamped on the bank, where the corps remained until the night of the 5th, when it moved to Monocacy Junction.

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* From returns of commands indicated for July and August, 1864.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, COMMANDED BY COL. WILLIAM H. PENROSE, FIFTEENTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

July 9.—The brigade left Petersburg, Va., for Washington, D. C., by transports.

July 11.—Arrived in Washington, since which time the brigade has been attached to the Department of West Virginia.

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN. EMORY UPTON.

July 1 *to* 9.—Remained in camp near the Jerusalem plank road.

July 9.—Moved to City Point.

July 10.—Embarked for Washington.

July 12.—Debarked at Washington and encamped near Fort Stevens.

July 13.—Marched by River road to Offutt's Cross-Roads, Md.

July 14.—Continued the march to Poolesville.

July 16.—Forded the Potomac and marched through Leesburg to Jack's Gap, Bull Run Mountain.

July 17.—Marched to Snicker's Gap, in Blue Ridge.

July 20.—Crossed Shenandoah River and marched to near Berryville.

July 21.—Recrossed Shenandoah and marched to Goose Creek.

July 22.—Continued march to Difficult Creek.

July 23.—Crossed the Potomac at Chain Bridge and encamped near Fort Gaines.

July 26.—Broke camp and marched to Rockville, Md.

July 27.—Continued march to Hyattstown.

July 28.—Marched to Jefferson, Md.

July 29.—Marched to Halltown, W. Va.; crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry.

July 30.—Recrossed Potomac and marched to near the junction of Jefferson and Middletown roads.

July 31.—Continued march to within three miles of Frederick City.

THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, COMMANDED BY COL. OLIVER EDWARDS, THIRTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

July 2.—Left bivouac on the Jerusalem plank road and returned to the position on the left of the army.

July 9.—Marched to City Point.

July 10 *and* 11.—The command was shipped on board of transports.

July 12.—Arrived at Washington; marched through the city and took up a position at Brightwood. Two regiments of the brigade—Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers—were ordered to the support of the skirmish line, the latter suffering some loss.

July 13.—Marched to Offutt's Cross-Roads.

July 14.—Moved again as rear guard to the trains, reaching Poolesville about noon on the 15th.

July 16.—Crossed the Potomac at White's Ford and marched through Leesburg and as far as Clark's Gap.

July 18.—Moved again, crossing the mountains at Snicker's Gap; came up with the enemy on the bank of the Shenandoah; brigade on picket; so remained until the 20th.

July 20.—With the rest of the corps it forded the Shenandoah and marched to within two miles of Berryville. That night commenced the return march to Washington; continued the march all night and the next day.

July 21.—Reached Goose Creek in the evening, when the command bivouacked for the night.

July 22.—Moved again as far as Peach Grove Post-Office.

July 23.—Crossed the Potomac at Chain Bridge and encamped in rear of Fort Gaines.

July 26.—Moved again to four miles beyond Rockville, where the command halted for the night.

July 27.—Marched to Hyattstown.

July 28.—Marched to Jefferson, fording the Monocacy.

July 29.—Marched to Halltown, crossing the Potomac on the pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry.

July 30.—Recrossed the Potomac at the same point and marched to Petersville.

July 31.—Continued the march to Frederick City.

Distance marched during the month, about 239 miles.

SECOND DIVISION, COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN. GEORGE W. GETTY.

July 1.—Marched from Reams' Station back to old camp near Jerusalem plank road.

July 9.—Marched at 9 p. m. to City Point.

July 10.—Embarked at 11 a. m. for Washington.

July 11.—Disembarked at Washington and took position in rear of Fort Stevens; First Brigade engaged the enemy.

July 12.—First and Third Brigades attacked the rebel position; charged and drove them.

July 13.—Marched at 8 p. m. to Offutt's Cross-Roads.

July 14.—Marched to near Poolesville, thirty-five miles in twenty-four hours.

July 16.—Crossed at White's Ford and marched to Leesburg.

July 18.—Moved to Snicker's Gap and supported General Hunter.

July 20.—Crossed the Shenandoah at 9 a. m.; recrossed at 8 p. m. and marched to Goose Creek.

July 21.—Reached Goose Creek at 4 p. m.

July 22.—Marched to near Freedom Hill, near Lewinsville.

July 23.—Marched to and crossed Chain Bridge.

July 26.—Marched to Rockville, Md.

July 27.—Marched to Hyattstown.

July 28.—Marched to Monocacy, near Frederick, and thence to Jefferson.

July 29.—Marched through Harper's Ferry to Bolivar Heights.

July 30.—Marched to Petersville.

July 31.—Marched to near Frederick, Md.

FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN. FRANK WHEATON.

July 1.—Camped on the Jerusalem plank road, south of Petersburg and extreme left of Army of the Potomac.

July 9.—At 11 p. m. started for City Point with the rest of the division.

July 10.—At 5.30 a. m. embarked on transports Dictator and Guide for Washington.

July 11.—Debarked at Washington at 12 m.; marched to Fort Stevens; arrived there at 4 p. m. At 5 p. m. brigade marched outside and relieved skirmishers belonging to the Veteran Reserve Corps, 100-days' men, and War Department clerks, who were being driven toward the fort. Deployed the whole brigade without any support and drove the rebels back to a position 800 yards from the fort.

July 12.—Continued skirmishing all day. At 5 p. m., in conjunction with Third Brigade, attacked and drove the rebel skirmish line until dark. At 11 p. m. relieved by Second Brigade and returned to camp near Crystal Spring.

July 13.—Marched to Offutt's Cross-Roads.

July 14.—Marched to Poolesville, Md.

July 16.—Marched via White's Ford and Leesburg to Clark's Gap, in the Catoctin Mountain.

July 18.—Marched to Snicker's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, and held in reserve to the force crossing the Shenandoah.

July 20.—Crossed the Shenandoah and moved to within a mile of Berryville. At 10 p. m. recrossed the river and marched to Washington via Leesburg, Chain Bridge, and Tennallytown.

July 23.—Arrived at Washington.

July 25.—Orders to embark for Petersburg, which were suspended.

July 26.—Marched to Rockville.

July 27 *and* 28.—Marched to Hyattstown and Jefferson.

July 29.—Marched to Harper's Ferry and Halltown.

July 30.—At 7 p. m. marched for Frederick, Md.

THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, COMMANDED BY COL. DANIEL D. BIDWELL, FORTY-NINTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

July 1.—Marched from Reams' Station to Jerusalem plank road.

July 9.—Marched to City Point.

July 10.—Embarked for Washington at 11 a. m.

July 11.—Disembarked at Washington and moved to Fort Stevens.

July 12.—Engaged the enemy at Fort Stevens.

July 13.—Marched at 8 p. m. to [Offutt's] Cross-Roads.

July 14.—Marched to near Poolesville.

July 16.—Crossed White's Ford and shelled the rear guard of the enemy and marched to Leesburg.

July 18.—Moved to Snicker's Gap.

July 20.—Crossed Shenandoah River at 9 a. m.; recrossed at 8 p. m. and marched to Goose Creek.

July 21.—Marched to Lewinsville.

July 23.—Marched to and crossed Chain Bridge and encamped near Fort Gaines.

July 26.—Marched to Rockville.

July 27.—Marched to Hyattstown.

July 28.—Marched to Monocacy and then to Jefferson.

July 29.—Marched through Harper's Ferry to Bolivar Heights.

July 30.—Marched to Petersville.

July 31.—Marched to Frederick.

THIRD DIVISION, COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. RICKETTS.*

July 18.—Reached Snicker's Gap at sundown; encamped on west side at foot of the mountain.

July 20.—Crossed the Shenandoah River and advanced to near Berryville; in the evening recrossed the river and continued the march in the direction of Washington.

July 21.—Encamped at Goose Creek at 4 p. m.

July 22.—Continued the march and encamped on east side of Difficult Run at 7 p. m.

July 23.—Crossed the Potomac at Chain Bridge at 11 a. m. and encamped near Tennallytown, D. C.

July 26.—Marched at 8 a. m. and encamped near Rockville for the night.

July 27.—Marched to Hyattstown; encamped at 4 p. m.

July 28.—Marched to Monocacy Junction at 4 p. m.; resumed the march at 10 p. m.; encamped at Jefferson.

July 29.—Reached Harper's Ferry at 3 p. m. and encamped near Halltown, W. Va.

July 30.—At 4 p. m. resumed the march, which was continued all night in direction of Frederick City, Md.

July 31.—At 3 p. m. went into camp near Prospect Hill, one and a half miles from Frederick City, Md.

SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, COMMANDED BY COL. JOHN F. STAUNTON, SIXTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

July 1.—Lay in camp near Jerusalem plank road, three miles from Williams' house, during the day and night.

July 2.—Marched to the Williams house, near our former camp.

July 3 *to* 5.—Nothing of moment occurred.

July 6.—Broke camp at 5 a. m. and marched to City Point, where we embarked on transports for Baltimore. The Third Division only was included in this movement.

July 8.—At 12 m. the greater part of the brigade had disembarked in Baltimore and were conveyed by cars to Frederick Junction, Md., as rapidly as possible.

July 9.—We took position near the Junction. Skirmishing with the enemy commenced at 8 a. m. The brigade became generally engaged at 2 p. m. The conflict was fierce and bloody, but at 3 p. m., the enemy having turned our left flank by force of superior numbers, the brigade received orders to retreat, which was done in good order. Continuing the retreat, we reached Frederick and Baltimore pike and proceeded toward Baltimore. At New Market were joined by the Sixth Maryland, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, and part of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, which had been delayed by the slowness of the transports. We halted for the night near Ridgeville.

July 10 *to* 13.—We continued our march; halted one day at Ellicott's Mills; took cars for Baltimore; encamped near Camp Carroll; moved from thence to Druid Hill Park.

July 14.—Took cars and went to Washington; encamped near the depot.

* For record from July 1 to 17, see p. 204.

July 15.—Left the city at 8 a. m.; marched through Georgetown and Tennallytown.

July 16 *and* 17.—Continued the march, crossing the Potomac, passing through Leesburg, and joined the corps at Catoctin Mountain.

July 18.—Proceeded on and crossed Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap; encamped on the east bank of the Shenandoah.

July 20.—Crossed the river and marched three miles on Winchester road and were ordered to retrace our steps; marched all night and recrossed the mountain.

July 20 *to* 23.—Continued the march and finally encamped near Tennallytown, D. C.

July 27.—Broke camp and took up line of march, passing through Rockville.

July 28.—Continued the march to Jefferson, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

July 29.—Marched across the Potomac and encamped near Halltown.

July 30.—Recrossed the Potomac and marched all night.

July 31.—Continued the march to Frederick City, where we encamped.

No. 44.

Report of Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, of operations July 11–12.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS.
September 1, 1864.

MAJOR:*

In this connection, I desire to report the part taken by my command and the Third Brigade, of this division, in the operations around Fort Stevens, Washington, D. C., July 11 and 12, and of which no report has been called for:

Upon arrival at Washington, July 11 at 12 m., I was directed by General Wright to move toward Chain Bridge. While marching up Pennsylvania avenue, in compliance with the instructions of the corps commander, I was halted by Colonel Taylor, chief of staff, Department of Washington, and informed by him that the enemy was driving in our picket-line and seriously threatening Fort Stevens on Seventh street, and received through him General Augur's instructions to march at once in that direction instead of Chain Bridge, as first ordered. I turned my brigade up Eleventh street, and while on the march to Fort Stevens was passed by General Wright, commanding the corps, and received his verbal instructions to mass near Crystal Spring, in the neighborhood of Fort Stevens, where we arrived at 4 o'clock in the p. m.

At 5 p. m. the force outside of Fort Stevens, consisting of a portion of the Veteran Reserve Corps, War Department clerks, and citizen volunteers, were driven in toward the fort by a portion of the enemy's forces under Early. At the same time I was ordered to

* For portion of this report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to July 10, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 681, and Vol. XL, Part I.

move 500 men of my brigade out to recover the line held in the afternoon. This was successfully accomplished before 7 by the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Col. J. F. Ballier; One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Maj. Thomas McLaughlin, and One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. James McGregor, which deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy's advance back to their main lines. The position was strengthened at dark by the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. S. Long, and Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. T. B. Hamilton, and extended from a point opposite the center of the line between Forts Stevens and Reno to the west, and a point opposite Fort Slocum to the east, a distance of about two miles. Skirmishing continued through the night and following day.

At 5 p. m. of the 12th, while in charge of the division during the temporary absence of its permanent commander, General Getty, I was ordered to drive in the enemy's skirmish line and to occupy, if successful, two strong wooded hills in our front, the possession of which gave the enemy great advantage of position near our intrenched line. I ordered Colonel Bidwell, Forty-third New York Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, to move his command outside of the fort and, under cover of a ravine and woods, at trail arms, and every precaution taken to prevent the enemy discovering the movement, form in two lines in rear of my brigade (which was all deployed as skirmishers), and about 300 yards on the right of the Rockville pike, the position being entirely covered by scrub timber and underbrush. Colonel Bidwell was then directed to select three of his very best regiments at an indicated point a few paces in rear of our skirmish line and fronting the strong wooded position held by the enemy. The attack was ordered to be made by the whole skirmish line of the First (my own) Brigade, and these three regiments from the Third Brigade were to assault and carry the strong position referred to, the remainder of the Third Brigade to be held ready to support the general movement. The Seventh Maine, Forty-third New York, Lieut. Col. J. D. Visscher, and Forty-ninth New York, Lieut. Col. G. W. Johnson, were very skillfully placed in position near the skirmish line under the direction of Colonel Bidwell without the enemy discovering the movement. A preconcerted signal was made by a staff officer when these regiments were in position, at which time the batteries from Forts Stevens and Slocum opened fire upon certain indicated points strongly held by the enemy. As had been previously arranged, after the thirty-sixth shot from Fort Stevens had been fired, a signal was made from the parapet of that work and the commander of the skirmish line and three assaulting regiments dashed forward, surprising and hotly engaging the enemy, who was found to be much stronger than had been supposed. It became necessary to deploy immediately the three remaining regiments—Seventy-seventh New York, Lieut. Col. W. B. French; One hundred and twenty-second New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Dwight, and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Bidwell's brigade, on the right of those he had already in action, and the picket reserve of 150 men from One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a detachment of eighty men from the Vermont brigade to support the skirmish line immediately on the right and left of the Rockville pike. The enemy's stubborn resistance showed that a farther advance than already made would re-

quire more troops, and two regiments were sent for. Before their arrival, however (the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Montague, and Second Rhode Island, Capt. E. H. Rhodes), an aide-de-camp from General Wright directed me not to attempt more than the holding of the position I had gained, as the object of the attack had been accomplished, and the important points captured and held.

This whole attack was as gallant as it was successful, and the troops never evinced more energy and determination. The losses were very severe, the brave Colonel Bidwell losing many of his most valuable regimental commanders.

The following are the casualties among officers and enlisted men of the First and Third Brigades:*

Severely wounded: Col. J. F. Ballier, Lieut. William Wilson, Capt. Martin Hammer, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon Crawford, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Maj. J. W. Crosby, Sixty-first Pennsylvania; Capt. Davis Cossitt, One hundred and twenty-second New York; Capt. George H. Baker, Seventh Maine Veterans. Killed: Lieut. Col. J. D. Visscher, Forty-third New York; Lieut. Col. G. W. Johnson, Forty-ninth New York; Maj. James P. Jones, First Lieut. John E. Bailey, Seventh Maine; First Lieut. David E. Lambert, jr., Forty-ninth New York; Second Lieut. William Laughlin, Sixty-first Pennsylvania. Wounded slightly: Lieut. Col. W. B. French, Seventy-seventh New York.

Recapitulation.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	.....	7	4	48	4	55	59
Third Brigade	6	46	4	89	10	135	145
Total	6	53	8	137	14	190	204

The last shot was fired about 10 o'clock, and the remainder of the night was occupied in strengthening the position, burying the dead, and caring for the wounded, and relieving the skirmish line, which had been two days in front constantly under fire, by troops of the Second (Vermont) Brigade. This was accomplished at 4 a. m. of the 13th.

On the morning of the same day the enemy was reported moving away from our front in the direction of Rockville, Md., and in the afternoon the command joined in the march on the new campaign, which culminated in the brilliant victories of the Valley of the Shenandoah.

To my gallant and efficient staff, I am under the deepest obligations, and for their valuable services during the past unprecedented campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, I desire to ask for them the promotion and favorable consideration they have earned. To Capt. George Clendenin, jr., assistant adjutant-general of my brigade, I am especially grateful for the energy and devotion he has

* Nominal list of enlisted men omitted. See numerical statement in recapitulation following.

displayed in the performance of his varied duties, and for his conspicuous gallantry in every battle; though painfully wounded in the Wilderness, this officer declined to leave the field. Captain Clendenin has been with me and rendered important service in every battle in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged since its organization. Capt. James H. Coleman, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general, deserves especial mention for the creditable manner in which he conducted his department while in camp, and for the support rendered and gallantry displayed on every field. To Captain Denny O'Neil, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. William J. Bradford, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, aides-de-camp, are due my thanks for their faithful services and unfailing attention during the varied and trying scenes of the campaign. Capt. John Snodgrass, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, pioneer officer, executed his duty of repairing the roads, bridges, &c., with skill and alacrity, facilitating materially the movements of troops and the passage of the trains. In time of action he acted as aide-de-camp, and was conspicuous for bravery. Lieut. John M. Schneipp, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster, and Capt. Hibbert B. Masters, commissary of subsistence, merit the highest commendation for the able manner in which they managed their departments, supplying the troops with all they required, notwithstanding the many serious physical difficulties encountered. And Surg. S. F. Chapin, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief of brigade, was devoted and indefatigable in his attentions to the sick and wounded. To the professional skill and devotion to duty of this accomplished officer, the command is under deep obligations.

Of the brave men of this command who have so promptly and so gallantly engaged the enemy in the many battles and skirmishes of this memorable campaign, I cannot speak in too high terms of praise. They have never faltered in battle nor murmured at the fatigues and hardships they have been called upon to endure.

They have nobly earned the admiration of their commander and the gratitude of the nation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHEATON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 45.

Report of Maj. Thomas McLaughlin, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations July 11–August 21.

HDQRS. 102D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Charlestown, Va., September 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

Arrived at Washington [July 11] and proceeded to Fort Steven deployed and engaged the enemy's skirmish line; heavy skirmishing but little damage.

* For portion of this report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to July 10, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 691, and Vol. XL, Part I.

July 13, resumed the march, passing through Poolesville, and on the 16th crossed the Potomac at White's Ford, passed through Leesburg and bivouacked in Loudoun Valley.

July 18, passed through Snicker's Gap to the Shenandoah River, skirmishing.

July 20, crossed and recrossed the river, and on the 21st bivouacked on Goose Creek.

July 22, resumed the march, passing through Dranesville, and on the 23d went into camp at Tennallytown.

July 26, broke camp and resumed the march, passing through Rockville, halting at Hyattstown.

July 28 and 29, passed through Jefferson and halted at Halltown, W. Va.

July 30, countermarched to near Frederick City, Md.

August [6], recrossed the Potomac and lay in camp until the 10th. Broke camp, and on the 12th arrived at Cedar Creek. The regiment was deployed as skirmishers. Crossed the creek and engaged the enemy.

August 13, the line advanced to Strasburg, and in the evening were relieved; casualties, 2 men wounded.

August 17, resumed the march, passing through Middletown, Newtown, and Winchester, and on the 19th bivouacked near Charlestown.

On the 21st the enemy attacked our position, threw up rifle-pits, and at night retired to Halltown; casualties 2 men severely wounded. Took up position and remained here doing picket duty until the 21st, when we advanced to one mile west of Charlestown; heavy skirmishing in front. From the landing at Washington until August 21 marched over 400 miles, crossing the Potomac four times and the Shenandoah twice.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,
Major, Comdg. 102d Regt. Pennsylvania Veteran Vols.

Capt. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Assistant-Adjutant General.

No. 46.

Report of Capt. Elisha H. Rhodes, Second Rhode Island Infantry, of action near Fort Stevens, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND RHODE ISLAND INFANTRY,
Poolesville, Md., July 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in the engagement at Brightwood, Md., on the night of the 12th instant, the following casualties occurred in my command: Sergt. Joseph M. Wood, acting lieutenant, Company B, wounded in left shoulder severely; Private Walter Harrup wounded in left eye severely.

The action was fought near the ground occupied by our regiment during the summer of 1861. Fort Slocum, built by the Second Rhode Island Volunteers, assisted with its heavy guns. We are now following the retreating rebels, who recrossed the river near this point last night.

E. H. RHODES,
Captain, Comdg. Second Rhode Island Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. E. C. MAURAN,
Adjutant-General, Rhode Island.

No. 47.

Report of Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens, Fifth Maine Battery, of operations July 13–31.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MAINE BATTERY,
September 16, 1864.

SIR:*

The battery arrived in Washington and reported at artillery headquarters at Crystal Spring at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 13th. From July 16 to July 31 the battery participated in the general operations of the corps, marching to Snicker's Gap, via Poolesville, White's Ford, and Leesburg, and returned to Georgetown by way of Leesburg and Chain Bridge, and from thence to Monocacy, Frederick, and Harper's Ferry, returning to Frederick on the 31st, where we found ourselves in camp at 3 p. m.

The following exhibits the expenditures and losses during the campaign.†

Date.		Place.	Losses.		
			Officers.	Men.	Horses.
May	21	Spotsylvania			
	25	Little River			
	30	On the march			1
June	3	Cold Harbor			
	8	Barker's Mills			
	9	do			
	18	Petersburg	a1		
	21	do		b1	
		Total	1	1	1

a Lieut. Charles O. Hunt, prisoner. *b* Wounded.

The pick and the shovel have been extensively used in the battery, and have been found instrumental in saving our men.

Most respectfully submitted.

G. T. STEVENS,
Captain, Commanding Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 48.

Report of Capt. Andrew Cowan, First New York Battery, of operations July 11–30.

CAMP FIRST NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY,
August 24, 1864.

SIR:‡

The 11th [July] arrived in Washington at noon.

July 12, marched to Crystal Spring. The following day started in pursuit of the rebels via Offutt's Cross-Roads, Poolesville,

* For portion of this report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to July 10, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 760, and Vol. XL, Part I.

† Exhibit of ammunition expended not found.

‡ For portions of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to July 9, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 764, and Vol. XL, Part I.

White's Ford, and Leesburg, across the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ford, and returned to Washington via Leesburg, Dranesville, Lewinsville, and Chain Bridge, reaching Washington, July 23. Had been detached from brigade at Poolesville, July 15, and ordered, with two regiments of First Division, to Young's Island, and placed the guns in position, while cavalry, under Colonel Lowell, crossed the river.

On rejoining the corps, July 16, at White's Ford, was attached to the Second Division.

July 27, marched with the division from the vicinity of Washington to Hyattstown.

July 28, marched to Jefferson via Monocacy.

July 29, marched to Harper's Ferry, and crossed Potomac River, camping near Halltown.

At midnight July 30 recrossed the Potomac into Maryland.

Total loss from May 4 to July 30, 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men wounded. Total rounds ammunition expended, 1,158.

We have done comparatively little fighting throughout the entire campaign. Whatever has been required of the battery I have endeavored to perform to the best of my ability, receiving the cheerful co-operation of my officers and men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW COWAN,
Captain First New York Independent Battery.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 49.

Report of Lieut. Jacob H. Lamb, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of operations July 12–30.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY,
August —, 1864.

SIR:*

Arrived there [Washington] at 11 p. m. of the 12th, disembarked, and marched to Fort Stevens, where we arrived at daylight and went into camp; distance, four miles.

July 13, marched at 12 m. for Potomac Cross-Roads, where we arrived at 11 p. m., and camped for the night; distance, twelve miles.

July 14, marched at 5 a. m. for Poolesville and arrived there at dark, a distance of twenty miles.

July 16, marched at 5 a. m. to the Potomac and went into position at White's Ford, fired twenty rounds at the enemy's cavalry, withdrew, and crossed the river at the ford, continued the march, and camped at dark four miles west of Leesburg, a distance of fifteen miles.

July 18, marched at 6 a. m., crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains at Snicker's Gap, and took position on the bank of the Shenandoah River, and fired ninety rounds at the enemy, who were in line of [battle] across the river; distance marched, ten miles.

July 19, still in position.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to July 11, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 768, and Vol. XL, Part I.

July 20, moved from position at 9 a. m. and crossed the river at Snicker's Ford, went six miles, and parked in field to right of road leading to Berryville, and about two miles from that town, where we remained until dark, when we moved and recrossed the Shenandoah and marched all night and next day, the 21st, and at dark camped at Goose Creek, having marched thirty-seven miles.

July 22, marched at 9 a. m. for Dranesville, where we arrived at dark and went into camp for the night, having marched eighteen miles.

July 23, marched at 6 a. m., crossed the Potomac at Chain Bridge, and camped at dark at Fort Gaines, D. C., a distance of twelve miles.

July 26, marched at noon, went sixteen miles, and camped at 9 p. m. near Rockville, Md.

July 27, marched at 5.30 a. m., went twelve miles, and camped at noon near Hyattstown.

July 28, marched at 6 a. m. toward Frederick, camped at Monocacy Junction at 12 m. at 3 p. m. crossed the Monocacy River and marched to Jefferson, where we arrived at midnight, having marched twenty miles.

July 29, marched at 4 a. m., crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and camped at 6 p. m. near Halltown; distance, twenty miles.

July 30, marched at 3 p. m., recrossed the Potomac, marched all night and until 4 p. m. of the 31st, and camped three miles beyond Frederick City on the Emmitsburg turnpike; distance, twenty-five miles.

Amount of ammunition and material expended from the 12th of June to the 31st of July: Ammunition, 210 rounds; 2 wheels broken, 3 shovels lost, 2 rubber buckets lost.

Summary of casualties, ammunition, and material expended from May 4 to July 30, 1864:

Private Thomas Lamphier killed in action June 3; Private John Pfaffle wounded in action May 31; 3 horses killed in action June 3. Ammunition expended, 550 rounds; 2 tarpaulins lost, 3 wheels broken, 6 watering buckets lost, 1 caisson body lost, 6 sponge staves broken, 4 axes lost, 3 pickaxes lost, 6 shovels lost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LAMB,
First Lieut., Comdg. Battery C, First Rhode Island Arty.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 50.

Report of Capt. George W. Adams, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of operations July 12-30.

CAMP BATTY. G, FIRST RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTY.,
Near Halltown, Va., August 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:*

[July] 12th instant arrived at Washington at 11 a. m., left the suburbs of Washington and arrived at Poolesville, Md., on the 15th

* For portion of this report (here omitted) covering operations from May 4 to July 11, *see* Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 771, and Vol. XL, Part I.

instant, opened upon the enemy with the right section of the battery, expending twenty-seven rounds of ammunition. Crossed the Potomac on the 17th, and engaged the enemy at Snicker's Gap on the 19th, expending 134 rounds of ammunition. On the 30th of July the battery encamped on Bolivar Heights.

Total expenditure of ammunition 1,342 rounds.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. ADAMS,
Capt. 1st Rhode Island Light Arty., Comdg. Co. G.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 51.

*Itinerary of the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, July 1-31.**

FIRST BRIGADE, COMMANDED BY COL. GEORGE L. BEAL, TWENTY-NINTH MAINE INFANTRY.

July 1.—Brigade at Morganza Bend, La., on the west bank of the Mississippi River. Orders received to embark as fast as steamers arrived. The One hundred and fifty-third and One hundred and fourteenth New York left for New Orleans.

July 2.—The Twenty-ninth Maine, Thirtieth Massachusetts, and One hundred and sixteenth and Ninetieth New York embarked for New Orleans. The Ninetieth New York assigned to this brigade from Second Division. The brigade here took ocean steamers.

July 11.—Arrived at Washington via Fort Monroe—the One hundred and fifty-third and part of the One hundred and fourteenth New York.

July 13.—Other portions of the brigade, with the brigade commander and staff, arrived in Washington. Brigade reunited at Tennallytown; four miles.

July 14.—Marched past Offutt's Cross-Roads; ten miles.

July 15.—Marched through Seneca Mills to near Poolesville; twelve miles.

July 16.—Forded the Potomac at White's Ford, and marched to near Leesburg, Va.; thirteen miles.

July 17.—Changed camp.

July 18.—Marched through Hamilton and Purcellville to Snicker's Gap; eighteen miles.

July 19.—Lay in the Gap all day.

July 20.—Crossed the Shenandoah and advanced five miles.

July 21.—At 8 p. m. last evening recrossed the Shenandoah and returned to Leesburg, and thence to Goose Crook; twenty-five miles.

July 22.—Crossed Difficult Creek; seventeen miles.

July 23.—Marched via Lewinsville to Chain Bridge, north; twelve miles.

July 24 *and* 25.—Drawing rations and clothing.

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*From returns of the commands indicated for July, 1864.

July 26.—Marched through Tennallytown and beyond Rockville; nineteen miles.

July 27.—Marched through Middlebrook and past Hyattstown; fifteen miles.

July 28.—Marched through Urbana and Frederick City and beyond; thirteen miles.

July 29.—Marched through Jefferson, Petersville, Knoxville, Harper's Ferry to Halltown, W. Va.; nineteen miles.

July 30.—Marched to near Jefferson, Md.; thirteen miles.

July 31.—Marched through Jefferson and Frederick and out on the Emmitsburg road; thirteen miles.

Colonel Edwin P. Davis, One hundred and fifty-third New York, commanded the brigade from July 27 to 31, inclusive.

SECOND BRIGADE, COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN. JAMES W. M'MILLAN.

During the month the brigade has not been together as an organization. Part of it left New Orleans on July 5, the balance as soon as transportation was obtained. Part of the brigade has been serving in Maryland and Virginia, under the command of Colonel Thomas, Eighth Vermont Volunteers, and the balance at Bermuda Hundred, under General McMillan. It was united at Monocacy Junction, Md., July 31.

THIRD BRIGADE, COMMANDED BY COL. LEONARD D. H. CURRIE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD NEW YORK INFANTRY.

July 2.—Broke camp at Morganza, La., and embarked on several steamers for New Orleans.

July 4.—Brigade encamped at Algiers, La.

July 6.—The One hundred and thirty-third and One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers sailed on steamer Creole for the North.

July 9.—The One hundred and sixty-second and One hundred and seventy-third New York Volunteers sailed on steamer C. C. Leary for the North.

July 11.—The One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Volunteers and Thirtieth Maine, and detachment with horses, sailed on steamers Victor and Blackstone, brigade headquarters on steamer Victor.

July 18.—Steamer Victor with headquarters arrived at Fort Monroe; ordered to Bermuda Hundred; steamer Creole ordered to Washington.

July 23.—Marched with four regiments and a half of brigade from Bermuda Hundred to Deep Bottom, Va., near Malvern Hill.

July 24.—Brigade of troops commenced throwing up earth-works.

July 25.—Slight skirmish with the enemy. Loss, 18 killed and wounded and 24 taken prisoners.

July 27.—Ordered to Washington; marched to Bermuda Hundred and embarked.

July 28.—Sailed at daylight.

July 29.—Arrived at Washington at 2 p. m.; marched through Washington to Georgetown Heights.

July 30.—Marched at 6 p. m. through Washington to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and embarked.

July 31.—Arrived at Monocacy Junction at 3 p. m. and encamped at Bush Creek.

No. 52.

*Itinerary of the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Cuvier Grover commanding, July 1-31.**

July 3.—The division commenced embarking at Morganza, La., and proceeded to Algiers, La., where it again embarked under sealed orders and reported at Fort Monroe. During the month the division was much scattered, a portion of it being at James River, reporting to Major-General Hancock, and the balance in the Department of Washington.

Alterations in the Second Brigade since last return: The Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, absent on veteran furlough, reported in the column of loss. The Ninetieth New York transferred to First Division. The Eleventh Indiana and Twenty-second Iowa assigned to Second Brigade of this division.

No. 53.

*Itinerary of Kenly's brigade, Nineteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly commanding, July 13-31.**

I remained in command of the Third Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, until July 13, when, by order of Major-General Ord, commanding Eighth Army Corps, I was ordered to the command of a brigade, consisting of the Third Maryland Volunteers, Potomac Home Brigade, the One hundred and forty-fourth and One hundred and forty-ninth Regiments Ohio National Guard (100-days' men), and Captain Alexander's battery, Baltimore Light Artillery.

July 14.—Proceeded to Washington by rail with my command (except the battery, which joined me at Leesburg on the 17th), and marched through Tennallytown to Cabin John's Branch.

July 15.—Marched to Edwards Ferry and crossed the Potomac. On the march was ordered to report to Major-General Wright, who brigaded my command with the Nineteenth Corps. After crossing the Potomac marched through Leesburg to Snicker's Gap, and thence to the Shenandoah.

July 20.—Left Snicker's Gap and marched back to Chain Bridge.

July 23.—Encamped near Battery Vermont.

July 26.—At 11 a. m. marched to Rockville and encamped at night four miles beyond.

July 27.—Marched to the vicinity of Urbana.

July 28.—Reached the Monocacy. On afternoon of the same day received orders to march to Harper's Ferry, and reached Jefferson same night.

July 29.—Marched to Harper's Ferry; crossed the Potomac and encamped at Halltown.

July 30.—At 5 p. m. started from Halltown to return to the Monocacy; marched all night and encamped near Jefferson. On this day the horses of Captain Alexander's battery were taken from him by order of Colonel Tompkins, chief of artillery, Sixth Army Corps, and distributed among the batteries of the Sixth Army Corps.

July 31.—Marched through Frederick City and encamped two miles beyond.

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* From return for July, 1864.

No. 54.

Reports of Brt. Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding forces in the field, Department of West Virginia, of operations July 16–26, including engagements at Snicker's Ferry, Berry's Ford, and Kernstown.

HARPER'S FERRY, *July* 27, 1864.

I have the honor to report that on the 24th instant I was attacked by a large force of the enemy near Winchester. I repulsed their force twice, and was driving them when they partially turned my left and threw it in some confusion. At the same time a heavy column was moving around my right, and I gave the order to fall back. My left soon reformed, and the whole line moved back in good order; the enemy pressing both my flanks and center hard all the time. I got off all my artillery and wagons. Some of my teamsters got stampeded and cut loose from their wagons along the road, but their wagons were destroyed so that nothing fell into the hands of the enemy.

I regret to say that the greater portion of my dismounted cavalry, along with some infantry, the whole numbering some 3,000 or 4,000, broke to the rear the first fire, and all efforts to stop them proved of no avail. They mostly got into Martinsburg, circulating all manner of reports. A few of them were captured endeavoring to escape my guards. I lost over one-third of my cavalry in this way.

I fell back to Bunker Hill, arriving there between 9 and 10 p. m., part of the enemy's force camping within ten miles of me. Next morning the enemy's cavalry pressed my front, and commenced turning my flanks, and as I had not sufficient cavalry to ascertain whether their infantry was trying to turn my position, I fell back on Martinsburg.

I skirmished with them almost all day, they making demonstrations to turn my flanks. Toward evening I fell back toward Williamsport, when the enemy followed me into town. Supposing they would tell the inhabitants all about their force, intentions, &c., I turned my column, drove them out of town, and captured a few prisoners.

From all the reliable information I could get the force that attacked me was Early's raiding force, joined by the force left in the Valley when he went into Maryland. I am well satisfied that it is not their intention to move north, but to collect all supplies in vicinity of Winchester; besides, General Early's troops are in no condition to make any hard marches.

I crossed the river at Williamsport and marched here via Sharpsburg. I left my cavalry picketing the river from Hancock to this place. The enemy also have some pickets at the ford near Shepherdstown. I would also state that the enemy have increased their cavalry force in the Valley very materially.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. Gen. D. HUNTER,
Commanding Department of West Virginia.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 12, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 126, current series, headquarters Department of West Virginia, I proceeded on the 16th day of July, 1864, to Hillsborough, Va., and assumed command of our forces there, under Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan, U. S. Volunteers. Upon my arrival there, between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m., I ascertained that our forces had no scouting parties out, and that nothing definite was known of the whereabouts of the enemy. I at once sent scouting parties out from the cavalry in different directions, and directed one party of 1,500 men to move to my right toward Aldie and ascertain if the enemy were retreating in that direction. This party encountered the rear of the enemy's column retreating toward Snicker's Gap, attacked their train and captured part of it and some prisoners. Before I could get my infantry over on the Snicker's Gap road the rear of their column had passed some time, and I lost this opportunity of attacking them in flank. I struck this road at Purcellville, Colonel Wells, with his brigade, moving by way of Waterford, and reported to Major-General Wright, in accordance with orders received from Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, commanding Department of West Virginia.

Next morning I was ordered by General Wright to send a cavalry force to Snickersville, supported by infantry, to push the rear of the enemy's column, and ascertain if possible what route they had taken. I accordingly sent General Duffié with his cavalry, and Colonel Mulligan's brigade of infantry. They found the enemy had crossed the Shenandoah River at Snicker's Ferry, and was holding the ford.

The following morning, agreeably to orders, I proceeded with the remainder of my command to Snicker's Ford. On arriving at this point I found the enemy still holding the ford. I ordered General Duffié with his cavalry to pass through Ashby's Gap and attack the enemy's train in flank, but the enemy were also holding that gap, and he could not effect the passage. Believing that only the enemy's cavalry were holding Snicker's Ford, I ordered three brigades, under Col. J. Thoburn, some mile and a half below to cross the river and compel the enemy to evacuate the ford. Colonel Thoburn in crossing the river captured some prisoners, who stated that General Early's entire forces were encamped in the vicinity. Upon this information being communicated to the major-general commanding, the Sixth Army Corps was ordered up to support my men. Previous to the Sixth Corps reaching the river, the enemy made assaults on my lines, being repulsed with heavy slaughter each time, notwithstanding that the greater portion of the "odds and ends" of dismounted cavalry, &c., that composed a part of my command, fled ingloriously across the river at the first assault of the enemy. The head of the column of the Sixth Corps had reached the crossing of the river by this time, and as General Ricketts, commanding the corps, did not think it prudent under the circumstances to cross his men, and as the enemy were preparing for another attack on my lines, I gave the order to fall back, which was done in good order by the remaining troops. As an evidence of the punishment the enemy received, they did not follow my men down the river until after dark. For the behavior of my troops I respectfully refer you to

Colonel Thoburn's report, who, with those who fought until the last with him, deserve particular mention for their gallantry.

Our loss on this occasion was 65 killed, 301 wounded, and 56 missing. I had no correct means of ascertaining the enemy's loss, but it is reasonable to suppose that it was heavier than ours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brevet Major-General.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 55.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. George Crook, at Kernstown (or Winchester, Va.), and retreat to the Potomac, July 24–25.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIRST DIVISION.							
Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE D. WELLS.							
34th Massachusetts				1			1
5th New York Heavy Artillery (Companies A, B, C, and D).				1			1
116th Ohio							
123d Ohio						11	11
170th Ohio				3		2	5
Total First Brigade				5		13	18
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM G. ELY.							
18th Connecticut				3		7	10
3d Maryland (Eastern Shore)				3		13	16
1st West Virginia		2		10		16	28
4th West Virginia		4	2	11		6	23
12th West Virginia		2	1	18	2	37	60
Total Second Brigade		8	3	45	2	79	137
Total First Division		8	3	50	2	92	155
SECOND DIVISION.							
Col. ISAAC H. DUVAL.							
First Brigade.							
Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.							
23d Ohio	1	5	4	54	2	70	136
36th Ohio		9	2	101	2	22	136
5th West Virginia		4	1	29		11	45
13th West Virginia		14	3	47		15	79
Total First Brigade	1	32	10	231	4	118	396

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL D. JOHNSON.							
34th Ohio	.....	5	2	23	.....	.....	30
91st Ohio	.....	2	.....	4	.....	9	15
9th West Virginia	.....	2	.....	11	.....	.....	13
14th West Virginia	.....	3	.....	4	.....	52	59
Total Second Brigade	.....	12	2	42	.....	61	117
Total Second Division	1	44	12	273	4	179	513
THIRD DIVISION.							
Col. JAMES A. MCLLIGAN.*							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS M. HARRIS.							
23d Illinois	1	13	3	60	.....	37	114
10th West Virginia	.....	12	4	53	.....	43	112
Total First Brigade	1	25	7	113	.....	80	226
Second Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. JOHN P. LINTON.							
54th Pennsylvania	.....	1	1	13	2	32	49
11th West Virginia	.....	1	.....	4	.....	11	16
15th West Virginia	1	3	1	6	.....	14	25
Total Second Brigade	1	5	2	23	2	57	90
Total Third Division	2	30	10	136	2	137	317
ARTILLERY.							
New York Light, 30th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Light, 1st Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1st West Virginia Light, Battery F	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5
Total artillery	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	6
CAVALRY.†							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED N. DUFFIÉ.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM B. TIBBITS.							
1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
15th New York	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	10
21st New York	.....	2	1	17	1	5	26
12th Pennsylvania	.....	1	2	17	.....	.....	20
Total First Brigade	.....	6	3	45	1	5	60
Second Brigade.							
Col. JACOB HIGGINS.							
1st New York (Lincoln)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
1st New York (Veteran)	1	1	1	7	.....	1	11
20th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	4
22d Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8
Total Second Brigade	1	2	2	19	1	1	26

* Mortally wounded.

† Includes losses sustained from July 23 to 26. A mixed command of dismounted cavalry was also engaged, but no record of its losses is found.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Artillery.							
1st West Virgina Light, Battery E	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5
Total First Division	1	8	5	67	2	8	91
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER.							
8th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	7
14th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	3	.....	9	13
Total First Brigade	.....	1	.....	5	.....	14	20
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM H. POWELL.							
1st West Virginia	.....	2	2	3	2	19	28
2d West Virginia	.....	2	.....	18	2	4	26
3d West Virginia	.....	1	.....	19	.....	9	29
Total Second Brigade	.....	5	2	40	4	32	83
Artillery.							
5th United States, Battery L	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Division	.....	6	2	45	4	46	103
Grand total	4	96	32	574	14	465	1,185

No. 56.

Reports of Col. Joseph Thoburn, First West Virginia Infantry, commanding First Infantry Division, of engagement at Snicker's Ferry and Kernstown, with itinerary of the division, July 1–24.

HDQRS. FIRST INFTY. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Halltown, Va., July 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of an engagement with the enemy near Snicker's Ferry on the 18th instant:

On passing through Snicker's Gap about 2 p. m. on the 18th instant, I received orders from General Crook to take command of the First Infantry Division and the Third Brigade of the Second Division, and proceed at once two miles down the river to the Island Ford, and cross over and move up the opposite side and dislodge a force of the enemy, supposed to be cavalry, who were occupying the hills in front of Snicker's Ferry. In obedience to these instructions I moved the command, under cover of hills and woods, unobserved by the enemy until the fording at the island was reached, when a sharp musketry fire from the opposite bank was opened upon the head of the column as it approached the river. The banks of the river for some distance above and below the fording were well veiled by

trees and brushes, behind which the enemy were posted. I ordered two companies as skirmishers to engage the attention of the enemy at the ford, while the command moved a few hundred yards down the river under cover of the woods to a place where the water was shallow, although the banks were steep and difficult for the men to go up or down. Colonel Wells' brigade, which was in advance, was rapidly pushed across the river at this point and attacked and drove the enemy from his position, capturing a captain and 15 men. The Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, commanded by Captain Thompson, and a battalion of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery had the advance and performed their duty admirably. Their loss in crossing was 1 man killed and 1 wounded. From the prisoners I I learned that there had been two regiments of rebel infantry guarding the ford, and also that the divisions of the rebel Generals Gordon and Rodes were within a mile or two of the ford, and that General Early was present. I at once sent an aide to General Crook with this information, and asked for further instructions. I continued the crossing of the command, and sent out skirmishers to the front and flanks. My aide returned with orders from General Crook not to move up to Snicker's Ferry as at first directed, but to take as strong a position as possible near the ford and await the arrival of a division of the Sixth Corps, which had been ordered to cross the river to my support. I posted my command in two lines near the river-bank, the Second Brigade, then commanded by myself, on the right, the First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Wells, on the left, and the Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Frost, in the center.

The first line was placed immediately behind and under cover of a bluff that ran parallel to and about seventy-five yards distant from the river. The second line was posted in an old road on the river-bank and behind a low stone fence, which afforded excellent protection for the men. The ground in front of the first line rose irregularly through cleared fields for the distance of about one-third of a mile. After lying in this position about one hour, the enemy advanced a heavy skirmish line upon my front and flanks, at the same time a heavy force was moved forward upon my right flank, moving in two lines of battle at nearly right angles to our lines; the Second Brigade was ordered to change its front to the right to meet this attack, which was gallantly done, but the sharp enfilading fire from skirmishers and sharpshooters upon the high ground in front caused some unsteadiness, and finally the first line gave way and fell back to the second line, which was on the right principally composed of dismounted cavalry, about 1,000 strong, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Young, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which in spite of the energetic efforts of Colonel Young to prevent it broke and ran into and across the river, causing something of a panic to spread into the force falling back from the first line, many of whom also followed them across the river. As the first line of the Second Brigade began to give way, Colonel Frost, of the Eleventh West Virginia, commanding the Third Brigade, was directed to oblique his first line to the right and present a front to the advancing foe. But while bravely performing this duty he fell mortally wounded, and his command was thrown into some confusion and followed the first line of the Second Brigade in its retreat, taking with it a battalion of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, on the right of the first line of the First Brigade, the latter losing heavily in killed and wounded, and leaving its commanding officer, Lieutenant-

Colonel Murray, wounded, in the hands of the enemy. By this time the enemy had come within range of the second line, which gave a volley that repelled his farther advance, and drove him out of sight beyond the bluff. But he immediately commenced reforming for another attack upon my right. I had the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio, commanded by Colonel Washburn, detached from the First Brigade and sent to the right, and just as it was getting into line the second attack was made. But the panic was over. The attack was bravely met and the enemy driven back. A third advance was afterward made with similar results, when the enemy retired beyond the hill in our front, leaving us in possession of the field. But night was coming on. The promised division from the Sixth Corps had not been sent to our assistance, and General Crook sent an order to return across the river, which was done in good order. During the crossing of the command, the enemy advanced a battery and commenced shelling the ford, which compelled us to leave many of the worst wounded cases in his hands. On the right of the line the Fourth West Virginia Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Vance, was conspicuous for its firm and gallant conduct, also the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio, commanded by Colonel Washburn. This officer fell severely wounded while bravely leading his men into action. His place was promptly and worthily filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Wildes, of the same regiment. The Twelfth West Virginia, commanded by Colonel Curtis, also stood firm. These regiments, with detachments from the First West Virginia, Second Maryland [Eastern Shore], Eighteenth Connecticut, and Colonel Young, with a few dismounted cavalry, held the right of the line and saved the command from a complete rout. Colonel Wells' brigade on the left, with the exception of the regiments detached from him, was engaged only with the enemy's skirmish line.

Our loss was 65 killed, 301 wounded, 56 missing; total, 422. The enemy's loss, at their own estimate, was over 600 killed and wounded.

I append a list of casualties.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOBURN,
Colonel First West Virginia, Commanding.

Capt. J. L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of West Virginia.

HDQRS. FIRST INFTY. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Sandy Hook, Md., August 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of the part taken by the First Infantry Division in the late engagement at Kernstown, near Winchester, July 24, 1864, and also the retreat therefrom:

At an early hour on the morning of the 24th, while lying in camp one and a half miles south of Winchester, I received orders to move the First Infantry Division to the front with as little delay as possible, as the enemy was driving in our pickets and reported to be advancing in force. In twenty minutes my command was in motion, and was directed to take position in a wood to the right and rear of Kernstown. I had occupied this same wood the day before when an attack was expected, and had had the front and flanks strongly barricaded with fence rails and logs, greatly improving the strength of the position. My command lay here until nearly noon, when I re-

ceived orders to move one brigade across to the ridge in rear of Kernstown. I started in person with Colonel Ely's brigade (the Second), leaving Colonel Wells, commanding First Brigade, to occupy the woods. Shortly afterward an order was sent to him to move forward through a long belt of woods upward of a mile in length, running west of Kernstown and parallel with the pike. In the mean time I arrived with the Second Brigade at the place indicated, when, in obedience to orders from General Crook, I proceeded to the front and formed line of battle to the left of Colonel Mulligan's division, where I was to hold my command in readiness to charge the enemy in the wood 500 yards to our front so soon as Colonel Mulligan's line moved forward. Colonel Wells was at the same time directed to halt his command when he had advanced upon a line with the Second Brigade, and keep a strong skirmish line to his front. The wood in which he was moving was about 1,000 yards from the right of the Second Brigade. Colonel Ely's skirmishers became at once hotly engaged with the enemy. Colonel Mulligan's division did not move forward as was expected, and an order came to me from General Crook to move forward with my brigade at once and drive the enemy out of the woods. A few minutes previous to the reception of this order I had observed indications of a movement of the enemy to my right flank, and about the same time had received information from Colonel Wells to the same effect. This having been communicated to General Crook, I deemed it best to defer the forward movement until he could be again heard from, as a forward movement would expose my right flank to an attack from the enemy. In a few minutes orders came not to move forward, but to move toward the right, and until the First and Second Brigades [*sic*] and move forward upon the enemy at once. While this was being done the enemy's sharpshooters and skirmishers annoyed my line with a very brisk fire just as the right of Colonel Ely's brigade had reached the wood in which Colonel Wells was posted. I received orders from General Crook to fall back slowly and in good order. I directed the skirmish line to be kept in its position as long as practicable, and had the command move to the rear by left of regiments, so as to enable the whole command to move in low ground under cover from the enemy's fire. My command retired without any loss, except to the skirmish line, which suffered severely, a great many of whom are supposed to have been captured.

On reaching the hill south of Winchester and west of the pike I was directed to form line of battle and hold the enemy in check as long as possible. Colonel Ely's brigade was formed in line upon this hill, having a strong skirmish line out to the front, which was soon warmly engaged. I sent Colonel Wells with his brigade to the next hill, upon which the old fortifications stand, with instructions to take a good position and hold it until the Second Brigade had passed him. Colonel Ely's brigade held the position on the hill until our command had all passed through and beyond the town, except a brigade of Colonel Duval's, which was several hundred yards to our right, when the enemy's movements upon his left flank compelled him to fall back in order to prevent the enemy from getting to his rear. His command retired in good order, with the exception of the dismounted cavalry, which were with difficulty prevented from breaking and running. Seeing the difficulty of keeping them in order, I directed Major Sawyer to move at once to the rear and follow the train.

On reaching Fort Hill, I learned that Colonel Wells had been ordered with his brigade to proceed through Martinsburg, in guard of the wagon train, and I received orders to retire very slowly and in line of battle, keeping out a good skirmish line toward the enemy. In passing over Fort Hill Colonel Ely's brigade became separated, through some misapprehension, three of the regiments keeping along the ridge of hills in the line taken by Colonel Duval's brigade. I, with the remaining two regiments, proceeded to the rear on the left of the pike, keeping in line with Colonel Hayes' brigade on the right. When a mile from Winchester I received orders to move more leisurely and let Colonel Duval, who was some distance to the left and rear, overtake me. Colonel Hayes' brigade continued to advance, and I was left somewhat behind. A column of the enemy's cavalry was following the retreating column on the right, and was about passing in advance of my two regiments. I deemed it expedient to oblique to the left and unite with the other three regiments of Colonel Ely's brigade, and also form a junction with Colonel Duval's brigade. After forming this junction, I moved forward parallel with the pike and one-fourth of a mile distant from it. Our retreating forces on the pike and to the right of it had got far in advance of me, with the enemy in close pursuit. Night set in before I could overtake our forces, and procuring a guide, I continued the march through the fields in the direction of Bunker Hill. The enemy sometimes appeared upon our right flank and would fire a few shots and retire. When within two miles of Bunker Hill, I inclined to the right, so as to enter the pike. Emerging from a piece of dark, dense woods into the pike I discovered that my column had been broken, and that not more than 150 men were following me. I started these on the pike and returned with Colonel Curtis, of the Twelfth West Virginia, whose regiment was in the rear, to bring forward the command, supposing that the column had been broken in the dark wood and was but a short distance behind, the column being together when I entered the wood. On going back nothing could be heard of the command, and after passing through the wood and attempting to return discovered ourselves cut off by a force of rebel cavalry that was within fifteen paces of us before it was noticed. We jumped from our horses and sought cover in an adjoining field. This same body of cavalry, as I afterwards learned, had cut off the head of my column as it entered the wood and the main body had passed round to the right. I was unable to reach my command again during the retreat, but with Colonel Curtis succeeded in reaching the North Mountain and from thence to my command, which I overtook at Sandy Hook on the 28th of July. The accompanying reports of Colonels Wells and Ely will inform you what was done by them after I became separated from my command.

The total casualties in the First Infantry Division were 6 killed, 52 wounded, and 108 missing.* Many of the missing may have escaped to points on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Martinsburg, and have not yet been able to join their regiments.

I also append a list of casualties† from Colonel Mulligan's division, now consolidated in the Third Brigade, of the First Division, under command of Colonel Campbell.

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*But see revised table, p. 288.

†Embodied in table, p. 289.

Colonel Harris gives a report from the brigade he then commanded, and the three regimental commanders of Lieutenant-Colonel Linton's brigade give separate reports of the parts taken by their respective regiments, Colonel Linton being disabled and absent.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOBURN,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

Capt. J. L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Itinerary of the First Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia, July 1-24.**

July 1.—The division was at Gauley Bridge, in the Kanawha Valley, on its retreat from Lynchburg. It marched to Camp Piatt, on the Kanawha River; from thence in steamers to Parkersburg, W. Va.; thence by railroad to Cherry Run; then marched to Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, crossing over into Maryland.

July 17.—It recrossed the Potomac near Berlin and marched to Purcellville.

July 18.—Crossed Snicker's Gap and forced the crossing of the Shenandoah about two miles below Snicker's Ford. After a sharp engagement with the enemy the division was ordered to recross the river.

July 21.—We again advanced and reached Winchester.

July 24.—General Crook's command was defeated at Kernstown, four miles beyond Winchester, and the command fell back to Martinsburg, and thence crossed the Potomac at Williamsport; finally arrived at Pleasant Valley, where it remained for a few days to clothe and recruit.

No. 57.

Report of Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-Fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Kernstown.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field near Frederick Junction, Md., August 5, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade in the action at Winchester and the retreat from that place.

On Saturday, at the advance, the division was moved out on the Cedar Creek road, and after some changes was posted in a wood near the center of our position, this brigade having the right. We remained without incident during the afternoon, and I employed the time in making a very strong breast-work of rails and logs on the front and right flank of my position.

On Sunday we were moved to the same place. After some little time the Second Brigade was moved out from the left, and my bri-

* From return for July, 1864.

gade was placed in the position they vacated. Soon after I was ordered to advance in line of battle into a large woods in front of my left, and to proceed until further orders. While advancing I received directions to move on until my left should be opposite a certain ridge, and there halt. I had just reached this position, throwing out a strong skirmish line, which was already slightly engaged, when I was ordered to look well to my right, and if the enemy appeared in force to charge them. After looking over the ground, I concluded to throw forward the right of my line upon a little ridge in front, and was just executing the movement when I received orders to fall back immediately by the left of regiments, leaving the skirmish line behind. This was done in perfect order. Immediately upon our withdrawal a very heavy force appeared in our immediate front, and another body, sweeping in from the right, cut off my entire skirmish line from the main body, and succeeded in capturing a large number, those who escaped only saving themselves by running far round to the left. Just before reaching the brook, the brigade was brought together and marched by the flank toward the fortified hills. I was directed by Colonel Thoburn to take my brigade across the hollow to the first fort. The Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, being in the rear, was detached by order of General Crook and placed in another position. After halting for some time in this position, I was ordered to accompany the wagon train to Bunker Hill. I asked if I should march before or behind. I was told to "go along the train." I moved across the field toward the pike, but found on reaching it that I could only touch the rear of the train, which was in rapid motion. Behind the train were the batteries of artillery. I detached one regiment, ordering it to march in rear of all the artillery, and with the others pushed on on the left side of the pike, trying to overtake the head of the train. After marching three or four miles in about the same order, the wagons ahead began to trot and the batteries to double up. Soon I saw a large body of our cavalry coming up very rapidly on the right side of the pike and dash in by and among the wagons. The lieutenant commanding the Virginia battery rode up to me, stating that the enemy were at that moment charging upon the rear. I halted and formed my men, and as soon as the batteries passed formed line directly across the road, facing the rear. A cloud of our cavalry came by without officers, but I could gain no intelligence from them, nor did I see any indications of the enemy. Soon an aide of Colonel Thoburn's came up, who reported that about 500 cavalry had passed between his (Second) brigade and that of Colonel Duval. About the same time I received a message from the commanding officer of my rear regiment, stating that a few of the enemy had demonstrated upon our flanking cavalry, driving them in upon his regiment, but that the demonstration was so slight he did not even form line. He also stated that this party had moved off to the front and right, apparently to attack the train in advance. Upon this I immediately started along, moving on both sides of the road. I soon came upon wrecks of artillery and wagons, abandoned in a perfectly causeless and inexcusable panic. The enemy were never actually within a mile of the train.

We remained at Bunker Hill that night, supported the batteries next morning, and accompanied them to Martinsburg. At Martinsburg I was posted on the Tuscarora road with three pieces of artillery, my line being formed at right angles with the road behind a

stone wall, and overlooking the approach in that direction. After an hour or two the enemy appeared and planted some guns on my left flank, so as to completely enfilade my position and render that entire hill utterly untenable. I was obliged to shift the infantry to the other side of the wall. The artillery with me opened upon the enemy's battery, as did other artillery stationed with Colonel Duval, and the rebel battery was obliged to shift its position frequently. While this was progressing a staff officer of General Duffié (as I understood) came up and withdrew the artillery, stating that the line of retreat was by the Williamsport road, and advising me to go along soon. I subsequently, however, received a message from Colonel Duval to the effect that he had been placed in command of operations there, and that it was General Crook's desire that we should "give them a try," and not fall back before cavalry or unless an overpowering force of infantry should appear. I accordingly waited and watched. Running around from the left of my position where the enemy's battery was posted, to and across the Tuscarora road in my immediate front, and so indefinitely to my right, was a heavy piece of woods, reaching down to within about three-quarters of a mile of my line. Between me and this wood were rolling cleared fields, intersected by stone fences. All along this wood the enemy began to demonstrate, but nowhere appearing in force. Just to the left of the woods, however, near the Winchester pike, I could plainly see a large number massed. These were in full view for an hour or two, when I perceived a movement among them, and ultimately a line advancing. That portion of this line was considerably larger than that of my own brigade, and its left flank was moving in the woods and hidden. It advanced in line directly upon my left flank. At the same time the artillery which was with Colonel Duval limbered up and left the field, leaving the enemy's artillery without any check. As this line advanced I could see a strong and regular skirmish line appear at the edge of the woods on my front, advancing upon the Tuscarora road. Whether there was any infantry line behind this I could not ascertain. It was impossible to change front to face this advance upon the left flank, as the entire ground was covered at very short range by the enemy's artillery. I waited until the skirmish line of the advance was near, and then moved by the right flank by file-right into the road, intending to form in echelon with Colonel Harris' brigade, which was in position in rear of my line and at right angles with it. After halting and forming my line I saw that Colonel Harris was coming back, and he soon joined me in the road. All this left the enemy free to occupy the line which I had just vacated, and gave him a perfect shelter from which he could enfilade our new line. His skirmishers came up along our new front, firing briskly, but I soon received intelligence that he was making the movement I dreaded, and that a column was creeping up along the stone wall toward the road, and would soon be upon our flank again. At the same time I could see skirmishers on our extreme right in such position as to enable the enemy if in force to cut us off in a very short time from the Williamsport pike. Whether he was in force in that direction or not I could not of course ascertain. From the force which I saw of the enemy, and the condition of my own men, I was certain that we could not repulse his attack, and that if we awaited for it we should be driven back in confusion. In addition to this were the demonstrations on our right, which I believed to be only feints, but which, if preced-

ing a real attack from that direction, would have rendered our retreat impossible in thirty minutes later. Under these circumstances I thought it proper to fall back at once when I could do so in order and without loss. Colonel Harris was very strongly of the same opinion. I waited until I was informed that the enemy were well into position behind the stone fence on my right, and then fell back across the hill, taking the pike near where it crosses the railroad. I remained in position on the pike until after dark, while the cavalry with Duval's division were reoccupying the town, and then brought up the rear in the march to Williamsport. I remained at that place the next morning, holding the ford until the entire army had crossed, and then brought up the rear to Pleasant Valley.

The command lost but few men by casualties, and not many from straggling or desertion during the retreat. Under all the disheartening circumstances, and with the knowledge felt by every private that we were acting and maneuvering in the face of an enemy outnumbering us more than three to one, the command kept its organization, discipline, and steadiness remarkably well.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,
Colonel Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, Comdg. Brig.

Lieut. F. L. BALLARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 58.

Report of Capt. Herman L. Emmons, jr., Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations May 25-July 29.

HDQRS. FIRST BATT., FIFTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTY.,
Camp at Halltown, Va., July 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an official statement of the transactions of the First Battalion (Companies A, B, C, and D), of the Fifth New York Volunteer Artillery, during the recent campaign of the Army of the Shenandoah in Western Virginia.

Pursuant to orders the battalion left Harper's Ferry, W. Va., on the 25th of May last and arrived at the main army at Cedar Creek, Va., on the 28th of that month, and were immediately brigaded with the First Brigade, First Infantry Division.

The army soon after proceeded up the Valley of the Shenandoah and met the enemy on the morning of June 5, pushing them forward until a stand was made at Piedmont, where an engagement ensued in which the enemy were routed, losing their commanding general and many prisoners. In this action those of the battalion engaged, with very few exceptions, behaved with marked bravery.

On the ensuing day the army marched to Staunton, Va., thence, via Lexington and Buchanan, to Liberty, encamping a few miles beyond on the night of June 16.

Continuing the march toward Lynchburg on the 17th, the advance met the enemy, about 4 p. m., intrenched, but pushed them from their first line of intrenchments, skirmishing continuing until dark, when the advance reached a position opposite the enemy's second line of intrenchments, about three miles northwest of Lynchburg.

During the 18th brisk skirmishing took place along the whole line, and, the enemy having been strongly re-enforced, the general commanding the Union army ordered a retreat, which was accomplished

in admirable order, the army reaching Gauley Bridge, Va., June 29, via Liberty, Salem, New Castle, and the Hawk's Nest. After a brief rest the army proceeded down the Kanawha and up the Ohio River by boat to Parkersburg, thence by railroad to Cherry Run, thence marched, via Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, Berlin (where the Potomac River was forded), and Waterford, to Snicker's Gap, Va.

On the 18th of July the division in which the battalion was brigaded crossed the Shenandoah River near the gap, and had a severe engagement with the enemy near the ford, the battalion suffering heavily in killed and wounded, but behaving with great intrepidity. In this action I regret to report that the commanding officer of the battalion, Lieut. Col. Edward Murray, was severely wounded and taken prisoner. His bravery in this and previous engagements won for him the respect and esteem of officers and men.

On July 22 the army moved to Winchester via Berryville.

On the 24th the enemy were reported to be moving on Winchester from the southeast, and the army advanced to meet them, but finding them in too great force retreated in good order via Bunker Hill to Martinsburg, and thence to Williamsport, Md., skirmishing all the way; thence the army marched via Boonsborough, Sharpsburg, and Pleasant Valley to Halltown, Va.

Within the limits of this paper it would be impracticable to give an accurate idea of the trials, privations, and difficulties which beset the army during this brief but eventful campaign. The country through which it passed upon the retreat from Lynchburg was so utterly destitute of forage and provisions, and the impracticability of transporting army stores so great, that nothing but the consummate tact and ability displayed by the commanding general in moving the troops saved them from great loss and perhaps demoralization.

In commenting upon the conduct of the soldiers composing the battalion (with very few exceptions) during the wearisome marches necessity obliged them to make, and the various engagements with the enemy in which they participated, I cannot speak in too high terms of praise. Where so many have shown such fortitude and bravery it is difficult to select names for especial mention, but for courage and efficiency I would respectfully recommend for promotion First Lieut. Charles C. Doherty, Second Lieuts. James Whitney, William H. Boyle, Israel C. Disosway, and George G. Nellis, and First Sergts. Frederick K. Hewitt and Henry P. Jackson.

For good conduct before the enemy I would also make honorable mention of Color-Sergeants Helting and Carroll, Sergeants Whitney, Bonner, and Ashwell, Corporals Crowe, Rockwell and Halpin, and Privates Boerum, Watkins, Reiber, Whittaker, and Alex. McClure.

For the efficient aid rendered the battalion in the faithful discharge of their duties great credit is due Asst. Surg. Samuel R. Elliott, Adjt. William H. Boyle, and Quartermaster E. W. Andrews, jr.

The list of casualties,* which I have the honor to submit herewith, attests the bravery of the men in every action in which the battalion has been engaged.

H. L. EMMONS, JR.,
Capt., Comdg. First Batt., Fifth New York Vol. Arty.

Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM,
Comdg. Fifth New York Volunteer Artillery.

* Not found.

No. 59.

Reports of Col. William G. Ely, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry, commanding regiment and Second Brigade, of engagements at Snicker's Ferry and Kernstown.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLS.,
Snicker's Gap, July 19, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders from Colonel Thoburn, commanding Second Brigade, on the 18th instant the Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers crossed the Shenandoah River immediately in rear of the Second Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, and was formed on the right of our first line of battle. Our orders were to hold our front, but in case of an attack on our right flank to change front forward on first company. Soon after the Fourth Virginia Volunteers was formed on our right and the order to protect that flank was given to them. Our line had been formed about forty minutes when the rebels attacked our skirmishers in front and on the flanks, and moved several regiments over the hill on our right, two of which engaged us in front while five others moved rapidly to the right of our line of battle. The regimental commander on our right was about protecting his flanks by two companies of his regiment, when the enemy enfiladed and drove his command from the lot. My flank then being unprotected, I changed direction to the rear on tenth company to avoid being enfiladed. I could not then change front forward, because it would have thrown my command into the fire of our own troops, which had just been stationed behind the stone wall on our left. With the right of my line resting on a wall parallel to the river and the left on a wall forming right angles with the river, we continued to fight, and were evidently repulsing their charges without any great exertions and with as little loss as could be expected. Suddenly several large regiments on our left broke and dashed into the river, and the rebel fire became more concentrated each moment. At that time, seeing no colors in the open field except my own, I ordered the regiment to fall back behind the stone wall.

Here with the Second Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, Colonel Rodgers commanding, we made another stand. Seeing all other troops in sight rushing across the river without any attempt to rally, Colonel Rodgers and myself agreed that it was folly for us to remain alone. I gave the order for my soldiers to cross and rally on the crest of the opposite hill.

While fighting my officers and soldiers fought to my entire satisfaction, and did not leave the field until I ordered them to do so.

Hoping that our conduct may have met your approval, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. ELY,
Colonel Eighteenth Connecticut Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. J. H. RIDER,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, First Infty. Division.

P. S.—Inclosed please find an accurate list * of our casualties.

* Shows 7 killed, 25 wounded, 2 missing.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST INFANTRY DIV.,
Wolfsville, Md., August 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to send you the following report, in compliance with orders received from division headquarters this p. m.:

On the morning of July 24 my command was ordered to proceed without delay to a rail fortification southwest of the town of Winchester. In twenty minutes the order was executed, and the Second Brigade occupied the left of the rail fortifications, where we remained until noon. We were next ordered to form in line of battle parallel to the Winchester and Strasburg pike, two miles south of Winchester. At this time the left of General Crook's command was skirmishing heavily. Immediately after taking our first position I was notified that we should be called upon to charge. We prepared to execute the order by taking down the fences in our front. The next order was to move the left of my brigade forward at right angles with the road and move the whole brigade farther to the right. This movement placed First and Twelfth Virginia Volunteers within easy range of the enemy's skirmish fire. The line of skirmishers, under command of Maj. R. H. Brown, was pushed forward from the Second Brigade to protect its front, and was hotly engaged. The forces on our left (Colonel Mulligan's) were then firing from line of battle. The enemy showed no disposition to attack us strongly in front, but rather a desire for us to advance, while we could see them moving forces along the brow of the hills on our right, preparatory to a flank movement. Orders then came from Colonel Thoburn to move the whole quickly by the right flank toward the hills. While executing this order the enemy annoyed us so much by their fire that I was compelled to order the regiments, as they passed over the rising ground, to face by the left flank and fire by rank into an orchard where the rebels were strongly posted. On reaching the hills, Colonel Thoburn ordered me to move the brigade by the left of regiments to the rear. The order was executed, and the course of our march directed to the main fortifications west of Winchester. At this same time the rebels charged our skirmish line, capturing Major Brown, Twelfth Virginia, and Lieutenant Briggs, Twelfth Virginia, and about fifty privates. On reaching the first hill west of Winchester, we again formed a line of battle and deployed skirmishers, and other commands passed by, leaving us as rear guard. Our skirmishers were quickly engaged, and the dismounted cavalry, under command of Major Sawyer (Lieutenant-Colonel Young having been wounded), behaving badly, was ordered to the rear. After engaging the enemy until the other troops had reached the main fortifications, we followed, holding the enemy in check with our skirmish lines. At the main fortifications the First and Fourth Virginia Volunteers were placed in support of a section of artillery, and remained until the artillery had left, and were then ordered to follow their brigade. When we reached the foot of the hill our retreat was continued in line of battle, frequently leaving one or two regiments in rear to check the advance of the enemy. About one mile north of Winchester I ordered out a skirmish line to protect our rear, and placed it under command of Adjutant Caldwell, Twelfth Virginia Volunteers. The rebels charged on our right flank, capturing most of the line, Adjutant Caldwell narrowly escaping. We continued our march under

direction of Colonel Thoburn, bearing off to the left of the Martinsburg pike. Three miles from Winchester the command was halted and carefully reformed in line of battle and joined by Colonel Duval's brigade, which had been marching on our left. The entire force now moved forward under direction of Colonel Thoburn. At about 12 o'clock, owing to the density of the woods and darkness, we were compelled to impress a citizen guide for his immediate neighborhood.

We camped that night at Gerrardstown, and at 4 a. m., on the morning of the 25th instant, continued our march. At 8 a. m. we arrived in Martinsburg. The command being completely drenched by rain, I ordered it to be quartered in two large vacant storehouses in the center of the town and remain long enough to make coffee and dry their clothes. About 2 p. m. we received an order from General Crook to accompany the wagon train as guard to Williamsport, Md.

With the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the Second Brigade, except a part of the dismounted cavalry, I was gratified. They faithfully executed all that they were ordered to do, and showed a disposition to execute any further orders cheerfully. While Colonel Young was in command of the dismounted cavalry it conducted itself creditably.

To Lieut. J. P. Rockwell, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Hall, acting assistant quartermaster, I am indebted for zealous and efficient assistance on the field.

Accompanying please find a list* of casualties in the Second Brigade.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. ELY,
Colonel Eighteenth Conn. Vols., Comdg. Second Brigade.

Lieut. F. L. BALLARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Infantry Division.

N. B.—A number of the missing are known to be wounded, but they are reported as such in the list of casualties only when there is no doubt as to the name.

No. 60.

Report of Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 25–26.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
Pleasant Valley, Md., August 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the official report of Colonel Harris, who commanded the First Brigade, Third Division, in the recent battle at and retreat from Winchester, Va.; also the regimental reports of the Eleventh and Fifteenth Virginia and Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, of the part taken by them in the same action. These latter regiments constituted the Second Brigade, of the Third Division, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Linton, of the Fifty-

* Embodied in table, p. 288.

fourth Pennsylvania, the whole being under command of Col. J. A. Mulligan, of the Twenty-third Illinois, and constituting the Third Division, Army of the Kanawha.

I am not able to add anything of importance or interest to these reports, as I was not present during the battle, having just arrived at Winchester as our forces were retreating through the town, nor did I see any of the forces of the division until the morning of the 25th of July, when I was ordered by General Crook to take command of the division. On that day I found a portion of the force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Linton on the road between Bunker Hill and Martinsburg, on their way to the latter place. I assumed command and continued to gain accessions to the division as we proceeded to Martinsburg and Williamsport.

At Martinsburg we were drawn up in line of battle with the troops of the Second Division, but in the charge through the town we did not participate, having been ordered to support a battery upon an eminence overlooking the town. We left Martinsburg about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 25th, and arrived at the Potomac, opposite Williamsport, about 2 a. m. of the same night, without molestation from the enemy.

A list of casualties of the division accompanies this report. The aggregate of killed, wounded, and missing is 317.

Col. J. A. Mulligan, commanding the division, was mortally wounded and left on the field. Lieut. Col. J. P. Linton, commanding Second Brigade was severely injured by his horse falling, by which his collar bone was broken. No field officer being left with the brigade the command devolved upon Capt. J. Suter, of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Upon the arrival of the command at Pleasant Valley on the 27th ultimo, the troops of the Third Division were consolidated into a brigade and designated as the Third Brigade, of the First Division. This will in a measure account for the irregular and informal manner of this report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Lieut. F. L. BALLARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 61.

Report of Capt. James J. Fitzgerald, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, of operations July 23–25.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Camp, Sandy Hook, Md., July 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment on the 23d, 24th, and 25th instants, viz:

On the 23d, at about 9 a. m., my command, consisting of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, acting adjutant, 3 second lieutenants, and 280 enlisted men, was formed in line of battle, and advanced with

the general line about one and one-half miles. During the day it was under arms, in line, or maneuvering. There was no engagement, except between the skirmishers. Toward night, the enemy having been driven back, the regiment fell back to the ground occupied by the enemy's skirmishers in the morning, where the men rested on their arms in line of battle until morning. There are no casualties to report during this day.

On the 24th, about 9 a. m., the presence of the enemy being manifest by sharp firing in the front, the regiment with the other battalions advanced in line of battle about one mile, when we took a position behind a stone wall, where the men laid down and remained about an hour. Having been subjected to an enfilading fire on our right, we fell back about 400 yards across an open meadow, and were posted behind an open board fence, which the men strengthened with rails. After remaining here some time our line again advanced at a double-quick to a position in advance of the first one, driving back the enemy. Soon after, however, the regiment fell back behind the stone wall it occupied in the morning, where it lay down until our skirmishers were driven back to the line, when a furious struggle ensued. But the enemy advancing on our front in great force, the line of the brigade on our left having been crushed in and forced back, thus exposing our whole line to a cross-fire, while the battalion on our right—the gallant Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry—was flanked on its right and exposed to a destructive cross-fire, the entire brigade becoming enveloped and liable to be captured, I ordered my command, which at that time was hotly engaged and unwavering, to fall back. It did so at a double-quick through the meadow and up the hill, where a battery had been posted under a most disastrous fire and in considerable confusion. I soon rallied my command, but seeing no reserve line nor any line to form on, I conducted it into the fortifications. Here I found Lieutenant-Colonel Linton with a portion of his brigade, to whom I reported with my command. Thence we retreated in good order about three-quarters of a mile, when we faced about and marched back about 400 yards to a stone wall, where we halted in line of battle. This line did not exceed in numbers 400. There came pouring over and through us stragglers who could not be rallied. Having no supports, being in range of the enemy's muskets, men with and without arms rushing between us and the foe, thereby preventing us from firing, and meanwhile subjected to a fire from their guns, which had got the range, we were compelled to fall back. While so doing, just at dark an effort was made to rally the stragglers, of which there were large numbers, but without effect. At this moment an officer, of what name, rank, or command I do not know, most strenuously aided and assisted me in this effort. Seeing it could not be done, the men flying in all directions toward the rear, I rallied most of what men were left of my command and marched them on the mountain road toward Martinsburg, within a mile of which they arrived and halted about 4 a. m. of the 25th, on which day my men were at or near Martinsburg, in line of battle or maneuvering, until night, when we retreated to Williamsport, Md.

During this time the officers of my command conducted themselves with great coolness, skill, and bravery, and I am greatly indebted to them, as also to the non-commissioned officers, for their promptness in executing orders in the field and on the retreat.

The following is a summary of the casualties, all of which occurred on the 24th: Killed, enlisted men, 13; wounded, officers, 3; enlisted men, 60; missing, 37; total, 113.

I have nearly ready a detailed statement of the casualties, which I will send you.

JAMES J. FITZGERALD.
Captain, Comdg. Twenty-third Illinois Vol. Infantry.

Col. T. M. HARRIS,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division.

No. 62.

Report of Maj. Enoch D. Yutzy, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of engagement at Kernstown.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH REGT. PA. VOL. INFTY.,
In the Field, near Sandy Hook, Md., August 7, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Winchester, on the 24th day of July, 1864:

I received orders at about 8 a. m. of the 24th July to form my regiment immediately and support the Upshur Battery (Battery E, First West Virginia). The regiment took a position about 100 yards to the front and right of the battery, forming the extreme right of our line, and about three-quarters of a mile to the right of the turnpike leading to Strasburg. One section of the battery having been sent to the front about 300 yards, at about 9 a. m., two companies, L and M, of the regiment, commanded by Lieut. Nathan Davis, were sent to support this section, and formed on the right, in the woods, where they remained, skirmishing with the enemy's sharpshooters, until the close of the engagement. At about 10 o'clock the two remaining sections of the battery moved forward and to the left, taking a position near Kernstown, on the right of the turnpike, my regiment forming on the left of the pike, in the edge of an orchard, where it remained about half an hour, when the battery took a position to the rear, and the regiment, following its movements, formed behind a stone wall about 100 yards to the rear, where it remained about twenty minutes, when the regiment was ordered to fall back about 150 yards and formed behind a rail fence, where it remained about fifteen minutes. The regiment was ordered to retake the stone wall, if possible, which was done without much difficulty. The regiment was here rejoined by the rest of the Third Brigade, viz, the Eleventh and Fifteenth West Virginia Regiments. The brigade was then ordered forward, and had crossed the stone wall and advanced about thirty yards when the order was received to fall back. Soon after this a general retreat commenced, and continued to Bunker Hill, where we halted about midnight. The brigade formed several times to the right of Winchester to cover the retreat, and never fell back without orders from the brigade commander, Lieut. Col. John P. Linton, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The regiment lost, killed, 1; wounded, 14; missing, 34.

E. D. YUTZY,
Major, Comdg. Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Vol. Infty.

Col. T. M. HARRIS,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division.

No. 63.

Report of Maj. Henry H. Withers, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, of operations July 23–26.

HDQRS. TENTH REGT. WEST VIRGINIA INFTY. VOLS.,
Camp near Sandy Hook, Md., July 27, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment in the battle of and subsequent retreat from near Winchester, Va.:

On the morning of the 23d, while preparing for review and inspection, slight skirmishing was heard a few hundred yards in our front on the right of the Strasburg road, and my command, consisting of 7 captains, 6 first lieutenants, 4 second lieutenants, and 1 first lieutenant, acting adjutant, and 544 enlisted men, was formed in line of battle and marched a short distance to a stone fence, from which we afterward advanced across the Strasburg road, a little to the right and beyond Kernstown, to the skirt of woods in which the skirmishing seemed to be going on. Found the enemy driven back by our cavalry skirmishers, and I was then ordered back to the stone fence from which we had advanced, and remained all night.

Next morning, the 24th, skirmishing seemed to commence about the same time and place, in which two companies, B and G, of my command participated. Meantime I was again ordered to take the regiment forward in line of battle, and accordingly proceeded to a stone fence beyond the stone church, where we remained but a short time, without, however, encountering the enemy. I was then ordered back with the other battalion composing the brigade (Twenty-third Illinois) to the crest of a small elevation, with directions for the men of my command to lie down, in which position the regiment remained probably not longer than fifteen minutes, when it was ordered to fall back and form line behind a paling fence running nearly perpendicular to our line of battle. Here we received a pretty severe fire from the skirmish line of the enemy, which was posted in the woods then directly in our front and so sheltered as to prevent our seeing them. Finding 2 men of the regiment killed and some 8 or 10 wounded, I suggested to you that it was expensive to lie there, and was at once ordered to fall back to the stone fence in our rear, perpendicular then to our line, which was executed, and after remaining behind this fence half an hour or more I was ordered to advance the regiment in line of battle beyond the stone church. I gave the order to forward and the regiment at once commenced the double-quick and went whooping till the right came in contact with the paling fence, when, instead of passing on through the palings, commenced halting and forming nearly a perpendicular line on the right by file. This was without my order, but finding the enemy posted in edge of woods as before, who again opened upon us a brisk fire, and finding I should be compelled to move by the flank several hundred yards in order to reach the ground mentioned upon which to form line under a severe fire, which would have been left in rear of my right flank, I ordered them to commence firing, and had it continued until I went over and saw you and obtained orders to fall back again behind the stone fence. In this movement the fire of the enemy, which seemed to be rendered harmless by our fire, was resumed with fatal effects to several of the officers and men of my command. The regiment had scarcely resumed its former position behind the stone fence when a strong skirmish line of the enemy made its appear-

ance in Federal uniform on the opposite side of the field, who opened a brisk fire upon us, and crossing the fence, soon commenced forming line and advancing upon us, which they did under a destructive fire from our whole line. Just now the lamented Colonel Mulligan made his appearance, passing to the right of our regiment and returning, cheering our boys most enthusiastically, when all at once, without any justifiable cause that I was then able to discover, the right of the regiment began to give way, apparently in great confusion. I hastened at once to the right, endeavoring to intercept all I could and return them to the line, but on reaching those who were retreating found our right enfiladed and subject to a cross-fire so intense as to make it impracticable to form them in line had they been disposed to stop. On turning again to the line it seemed to be gradually giving way by fits. I then took a stand farther up the hill and tried to form line and check the enemy until the whole line could form as it fell back, but the fire of the enemy seemed more destructive than ever, and several men falling in our midst, I found it entirely useless to make further efforts to rally them, and the whole line seeming to be in full retreat and broken up proceeded to the top of the hill near the fort, where, assisted by yourself and others, succeeded in forming the principal part of the regiment in line, and from the fort retreated in good order to Gerrardstown, taking a direction parallel to the road leading to Martinsburg. On arriving at Martinsburg I threw out a line of pickets, who discovered the approach of the enemy's advance, and after the repulse of the enemy at this place marched with General Crook's command, crossing the river at Williamsport, where we arrived the night of the 25th and encamped.

During the engagement at Winchester and the retreat following, the officers and men of my command evinced every disposition to obey orders and behave as soldiers.

The following is an account of casualties occurring on the day of battle (July 24): Killed, enlisted men, 12; wounded, officers, 4; enlisted men, 53; missing, enlisted men, 43.

The officers wounded were Capt. L. M. Marsh, Company E, who fell in hands of the enemy. Lieut. B. F. Shreve, Company E, who also fell in enemy's hands. Lieut. Benjamin Moats, Company K, and Lieut. A. Wilson, Company A, who succeeded in making their escape from enemy.

Accompanying this is a detailed account of the casualties of enlisted men.*

HENRY H. WITHERS,
Major, Comdg. Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Col. T. M. HARRIS, *Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division.*

No. 64.

Report of Capt. James W. Myers, Eleventh West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Kernstown.

HDQRS. BATT. ELEVENTH W. VIRGINIA INFTY. VOLS.,
Wolfsville, Md., August 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following as a report of the part taken by the battalion of the Eleventh West Virginia Infantry I have under my command, at the recent engagement near Winchester, Va., and the retreat therefrom July 24, 1864.

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* Embodied in table, p. 289.

We occupied a position on the right of the road leading to Kernstown, and at the commencement of the engagement I was ordered with the Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteers forward, the two regiments being detached from the brigade. We advanced, skirmishing, to a stone fence, about a quarter of a mile beyond Kernstown, where we remained, constantly exchanging fire with the enemy, until ordered by Lieutenant King, acting aide-de-camp, to retire, when we did so, rallying behind a second line of stone fence, where we remained a short time and were again ordered to retire to near Kernstown, which we did. We remained here but a short time, when the whole line retiring and the enemy appearing on our flank we fell back to the point north of Winchester near the fortifications. The retreat having become general, the command became somewhat scattered and retreated in some confusion to Bunker Hill, where the most of the command was collected and encamped for the night. The next day we marched to Martinsburg. The fact that this command was detached from the brigade in the early part of the engagement, thus leaving us without knowledge of a point on which to rally, I consider a reason for the confusion arising. Some of the officers and men were cut off from the command and did not join it until its arrival at Martinsburg.

On the arrival of the regiment at Williamsport, 25th July, it was halted and moved by way of Sharpsburg to Harper's Ferry.

I have the honor herewith to forward a list of casualties * in my command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. MYERS,
Capt., Comdg. Battalion Eleventh W. Va. Infty. Vols.

Lieut. C. W. KIRBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 65.

Report of Maj. Milton Wells, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry, of engagement at Kernstown.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH WEST VIRGINIA VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near Sandy Hook, Md., August 7, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with circular from headquarters just received, I forward the following report of the part taken by our regiment in the late engagement at Winchester on the 24th ultimo, as reported to me by Adjt. J. W. Holliday, who was present during the time the regiment was engaged, I myself being absent in hospital, and the commandant of the regiment now being absent:

On or about 9 o'clock on the 24th ultimo the regiment was ordered under arms and moved to a position on the Winchester and Staunton turnpike near Kernstown, where we remained until about 11 o'clock, when we were ordered to the front. Company K being thrown out as skirmishers, the line advanced to an orchard near the town, where we first met the fire of the enemy; from thence we advanced to a stone fence in our front, where we kept up a hot fire until the enemy began to flank us on the left and give us an enfilading fire. We then changed front to meet them in that direction,

* Embodied in table, p. 289.

which position we maintained until the lines began to break on our right and left, when Captain McCaskey took command and ordered the regiment to fall back, which was done in good order for some distance, but the enemy bringing their batteries to bear on our retreating column, caused the command to break and fall back in confusion. They were, however, rallied before reaching the old forts built by General Milroy, where they were again brought into line of battle and ordered to hold our position until our cavalry should form in our rear, which we did. The enemy again opened on us with artillery, and after firing several rounds the regiment again retreated, not in the best of order, which was the last position taken by it in line of battle during the retreat.

The list of casualties during the engagement were as follows: 4 killed, 7 wounded, and 14 missing, of the latter several are now with the regiment at this date.

Yours, &c.,

MILTON WELLS,
Major, Comdg. Fifteenth Regt. W. Va., Infty. Vols.

Lieut. C. W. KIRBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 66.

Report of Col. Isaac H. Duval, Ninth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Infantry Division, of operations July 23–25.

HDQRS. 2D INFANTRY DIV., ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Summit Point, Va., September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to make the following report of the part taken by the Second Infantry Division, Army of West Virginia, in the actions of July 23 and 24 at Winchester, Va., and July 25, 1864, at Martinsburg, Va.:

On the morning of July 23, the enemy having made his appearance on the Valley pike near Kernstown, driving in our cavalry, I received orders from the general commanding to get my command under arms and move one brigade out on the road and form it on the left of Colonel Mulligan's division. I, therefore, ordered the First Brigade (consisting of the Fifth and Thirteenth Virginia, Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiments, commanded by Col. R. B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio), which took position as directed. With the Second Brigade (Ninth and Fourteenth Virginia, Thirty-fourth and Ninety-first Ohio Regiments, Col. D. D. Johnson, Fourteenth Virginia, commanding), I was ordered to proceed on the Romney pike to guard that (the right) flank, where I remained until ordered by the general commanding to withdraw and go into camp near the town of Winchester, which I did, throwing out a strong picket on the roads approaching the town from the west. Colonel Hayes having received orders direct from the general commanding, went into camp with the main body of troops near Springtown Mills, one and a half miles south of Winchester, the enemy having retired without giving battle.

On the morning of July 24 the enemy again appeared in force. My command took the same position as on the previous day. Colonel Hayes' (First) brigade on the left of Colonel Mulligan's division, where it continued to act until our forces were compelled to fall

back, being largely outnumbered and flanked by the enemy, when it was ordered to retire on the east side of the Martinsburg pike covering the rear of our forces on that side of the road, no enemy having appeared in front of the Second Brigade on the west side of the town until about the time our main line began to retire, when he made a rapid movement in force on right flank (the position held by the Second Brigade), with evident intentions of cutting off our retreat and, if possible, capturing our trains. I received orders from the general commanding to check and hold him until other dispositions of our forces (which were then being driven back on the main road, the enemy pressing heavily with his infantry, cavalry, and artillery) could be made. I succeeded in checking his first line and holding him until I received orders from the general commanding to fall back on the west side of the Martinsburg pike, and to cover the rear of our forces, then retreating in the direction of Martinsburg. Here the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, commanding Thirty-fourth Ohio, was mortally wounded. He was brought off the field and died during the night. I fell back very gradually, maintaining my line of battle for six miles, being closely pressed the entire distance by cavalry and artillery. I attempted to gain the main road just before dark, but the enemy having pushed a large force up the road and keeping possession of it compelled me to continue my retreat through the country. I, however, was at no time more than three-fourths of a mile from the road. I halted about daylight one mile from Martinsburg, where I remained until about 10 a. m. July 25, when I received orders from the general commanding to take position with my division in front of Martinsburg, forming the extreme left of our lines, where we remained skirmishing with the enemy until about 3 p. m., when we retired through and beyond the town, taking position near the cavalry, which was formed a short distance out on the Williamsport road. The rebel cavalry having followed us closely and taking the place as we retired, our cavalry charged and drove the enemy through and beyond the town, my division supporting. We held the place until about 6 p. m., when we retired to and with the main force on the Williamsport pike; arrived at the Potomac River at 2 a. m. on the 26th of July.

I was with the Second Brigade, Col. D. D. Johnson commanding, during the engagement at and retreat from Winchester, and can cheerfully bear testimony as to its gallantry, and have good reasons to be proud of the First Brigade and of the efficient manner in which it was maneuvered by its brave and gallant commander, Col R. B. Hayes. For particulars, I refer you to the accompanying reports of brigade commanders.

I am much indebted to my staff—Capt. G. W. Hicks, acting assistant inspector-general, Lieut. C. B. Hayslip, acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. J. W. Overturf, aide-de-camp, Lieut. A. F. Kendall, acting commissary of subsistence, Lieut. J. C. Merrill, acting assistant quartermaster—for efficient services rendered during the engagements.

The casualties are: Killed, 45; wounded, 285; missing, 183; total, 513.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

I. H. DUVAL,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 67.

Report of Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 23–25.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 2D INFTY. DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Pleasant Valley, Md., August 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with directions this day received from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the troops under my command in the actions of July 23, 24, and 25, 1864, in the Shenandoah Valley:

On the 23d the First Brigade was camped on the Staunton pike, about one mile south of Winchester. About 9 a. m. I was ordered to march the brigade toward and, if the enemy was not in too great force, through Kernstown, and to push the enemy far enough to ascertain his force. A line of battle was formed north of Kernstown, covered by a strong line of skirmishers, and moved forward from one to two miles beyond Kernstown, meeting but feeble resistance. From what was seen of the enemy, as well as what could be learned from citizens, it was believed that the rebel force consisted of, perhaps, 1,000 cavalry and two or three pieces of artillery. This was reported to Major-General Crook, and soon after the brigade was ordered to return to camp.

On the 24th at 12 m. I was directed to form the brigade in line of battle on the left of Colonel Mulligan's brigade, and to advance against the enemy, the movements of my brigade to correspond with those of Colonel Mulligan. I found Colonel Mulligan's brigade beyond Kernstown, and proceeded to form on his left. This placed my brigade in the valley left of the pike, with a ridge of hills perpendicular to my line, and within easy rifle range of it. On the ridge there was a body of Union cavalry, who it was supposed was placed there to protect that flank of our forces. The troops of my brigade were formed, beginning on the right next to Colonel Mulligan, in the following order, viz: Thirteenth Virginia Volunteers, Colonel Brown; Fifth Virginia Volunteers, Colonel Tomlinson; Twenty-third Ohio Veteran Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Comly; and Thirty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Colonel Devol. As soon as the formation of the line was completed I was directed to advance in line with Colonel Mulligan and charge the enemy, gradually wheeling to the right as we advanced, so as to take the enemy, who were believed to be passing around our right, on the flank. About this time indications were observed of a force of the enemy on our left. I reported this to Lieutenant Moore, aide-de-camp to Major-General Crook, and also to Colonel Mulligan, but was told to advance promptly as before directed. The movement was made rapidly and in good order, but had not proceeded far before the enemy in large force, in at least two lines of battle, preceded by a strong line of skirmishers, moved rapidly over the ridge of hills on our left and opened fire on our flank and rear. An effort was made to change front to meet this attack, but the fire was so heavy and destructive that the left was doubled back in confusion on the right of brigade. A new line was soon formed, however, in rear of a stone fence, perpendicular to the original direction, the right resting near the point reached by the right of the brigade at the time the enemy attacked us on the left. A fire was opened on the enemy and his course checked long enough to enable a great part of the wounded

to be got to the rear. It was now discovered that the enemy, with his greatly superior force, enveloped the troops on our right, and that they had been driven back. The First Brigade moved back up the hill, when I was ordered by Major-General Crook in person to hold the enemy in check long enough to enable one of our batteries, which was very much exposed, to withdraw, and then to fall back slowly, bearing to the right of Winchester going north, and protect the line of retreat on the Martinsburg road. From this time until we reached Bunker Hill the First Brigade covered the retreat on the right of the road going north. The enemy frequently pushed forward his cavalry, making strong efforts to reach the road. Their attempts were steadily repulsed, so that our trains and artillery were given ample time to withdraw. Two pieces of artillery, abandoned for some cause, supposed to belong to our cavalry, were hauled off by hand by two companies of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and saved. Throughout the action and retreat the number of stragglers from my brigade was small, and the conduct of men and officers generally was conspicuously good.

The Thirteenth Virginia Volunteers, Colonel Brown, was never in a general engagement before. The officers and men of this regiment, under the circumstances, I deem worthy of special commendation.

On the 25th the First Brigade again acted as rear guard until the command reached Martinsburg. A short distance south of Martinsburg a line of battle was formed, the First Brigade holding the left, facing south. Some light skirmishing and artillery firing occurred here. The enemy were easily held in check until Government property was removed from Martinsburg. The whole command was then moved through Martinsburg to the Williamsport road. Soon after the rebels occupied Martinsburg, when we were ordered to return and support the cavalry in retaking the town. The First Brigade was formed in line of battle in advance of the infantry command, and, supporting the cavalry charge, in conjunction with the other infantry of the command, reoccupied Martinsburg without serious opposition. After holding the town perhaps two hours our retreat was continued on the Williamsport road, the First Brigade being relieved as rear guard by other troops. The chief loss of the brigade was sustained early in the battle of Winchester on the 24th.

The loss was as follows:

Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry: Killed, 6; wounded, 58; left on battle-field, 72; total loss, 136.

Thirty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry: Killed, 9; wounded, 103; left on battle-field, 24.

Fifth Virginia Volunteers: Killed, 4; wounded, 30; left on battle-field, 11.

Thirteenth Virginia Volunteers: Killed, 14; wounded, 50; left on battle-field, 15.

Total: Killed, 33; wounded, 241; left on battle-field, 122.

Of those left on the battle-field the greater part were killed or wounded. Total loss, 396.

Among the killed were many excellent officers and men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. HAYES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. C. B. HAYSLIP,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Army of West Va.

No. 68.

Report of Col. Daniel D. Johnson, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 24–25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Pleasant Valley, Md., August 7, 1864.

SIR: At about 12 m., July 24, 1864, while in camp at Winchester, Va., I received orders to move the Second Brigade out on the Romney road, and take a position on the left and south of the road in a field adjacent to town. The different regiments of the brigade were stationed some 300 yards apart, in advantageous positions, so as to effectually cover our own lines of retreat, and at the same time retard the progress of the enemy as much as possible. At about 4 p. m. the main body of the retreating army had passed through Winchester, and the rebel lines were approaching ours in strong force, preceded by a very heavy line of skirmishers. When within close range portions of the brigade delivered an effective fire upon the enemy's advanced line, checking their progress considerably. The order was then given the brigade to retire to the north side of the Romney road, where it was reformed, faced by the rear rank, and marched in retreat under a brisk fire from the rebel batteries and sharpshooters. Great credit is due the brigade for its steadiness and soldierly bearing upon this occasion.

The brigade marched all night, arriving near Martinsburg at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of July. Halting here until 9 a. m. I received an order to form the brigade in line of battle behind a stone fence between Mrs. Faulkner's house and the turnpike leading to Winchester. Skirmishing with the enemy continued nearly all day, when I was ordered to move the brigade to the rear on the Williamsport road, arriving at the Potomac River at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th of July.

For the particular part that each regiment took in the operations of the 24th and 25th days of July, I respectfully refer you to the reports of the regimental commanders.

The following table exhibits the casualties occurring in the brigade during the operations of the 24th and 25th days of July, 1864:

Regiment.	July 24, 1864.			July 25, 1864.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
91st Regiment Ohio Volunteers	1	3	9	1	1	.....
14th Regiment West Virginia Volunteers	3	4	50	.....	.....	2
9th Regiment West Virginia Volunteers	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
34th Ohio Volunteers	4	21	.....	1	4	.....
Total	10	39	59	2	5	2

I cannot refrain from expressing my entire satisfaction with the conduct of the officers of this brigade under these trying circumstances and expressing my approbation for the skillful and daring manner in which they conducted the movements of their respective commands.

D. D. JOHNSON,
Colonel.

Lieut. C. B. HAYSLIP,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Dept. of West Va.

No. 69.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Shaw, Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Stephenson's Depot.

[HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY,]
July 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that about 3 p. m. I was ordered to take my position on the left of the Ninety-first Ohio, which placed me on the extreme left of the line of infantry. We advanced steadily through an open field a distance of one-quarter of a mile, all the time exposed to a murderous fire from the enemy, who were posted in the edge of a dense piece of wood. When within 200 yards of the enemy's position I ordered a charge, which was done in gallant style, and succeeded in utterly routing them. We followed them through the woods, capturing prisoners as we went. On emerging from the wood we again took up our position to await further orders. About dark we were ordered back about two miles, contiguous to wood and water, and there encamped for the night.

But seven companies of my regiment were engaged, two of them being on duty at Martinsburg, Va., and the remaining one on the road to this point.

Below is a list* of the killed and wounded in my command.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SHAW,
Lieut. Col. Thirty-fourth Regt. Ohio Vol. Mounted Infty.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army.*

No. 70.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Coates, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, of engagements at Stephenson's Depot and Kernstown.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEER INFTY.,
Winchester, Va., July 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Stephenson's Depot, near Winchester, Va., on the 20th instant:

The regiment was drawn up in line of battle on the left of Winchester pike, with the right resting on the road. Moving forward the enemy were found strongly posted in the skirt of a wood, with two lines of battle and two 12-pounder field howitzers in our front. When within 200 yards the regiment received a terrible fire of grape and musketry, but moved forward without delay, driving the enemy from his position and capturing the two pieces of artillery and many prisoners. The pursuit was kept up for a half mile, when the regiment was halted.

Great praise is due to the officers and men of the regiment—they all did their duty.

The loss in the regiment was 8 killed and 60 wounded, of the latter number 3 were commissioned officers.

B. F. COATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. B. HAYSLIP, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 10 enlisted men killed and 20 enlisted men wounded.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFTY.,
Halltown, Va., August 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the engagement on the 24th and 25th ultimo:

At 2 p. m. on the 24th the regiment was posted in front of Winchester on the left of the Romney road. At 5 p. m. the regiment, as per orders, fell back and took a new position on the right, parallel to the road, forming the right of the brigade, and in a short time began to march in retreat, keeping in line with the rest of the brigade. This march was continued for several miles, our skirmishers keeping up a constant fire on the enemy, when the regiment marched by the flank and reached the road near Martinsburg, Va., at 6 a. m. on the 25th, where it was posted behind a stone wall in front of the enemy from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m., and then withdrew through the town to the hill on the north. The regiment was here drawn up in line of battle with the brigade and marched back through the town as a support for the cavalry, and then resumed the march toward Williamsport, Md.

Great credit is due to the officers and soldiers of the regiment for the coolness and bravery displayed while retreating under the fire of the enemy.

The regiment lost 2 killed, 4 wounded, and 9 missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. COATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JOEL HULL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 71.

Report of Col. Thomas M. Harris, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, of engagement at Kernstown.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH W. VA. VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near Monocacy Junction, August 5, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command, consisting of the Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Maj. H. H. Withers, and the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Capt. J. J. Fitzgerald, constituting First Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Kanawha, in the late action at and retreat from Winchester on the 24th and 25th ultimo:

The Third Division, commanded by Col. James A. Mulligan, having bivouacked at Kernstown after the reconnaissance of the 23d, in which the enemy was driven by our skirmishers a distance of two miles, found itself in advance of the First and Second Divisions on the morning of the 24th, when our cavalry that had been sent forward to reconnoiter the enemy's position was driven back toward our position on the Strasburg road at Kernstown. At about 10 a. m. I was ordered by Colonel Mulligan to go forward with my bri-

gade, and, if possible, to take a position behind a stone fence which our reconnaissance of the previous day enabled him to indicate to me. I went forward at once and reached the fence without opposition, but from this position was able to see the enemy very strong in my front, and at the same time massing a heavy force in a wood on my right, from which he could readily turn my right flank. I at once deployed two companies across the woods on my right, and sent information to the colonel commanding of the position, strength, and movement of the enemy, which rendered my position untenable, as there was at that time no force on the field to extend our line on my right. In reply the colonel kindly sent me word to exercise my own judgment as to the position I should occupy. Upon the receipt of this order I fell back to a position about 300 yards in rear of the first, but finding upon observation that my line in this position would be exposed to an enfilading fire from the woods, I retired 100 yards farther and took a position behind a board fence and stone wall, and then rode to an eminence on my right, that I might inform myself of the enemy's movements in that direction, as also whether our forces were coming forward to extend our line on my right, the Second Brigade, of the Third Division, having now taken position on my left. I had the satisfaction to learn that Colonel Thoburn, commanding the First Division, was directing the formation of his command on my right, but could at the same time see the skirmish line of the enemy extending across a ridge and advancing toward a wood some distance to the right of his line, to which I called his attention, also informing him of the fact that I had seen the enemy massing heavily in the woods that lay a little to the left of his front and opposite to my right. Returning to my command, I was informed by Major Withers that his command was suffering from the enemy's sharpshooters that were concealed in the woods on his front, our skirmish line, which had been deployed in the woods, having been driving in, and as our position did not allow us to inflict any punishment in return I ordered my command to a position behind a stone fence, the left extending along a board fence, which formed a very obtuse angle with the former, the base presenting to the enemy's line. This latter fence was occupied by Captain Fitzgerald's command, and was by him strengthened with rails from a neighboring fence. This position was about 200 yards in rear of the one we had just abandoned, and afforded not only good protection to the men, but at the same time a good opportunity to return the enemy's fire. Having occupied this position for some time, and assured myself of my connection with our line on my right, I was notified by Colonel Mulligan that he was about to make an advance and that he desired me to hold my brigade in readiness to follow the movement of the Second Brigade of his command, under Lieutenant-Colonel Linton, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania. I advanced with this brigade to my former position behind the board fence and stone wall, Captain Fitzgerald advancing his command a little beyond the latter to a stone church and grave-yard, which was inclosed by a stone fence that afforded good protection to his men, Major Withers' command, behind the board fence, protecting itself in the mean time by the delivery of a brisk fire into the woods, immediately in front, which for the time had the effect of silencing the enemy's skirmish line in front of him. Having advanced my command thus far I found that the Second Brigade had not only ceased to advance, but

had fallen back in some confusion. I held my position waiting for Lieutenant-Colonel Linton to rally and come forward. Here I again received an order from Colonel Mulligan to be in readiness and advance with the Second Brigade, but very soon afterward received an order from him to fall back, and saw that the brigade on my left was falling back in disorder, and was hard pressed by the enemy's advancing line. I fell back in good order to my old position, from which I opened a brisk fire on the enemy's now rapidly advancing line, and was here joined by Colonel Mulligan, who commended me in the warmest terms for the good order in which I had gotten my command back and the spirit with which it was holding its position, but we were hindered by the colonel from inflicting punishment upon the enemy to the full extent of our ability, twice ceasing our fire for a short interval by his command on account of uncertainty in his mind, as I understood it, as to the character of the line advancing in front of the right of my command, most of the men being dressed in the Federal uniform. Being finally assured they were enemies, he ordered the firing to be recommenced, and then giving me a charge to look well to my right, rode away toward the left, where a few moments afterward he fell while heroically inciting the men of his own old regiment (the Twenty-third Illinois) to deeds of valor. I very soon after this found the enemy coming rapidly up on my right flank, our line on my right having retired, but without my knowledge, as it was hidden from me by the shape of the ground and by some farm buildings. About the same time also the enemy began to enfilade my left, and I was thus compelled to withdraw without an order to do so, as my brigade was now all that was left of our line and was being rapidly turned on both flanks. I gave the order to fall back and used all the efforts in my power to preserve my line in doing so, but as we were very closely pursued by the enemy, before whose destructive fire we had to ascend a rather steep hill for 200 yards, my line was at once broken and the men became scattered and passed quickly from under the control of their officers. Having become separated from my horse in our last advance, I was unable to keep pace with the larger portion of my command or to make myself heard by them, and it was not until after we had retreated more than a mile that I was able to rally a couple of hundred men around the flag of the Tenth. I had the pleasure, however, to find here all the officers of my command that had been in the engagement who had escaped casualties, and that in the men present all the companies of the regiment were represented. The Twenty-third Illinois became separated from me and fell in with Lieutenant-Colonel Linton's command. It was not found by me until the following day at Martinsburg. Having rallied and formed the Tenth to the extent indicated, I led it in retreat in an orderly manner, making occasional stands to resist the enemy's pursuit until almost dark, and having received directions from the commanding general through a member of his staff to march in a direction parallel to the Martinsburg road I pursued my course on the left of said road, and about 9 p. m. joined a column under Colonel Thoburn, but shortly afterward became separated from him while passing through a dense woods in the darkness of the night, and upon emerging from the woods into open ground, I found upon riding to the head of the column that it was being led by Colonel Ely, of the Eighteenth Connecticut, commanding Second Brigade, First Divis-

ion, who, under the guidance of a citizen, led it to a little village in the vicinity of North Mountain, eight miles from Martinsburg, where the command was halted and allowed about three hours for rest and sleep.

The march was resumed about 3 a. m. on the morning of the 25th, and the command reached Martinsburg about 8 a. m. The enemy shortly after making his appearance, I put the Tenth in position in connection with other troops under the immediate command of Colonel Duval, of the Ninth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, commanding the Second Division. We remained in position, holding the Winchester road, until 4 p. m., at which time the enemy's lines were sufficiently advanced to enable him to enfilade that portion of our line held by Colonel Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, commanding First Brigade, First Division, on my right, and his withdrawal to a new position exposing me to the same inconvenience, I was compelled to follow his movement; but he, being very soon again exposed to the same difficulty as before, withdrew through town to the opposite side, rendering it necessary for me to follow, which I did, notifying Colonel Duval of our altered position, when he shortly afterward followed the movement and was quickly followed by the enemy. In the new disposition of our forces, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy and his being driven back through town and to his original position in the woods on the Winchester road, my command, consisting now again of the Tenth and Twenty-third, which here joined me, fell into the reserve line under Colonel Campbell, of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, now commanding the Third Division, and had no active participation in the action. After the repulse of the enemy we were enabled to reach the Potomac at Williamsport and cross without further molestation.

The losses in my command occurred with very trifling exceptions in the fight near Kernstown, and are embraced in the list of casualties accompanying the reports of Major Withers and Captain Fitzgerald. I will only remark in regard to the missing in those reports that it is to be feared that many of them were left on the field among the killed and wounded, as the first 200 yards of our retreat lay up a hill in open ground in face of the enemy's fire, and was made in such confusion that but few, if any, paid attention to the fate of their comrades.

In relation to the losses in the Twenty-third Illinois it may be proper for me to remark that they were no doubt greatly augmented by the devotion of the men to their colonel (the lamented Mulligan) and their self-sacrificing efforts to bring him off the field in the face of a murderous fire from the enemy—a fire so destructive as to compel finally the abandonment of their efforts.

I can but bear testimony to the coolness and courage of my command, which throughout the whole action and until our final rout obeyed every command with the utmost alacrity and cheerfulness. My officers of every grade, and so far as I know and believe without exception, did their whole duty in the most satisfactory manner. The regimental commanders are particularly entitled to my thanks and commendation.

I cannot, in justice to my feelings, close this report without a passing tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented Col. James A. Mulligan, whom my short acquaintance and intercourse with in the capacity of a subordinate had led me to esteem as among the bravest

of the brave, and at the same time as possessed of singular personal virtues and great executive abilities. The able and gallant manner in which he repulsed a division of the enemy under General Ransom at Leetown, and again between Kearneysville and Shepherdstown, on his first advance down the Valley, enabling General Sigel to remove his train and withdraw his command in safety from Martinsburg, and his subsequent aid enabling that command to reach Maryland Heights in safety, could not but impress me with respect for his abilities.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel Tenth West Virginia.

Col. J. M. CAMPBELL,
Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., Army of Kanawha.

No. 72.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred N. Duffié, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division, of operations July 14-27.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., July 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia, under my command from July 14, 1864, until July 27, 1864:

I arrived at Martinsburg, Va., with my command at 11 a. m. of July 14, 1864, having come by cars from Parkersburg, W. Va. At 5 p. m. of same date I proceeded under orders from Major-General Hunter, commanding department, to Harper's Ferry, Va., which place I reached at 1 a. m. of July 15. At this place I received orders from Major-General Hunter to proceed with my command to Hillsborough, Va., and report to Brigadier-General Sullivan for orders. My men being entirely without rations and ammunition, I was obliged to delay at Sandy Hook to supply them. Arriving at the ford near Knoxville I met the artillery and wagon train of General Sullivan's command, turned back, the crossing being deemed too rough to undertake. However, I determined to cross my artillery and wagons, which I succeeded in accomplishing with some little labor and delay. I then pushed forward with my command on the Hillsborough road. The First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, in the advance, had a slight skirmish with a small force of the enemy, two or three miles from Hillsborough, killing and wounding a few, and capturing 12 of the enemy. I reached Hillsborough and reported with my command to General Sullivan at 10 p. m.

On the morning of the 16th I sent out the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Root, to make a reconnaissance toward Waterford. They skirmished with the enemy for several hours, driving his skirmish line back until the main body was discovered moving on the Leesburg pike toward Snicker's Gap. Colonel Root also reported a wagon train in sight, which was supposed to be a detachment of the main train of the rebel army. Upon the receipt of this information at 10 a. m., General Crook having ar-

rived, relieving Brigadier-General Sullivan, I reported the facts to him, and was ordered by him to send a brigade of cavalry to attack this train on the Leesburg pike. Col. William B. Tibbits, of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, commanding the First Brigade, was ordered to proceed with the two remaining regiments of his brigade, the Fifteenth New York Cavalry being already out, on the Purcellville road toward the pike, and to attack the rebel train. He also took two pieces of Battery B, First Virginia Light Artillery. He reached the rebel wagon train at the junction of the Purcellville road with the Leesburg pike. Dividing his forces into several detachments so as to embrace as large a portion of the train as practicable, he succeeded in capturing from the rebel train about 300 wagons and about 150 prisoners. The enemy bringing against him a superior force (from the rear of their train) consisting of a division of infantry and some cavalry and artillery, he was obliged to relinquish all but 54 of his prisoners and 80 of the wagons. Of these 80 wagons he brought off some 37 and burned the remainder, which were disabled on the road. He also captured about 100 horses and some 50 mules. The wagons captured were filled with various kinds of plunder, which had been stolen in Maryland. This property and most of the wagons, together with the prisoners, were sent under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Vernon, of the Second Maryland [First Potomac Home Brigade] Cavalry, commanding the dismounted men of that regiment, to Harper's Ferry, Va.

I regret to report that in the engagement one piece of my artillery, the carriage having been broken and one caisson broken, were obliged to be abandoned and left in the woods, the enemy pressing too hard to admit of their being brought away.

The loss in Colonel Tibbits' command was as follows: Killed, enlisted men, 3. Wounded, commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 5. Missing, commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 10. Aggregate, commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 18.

Colonel Tibbits is entitled to much credit for the gallant manner in which he conducted this enterprise in the face of the whole rebel army. His force was very small, numbering only about 300 enlisted men.

At 6 p. m. of this day, under orders from General Crook, I started with my command for Purcellville, via Wood Grove. At about 9 p. m. my advance encountered a picket force of the enemy, some 300 strong, at Wood Grove. They engaged them in the dark, and drove them out without loss to my command. The enemy's loss was not ascertained. I encamped at Purcellville on the pike at midnight. The rebel army and train had passed over the road some two hours before in great confusion.

On the morning of the 17th I was ordered to proceed with my division and Colonel Mulligan's brigade of infantry to Snicker's Gap. I reached the gap at about 12 m., meeting with no opposition from the enemy until arriving at the ford beyond the gap, where I found the enemy posted in considerable force on the western bank of the Shenandoah. I engaged them with artillery, infantry, and dismounted cavalry until night. I was, however, unable to force their position, their artillery and infantry completely commanding the ford. My losses this day were as follows: Killed, enlisted men, 7; wounded, enlisted men, 3; missing, commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 5; total killed, wounded, and missing, commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 15.

At dark I withdrew my cavalry from the gap, in order to find water and grass for my horses, which were very much jaded. I left a strong picket in the gap, and encamped my command near Snickersville.

On the 18th I was relieved by an infantry force and ordered to proceed to Ashby's Gap, for which place I started at about 1 p. m. I regret to report that while on the march this day the limber chest of one piece of Keeper's battery exploded, killing 1 man instantly and seriously wounding 5 others; also wounding 2 horses. The piece was disabled, but was taken along. This day we encountered some of Mosby's guerrillas. I encamped my command for the night near Upperville, Va., having marched fifteen miles.

On the 19th of July I reached Ashby's Gap, at about 10 a. m., my advance encountering and driving out a small force of the enemy. Pushing on to the ford, I crossed a part of my command, when they were met by a heavy fire from the enemy, who were posted in a wood and behind a stone fence. At the same time the enemy opened with two pieces of artillery. Under this fire I was unable to cross the remainder of my command, the Second Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Middleton, giving way in considerable confusion, and falling back until beyond the range of the rebel artillery. Major Anderson, who had crossed the river with a portion of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, being overpowered by superior numbers, was obliged to recross the river some distance below the ford. A force of riflemen from the enemy, posted behind a stone fence, completely commanded the ford and the river-bank with their long-range rifles. Colonel Tibbits, commanding the First Brigade, held his command steady under this fire in admirable order. I caused one regiment of his brigade to be dismounted and deployed along the river-bank as skirmishers. The remainder of this brigade was held in reserve. At the same time I caused Captain Keeper's battery to be placed in position, and shelled the rebels vigorously, compelling them to move their artillery frequently and to change the position of their forces on the field. During the day my skirmishers engaged the enemy vigorously on the river-bank. The rebels did not display a force to exceed 1,000, with two pieces of artillery. About 5 p. m. I again attempted the crossing of the river. The Twenty-first New York Cavalry, of Colonel Tibbits' (First) brigade, was ordered to charge across the ford and attack the enemy's position, and, if possible, to dislodge them. This movement was superintended by one of my staff in person. The regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz Simmons, charged gallantly across the ford and up to the very mouths of the enemy's cannon. They were met by a very destructive fire from the rebel riflemen and artillery, and compelled again to recross the river. This charge, though a desperate one, was splendidly executed. One-fifth of the men of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry engaged, and about one-half of the officers, including Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz Simmons, were either killed or wounded in the charge. The enemy now displayed several regiments of infantry, six pieces of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry. He did not, however, attempt to follow across the ford. The available force of my command being only about 2,000, I did not again attempt the passage of the ford. My artillery did excellent execution. The next day I ascertained from citizens who crossed into my lines that the enemy lost 100 in killed and wounded. This night, leaving the ford strongly guarded, I

posted the main body of my command in the gap. My men were out of carbine ammunition, and my artillery left with but seven rounds to the piece. I regret to report that through the shameful mismanagement and neglect of the officer in command—Captain Montgomery, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry—one squadron, which was picketing the rear of the gap, and within one mile of my command, was captured by Mosby's guerrillas, with all their horses, arms, and equipments. The loss by the capture was 2 commissioned officers, 50 enlisted men, and about 55 horses. I have recommended the officer commanding this squadron for dismissal.

The losses in my command this day were as follows:

First Brigade, Col. W. B. Tibbits, commanding: Killed—enlisted men, 10; wounded, commissioned officers, 7; enlisted men, 27; missing, 6.

Second Brigade, Lieut. Col. G. Middleton, commanding: Killed—enlisted men, 2; wounded—enlisted men, 10; missing—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 60.

Total: Killed—enlisted men, 12; wounded—commissioned officers, 7; enlisted men, 37; missing—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 66. Aggregate, 124.

During the 20th my command was held in line of battle. The enemy although keeping up a desultory fire upon my skirmishers on the river-bank did not attempt the passage of the river. My men were entirely destitute of rations, having been able to obtain but one day's supply on leaving Snicker's Gap. My horses were without forage, save what hay could be obtained by the men in foraging parties without the gap. These foraging parties were much annoyed by detachments of Mosby's guerrillas. On the evening of the 20th I received a train of rations, also some ambulances for the transportation of my wounded, together with orders to move to Snicker's Gap with my command, and to follow the army. In accordance with these orders I proceeded with my command on the morning of the 21st of July to Snicker's Ford, crossed, and camped near that place. During this day's march we succeeded in capturing 6 of Mosby's men, and breaking up their den at what is called "The Trap" between Upperville and Snickersville; also in capturing about 50 horses which had been run back into that country for safety. Mosby's gang is now considerably increased in numbers by men detailed from various regiments. His force now numbers about 300 men. Thence on the 22d, having reported to Major-General Crook with my command, I moved with the army to Winchester, Va. Having camped this night at Milltown, two miles south of Winchester, I sent one brigade, under Colonel Higgins, to picket and hold in check the enemy at Kernstown, who had driven in one brigade of General Averell's division. This brigade held the position during the night.

On the 23d of July, at 7 a. m., I received notice from Colonel Higgins that the enemy were advancing and driving back his skirmish line. I immediately communicated this information to General Crook, under whose orders I proceeded with my command to Kernstown. At this point I engaged the enemy with my cavalry and Keeper's battery of artillery until about 3 p. m. One brigade, under Colonel Tibbits, was deployed in line of battle on the right, while the Second Brigade occupied the left, with a line of mounted skirmishers along the whole front. One regiment was sent on a side road to the right in order to prevent a flank movement. At 4

p. m., having discovered the position of a regiment of the enemy's cavalry, I determined to charge them. For this purpose I ordered one squadron from Colonel Tibbits' brigade to charge in front for the purpose of drawing out a charging party from the enemy, which being effected, another squadron from Colonel Tibbits was to charge in the rear of the rebel charging party, while a squadron from Colonel Higgins, on the left, was to charge in support of Colonel Tibbits' squadron. By this disposition of my forces I hoped to capture a party of the rebels. The party charging in front were successful in drawing out about two squadrons of the rebel cavalry. Colonel Tibbits' squadron charged from the right in the rebel rear, and Colonel Higgins' squadron from the left. But the whole plan was unfortunately frustrated by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, who had rallied a portion of his skirmish line which had given away before the rebel charging party. Mistaking the squadron of Colonel Tibbits' brigade for the rebels, he charged upon them without orders, and coming upon them unexpectedly, diverted them from the pursuit of the rebels, thus allowing the rebel party to escape. I must here remark that the stupidity of this officer has been repeatedly manifested whilst under my command. He is, in my opinion, by no means worthy the position he occupies. My cavalry remained on the field until night, when the enemy having retired, all the forces were withdrawn, leaving Colonel Tibbits' brigade to picket the front.

On the morning of the 24th, at 7.30 o'clock, I received word from Colonel Tibbits that the enemy were advancing, apparently in force, and that his skirmishers were warmly engaged just beyond Kernstown. Having communicated this information to General Crook, I was ordered to proceed with my whole command immediately to the front. Accordingly, I proceeded to Kernstown and there ascertained that the enemy was advancing in force. I disposed my forces with Colonel Tibbits' brigade on the right and Colonel Higgins' on the left. My position was held until the infantry forces came up and took position, when I was ordered to occupy the left and right flanks of the infantry. After an hour of brisk fighting, I discovered that the rebels had turned our left flank. At that time Colonel Hayes' brigade of infantry was far in the advance, on the left of the infantry. In order to give him full time to extricate himself from his position, I caused a charge to be made upon the enemy's right by two squadrons of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was done, and succeeded in throwing the enemy into temporary confusion. The enemy having again rallied, and displaying a heavy force, with an evident determination to turn our left, I charged them with the whole of my Second Brigade, which, however, numbered but 700 men. This charge checked the rebel column for about half an hour. Having recalled this brigade, I was ordered by General Crook to fall back. This I did, withdrawing my whole command slowly, and contesting the ground until reaching the town. Having reached Winchester, I received orders to send one brigade with the wagon train, and accordingly sent Colonel Higgins with the Second Brigade. Colonel Tibbits, with the First Brigade, was ordered to fall back on the right of the road. With two squadrons of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, I remained on the left of the road. Having passed the town, the forces of General Averell rushed in on the left of the road in great confusion, having been charged by the rebel cavalry. I immediately drew up the detach-

ment of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, which was with me, and charged the rebels as they came in view of the column, some 200 or 300 yards in front of us on our line of retreat. With this squadron I succeeded in striking the flank of the rebel column, checking and turning them back temporarily, but owing to the jaded condition of the horses, which had been all day on duty, it was impossible to follow up the advantage. Colonel Hayes, with his infantry brigade, changed front on his right wing, and gave the enemy a very destructive volley. At the same time Colonel Tibbits charged the enemy on the right of the road, and succeeded in checking them. Subsequently, just after dark, Major Jennings, with the two squadrons of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, on the left of the road, again charged the enemy with the endeavor to capture some prisoners, but was unsuccessful, the enemy's horses being much better than his. I regret to report that Colonel Higgins, commanding the Second Brigade, which went with the wagon train, by his shameful mismanagement and by orders given to the teamsters to take the trot, together with the circulating of a rumor from the rear to the effect that our artillery had been charged in the rear and a part of it captured, caused a disgraceful stampede amongst the wagons, resulting in the abandonment and burning of some twenty wagons. That night my command lay in line of battle near Bunker Hill.

On the 25th I arrived in Martinsburg in the rear of the army. My division was engaged with the enemy most of the day. With the Second Brigade I charged and drove the enemy from the town. Colonel Tibbits with his brigade charged the enemy beyond the town and drove him back. The casualties in my command were slight this day. Upon the retreat of the army this night to Williamsport my command covered the rear, arriving in camp at 1 a. m. of the 26th.

On the 26th of July, at 7 a. m., under orders from General Crook, I proceeded with my command to Sharpsburg, Md., to picket the fords on the Potomac from Downsville to Harper's Ferry. I placed one brigade on picket.

On the 27th of July I received orders from General Crook to proceed with my command to Harper's Ferry, Va. I reached here (Harper's Ferry) and camped the same day at Pleasant Valley, near Sandy Hook, leaving, however, my pickets at all the fords on the Potomac which I had been ordered to picket.

Permit me to state that during this campaign of twelve days, which has been a very arduous one, I have been unable to secure forage of grain for my horses, and, during a part of the time, not even hay. The horses of my command were unshod when started from Martinsburg on the 14th of July, many of them having just been drawn, while the remainder had marched from Charleston to Parkersburg, W. Va. My command had just returned from Lynchburg, Va., and were completely worn down. Indeed, I may say they have been on the march continually since the last of April, a period of three months.

A tabular statement of the losses in my command during the period covered in this report is appended.

My command is now almost utterly worn down. The horses are thin in flesh, and without shoes. The men are without necessary clothing. A little time for rest and reorganization is very greatly needed. An entire remount is required. All the regiments are

badly scattered, dismounted detachments of my cavalry being stationed at various points within and without the department. I earnestly beg the assistance of the commanding general in collecting my troops together, that I may be able to make them efficient and well disciplined.

I am thankful to the officers and men for the gallantry and fortitude displayed under all circumstances. I would especially mention Col. William B. Tibbits, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, commanding the First Brigade, already alluded to in this report, as a gallant and meritorious officer, and one in every way deserving promotion.

The following members of my staff were present with me, and discharged their duties in a highly commendable manner: Capt. E. W. Clark, jr., assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Robert E. Hedden, division commissary of subsistence; Lieut. Benjamin J. Ricker, jr., aide-de-camp; Lieut. W. B. Laishe, aide-de-camp; Capt. C. W. Boyd, division ordnance officer; Capt. S. J. Steves, division provost-marshal; Surg. Frederick Elliott, acting medical director.

A part of the above-named officers were sent with the train, and succeeded in checking the disgraceful stampede which was occasioned by Colonel Higgins.

Captain McCue, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, is deserving of mention for gallantly in the charge which that regiment made at Ashby's Gap. Such officers as have failed to perform their duties properly, or have shown cowardice in action, have already been recommended by me for dismissal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. JAMES L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General Forces of General Crook.

Tabular statement of killed, wounded, and missing in the First Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia, from the 16th day of July, 1864, to the present time.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Misssing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1st Brigade, Col. W. B. Tibbits commanding	.....	26	11	89	5	17	16	132	148
2d Brigade, Col. J. Higgins commanding	2	7	4	32	2	45	8	84	92
Battery B, 1st W. Va. Light (Horse) Artillery, Capt. J. V. Keeper commanding	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Total	2	35	15	126	7	62	24	223	247

Respectfully submitted.

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HALLTOWN, W. VA., *July* 30, 1864.

No. 73.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Divison, of operations July 8–August 3, with itinerary of the division, July 2–31.

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Hagerstown, Md., July 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I left Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va., for Parkersburg, on Tuesday, July 8, with my division. Left Parkersburg on Friday, July 15, for Martinsburg; arrived at that place on the 17th following, with the advance of my division. I immediately established pickets across the Shenandoah Valley south of Martinsburg, and sent scouts to ascertain the strength and movements of the enemy.

Being informed during the night of the 18th that the enemy had reached Berryville from Maryland, by way of Snicker's Gap, I marched on the morning of the 19th, with Colonel Duval's brigade of infantry, 1,350 strong, and 1,000 cavalry, viz: First, Third Virginia, and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, together with the First Virginia and First Ohio Batteries, to within four miles of Winchester, driving the enemy's cavalry under Jackson before me.

During the evening of the 19th information was received that Early had arrived at Berryville and divided his command into two columns, one then moving via Millwood toward Strasburg, and the other going toward Winchester (Early himself being with the latter), and that Crook's division and the Sixth Corps were at Snicker's Gap. I endeavored to communicate with General Wright, advising him to attack the column on the Millwood road, but subsequently learned that instead of attacking he retired toward Washington.

On the morning of the 20th I advanced toward Winchester, and, being apprized by my scouts of the presence of the enemy in some force about three miles north of the place, I formed in line of battle before arriving in his view. In the morning 200 of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were sent out on the Gerrardstown road to approach Winchester from the west, the balance of the regiment being sent to attack at Berryville. About 300 of the Second Virginia Cavalry joined me at this time from Martinsburg. Placing a regiment of infantry in line of battle on each side of the road with skirmishers in front and a regiment of infantry in column in rear of the right and left flanks, artillery in the center, and a regiment of cavalry on each flank, I advanced in this order vigorously to the attack. After marching nearly two miles through a country almost entirely open, with the center upon the pike, the enemy announced his position by opening a rapid fire from four guns concealed in the timber which stands upon Carter's farm, three miles north of Winchester. He at the same time made some demonstrations with a cavalry brigade on each flank. My artillery was placed in position, the infantry regiments in column were thrown forward into line, cavalry skirmishers covering my entire front were withdrawn rapidly to the flanks, the concentrated fire of the twelve guns was opened upon the enemy's center, and the infantry advanced and became hotly engaged, while the cavalry entered into a fierce struggle on each flank. My right being imminently threatened, I sent the Second Virginia to assist the Third in its attack, leaving not a man in reserve or any

support to my batteries. The enemy, unprepared for such a vigorous onset, after a short but determined resistance, were thrown into confusion, driven from the woods and along the road and across the fields toward Winchester, leaving 4 guns, 73 killed, and 130 wounded on the field. Seventeen officers and 250 men were captured. Our loss was 53 killed, 155 wounded, and 6 missing. Advancing my cavalry and artillery I pressed the pursuit, but soon found that I could not venture with the force at my command to inflict further injury upon the enemy without an imminent risk of losing all I had gained. I therefore maintained my position until dark, constantly threatening the enemy with a renewal of the attack until the cannon, prisoners, and wounded were sent toward Martinsburg. The enemy's force engaged was a division of infantry commanded by Major-General Ramseur and the cavalry brigades of Brigadier-Generals Vaughn and Imboden and Colonel Jackson, in all about 5,000 strong. At dark, finding the enemy accumulating on my front, and having succored the wounded, I left pickets along our front line and retired two miles with the main body and went into camp for the night.

At daylight on the ensuing morning my cavalry advanced, and, finding that the enemy had evacuated Winchester, continued the pursuit, pressing his rear beyond Middletown. Not knowing whether General Crook had attacked the column of the enemy on the Millwood road, I considered it unsafe to advance beyond Winchester with the infantry and artillery until I had been informed of the fact.

On the 21st I received an order to await the arrival of General Crook, who, reaching Winchester on the 22d, assumed command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Hagerstown, July 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my division from the 22d of July to the present date:

On the 22d instant Brevet Major-General Crook arrived with his command from Berryville at Winchester and assumed command. Colonel Duval's brigade of infantry, which had been serving with me since the 17th, now reported to the major-general commanding. One brigade of my division (Powell's) was picketing the roads leading south from Winchester as far as Middletown and Millwood. The other was picketing the roads east and west of the town. On the evening of the 22d the enemy with one division of cavalry and one of infantry pressed back Powell's brigade to Kernstown, the cavalry division of Brigadier-General Duffié relieving Powell's brigade that night.

On the ensuing day the enemy attacked at about 10 a. m. with his entire force on the Strasburg road. Preparing my division for action, I received orders from the major-general commanding to gain the enemy's rear, by passing around his right, to destroy his trains and inflict all the injury [I could] upon his forces. I at once marched upon the road to Front Royal. At a distance of two miles from Winchester I met an obstinate resistance from the enemy, but

he gave away half a mile before my attack. At that point I found it impossible to extend my left sufficiently to find the enemy's right. Looking toward my right, a continuous line of infantry advancing could be observed extending from the Front Royal road to the Strasburg pike; his artillery, strongly supported upon the Front Royal road, was being used with considerable effect against my advance. I dispatched my aide-de-camp, Captain Byers, with a message to the major-general commanding informing [him] that I could go no farther upon that road. While he was carrying the message it became evident that in order to save my division from disaster it must be withdrawn. It was therefore retired in columns of regiments in good order across the open country in the direction of Winchester. On the way I was met by my aide-de-camp, who informed me that General Crook's infantry was retiring before the enemy, and had already reached the fortifications near the town. Directing my march so as to interpose my division between the enemy and his flank, I arrived near the pike half a mile north of the town; the enemy mean while advancing. Finding that the retreating columns of infantry would soon be jeopardized, I formed my division in line to resist the advance of the enemy, and requested Colonel Hayes, whose brigade was passing, to form in line and support me, which he did. My skirmish line was thrown out and the enemy's advance was checked until the infantry had passed. The enemy's cavalry, following upon the rear of our infantry, threatened my right, and, as my division was changing front, attempted a charge, which maneuver was promptly repulsed by a gallant counter-charge of Colonel Powell's brigade. In this charge Captain Davidson, of the Second West Virginia Cavalry, was severely wounded. Powell's brigade, assuming the duties of rear guard, retiring slowly and in good order, successfully covered the retreat of the army, and withstood the constant assaults of the enemy's cavalry supported by rapidly advancing infantry.

Near Stephenson's Depot three pieces of artillery were found without horses, abandoned by a battery which had been serving with Brigadier-General Duffié's division of cavalry. Dismounting from my horse, I unloosed the prolonges, had them properly attached to the carriage, and made details from my cavalry, which dragged them into Martinsburg, thereby saving them. As the major-general commanding was constantly near the rear guard of his army, it is not necessary that I should speak of the firmness and resolution with which Powell's brigade performed its duty.

On the morning of the 25th the army continued its march toward Martinsburg in a drenching rain, which had commenced falling during the night previous, the enemy pressing our rear with his cavalry, but without achieving any successes. At Martinsburg we found that everything valuable to the enemy had been removed. In order to gain time and punish the enemy for his temerity, it was decided after a consultation with the major-general commanding to make a stand at the point where we were. A division of infantry that had been retired was recalled and advanced toward the enemy's center (then resting a short distance south of the town of Martinsburg), while my division was to attack on the right, and General Duffié's division on the left. General Duffié commenced his attack by a charge which was expended before he reached the enemy, while the right, led by the gallant Colonel Powell, arrived within 200 yards of the enemy's guns, driving in his skirmishers with severe loss and no inconsider-

able degree of confusion. Although our attack was not as complete in the detail of its execution as had been designed, yet the enemy was constrained to retire with some little disorder, three miles south and in the direction of Bunker Hill. We moved in the direction of Williamsport that evening without molestation, and on the following day my division marched to Hagerstown, leaving guards upon the fords of the Potomac River embraced within the lines from Hancock to Dam No. 4.

During the day the enemy attempted to cross, but was checked. Since then my division has been engaged in keeping a careful watch at the several fords of the Potomac River from Hancock to the mouth of the Antietam Creek.

My casualties are severe in killed and wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of West Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Hancock, Md., August 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, inclosing a dispatch from Brigadier-General Kelley. This is the first communication I have received from your headquarters since the 28th July. I sent to you last night a report of my operations since that date. When I left Chambersburg I requested General Couch to notify General Kelley of the threatened movement of the enemy upon Cumberland and at McConnellsburg. On the morning of the 31st I notified General Kelley that I was driving the enemy in the direction of Hancock, and I had reason to hope when I attacked him at Hancock that between General Kelley's forces and my own he would be captured. Nothing but an iron-clad car and a company of National Guards appeared, which were driven away by the enemy's artillery. My artillery controlling the ford prevented his crossing, but with my small and worn-out command I could not prevent his escape by the Cumberland pike, upon which he kept up his flight during the night, felling trees and burning bridges in his rear, rendering pursuit with any chance of success impossible. I sent a messenger to Great Cacapon with a telegram to General Kelley, informing him of the course taken by the enemy, and requesting that a train of cars be sent to take up my command dismounted to Green Spring Run or Cumberland to assist in case of need, to which I received the reply that my command was not needed.

I remained at this point for the following reasons:

First. The impassability of the road taken by the enemy and the impracticability of the Old Town road.

Second. The inability of my command to move, owing to the worn-out condition of my horses, and their want of shoes. The enemy was mounted upon good horses with which he had recently supplied himself. During the entire pursuit to this place, not a horse of the enemy had been abandoned, except when his rider had been killed or wounded, while 300 of mine had been left ten miles behind

from utter exhaustion. When the head of my column attacked the enemy at this place, the enemy numbered about 3,000; I had but 1,000, and although I drove him, killing and wounding 15, I could not capture him without the assistance I had expected. I am not permitted to take horses, and I have not received a fresh supply. The enemy, clearing the country in his front, left nothing for me in his rear. Had the road been open, I could have gone no farther without rendering the pursuit ruinous to my command and fruitless.

Third. Until it was known to me what course the enemy had taken after encountering General Kelley's forces this was the best point for me to occupy. If he defeated General Kelley, and continued westward by taking the Bedford turnpike and impressing horses, I could again reach him upon his right flank. If he turned southward, either from defeat or success, he would probably move in the direction of Winchester, when I would have a chance of intercepting him after resting here.

Fourth. In my attack at McConnellsburg, a portion of the enemy —from 200 to 500—were cut off and scattered, and are now endeavoring to reach the river. The available force of one of my brigades has been and is engaged in trying to intercept them.

I have detailed the most prominent rebel sympathizers in this country, and sent them under guard to cut out the blockade and rebuild the bridges on the Cumberland pike. Telegraphic communication with General Kelley has been interrupted. Since yesterday at 11 a. m. I have sent couriers, patrols, a hand car, and a locomotive to obtain information of the operations near Cumberland, and the direction taken by the enemy, if he has escaped. The latest intelligence I have received is that he is coming down the river.

I have the honor to request that you will lay the above report, with the inclosed dispatches, before the major-general commanding the department, and that they be sent to the War Department, together with my report of yesterday. I cannot believe that they are fully informed of the condition of my command at Washington, if they expect me to overtake and capture a force double my own and better mounted. If such is their expectation, it is impossible that they can know that this command has marched 1,400 miles since the 1st of May, without a remount, and without a halt sufficiently long to set the shoes on my horses.

Respectfully,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Itinerary of the Second Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia, Brig. Gen. William W. Averell commanding, July 2–31.**

July 17 to 22.—Reached Martinsburg by rail.

July 20.—Defeated Ramseur's division at Stephenson's Depot, capturing 4 guns and 250 prisoners.

July 22 and 23.—Slightly engaged.

July 24.—Battle of Winchester; division retired to Martinsburg, covering the rear of the Army of West Virginia.

* From return for July, 1864.

July 25.—Retired through Martinsburg; slightly engaged.
July 26.—Crossed the Potomac and encamped at Hagerstown.
July 29.—Driven from Hagerstown by rebel cavalry under McCausland.
July 30.—Chased McCausland through Chambersburg, and via New London, London, and (31st) McConnellsburg to Hancock, from which place he was driven by the attack of the division on the 31st.

SECOND BRIGADE, COMMANDED BY COL. WILLIAM H. POWELL, SECOND WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

July 2.—Returned to Charleston, W. Va., from Lynchburg raid.
July 8.—Started from Charleston.
July 12.—Arrived at Parkersburg.
July 16.—Left Parkersburg and arrived at Martinsburg, W. Va., on the 18th, having come through by railroad; remained until the 19th, when the command moved in the direction of Winchester, Va.
July 20.—Fought the battle of Stephenson's Depot.
July 22.—Fought the battle of Newtown.
July 24.—Was in the battle of Winchester.
July 25.—Fought the battle of Martinsburg.
July 26.—Crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport and encamped near Hagerstown, Md.
July 29.—Had some very sharp skirmishing with the advance of General Jubal Early's command at Hagerstown; fell back to Greencastle, Pa.
July 30.—Moved to Chambersburg, Pa., and commenced the pursuit of the rebel General McCausland's command of cavalry.

No. 74.

Report of Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Susquehanna, of the burning of Chambersburg, &c.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 8, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 27th ultimo, Brigadier-General Averell, of the Department of West Virginia, with his force lay at Hagerstown, Md., covering the several fords of the Potomac in that vicinity. At his request I sent him my mounted men, consisting of two companies of 100-days' men, retaining under my orders and within the department Lieut. H. T. McLean's party of forty cavalry from Carlisle Barracks, that covered the roads leading toward Mercersburg, and Capt. R. M. Evans' company of Independent Philadelphia Scouts, an unpaid force that watched in the vicinity of Emmitsburg. At Chambersburg there was part of an infantry company, under Capt. T. S. McGowan, and a piece of field artillery.

On the 28th six companies of 100-days' infantry that were called to Chambersburg were directed by orders to be sent to Hagerstown, where they arrived on the morning of the 29th. After midday of

this date General Averell fell back to Greencastle, where I had previously detached fifteen men and an officer from Lieut. H. T. McLean's party. This latter officer had pickets near McCoy's Ferry, which were driven, about 3 p. m., back to Mercersburg. The enemy's advance, 200 men, charged through the town, forced the small party to fall back after a severe skirmish. Dark coming on, a picket was left at Bridgeport, while Lieut. H. T. McLean fell back to Saint Thomas, seven miles from Chambersburg, on the Pittsburg pike. In course of the day and evening all of the horses in the Valley, amounting to several thousand, were moved north by my order, and the trains of General Averell, with those at Hagerstown, refugees, &c., came through and encamped near Chambersburg. I notified General Averell that I had no force to protect them. That officer was duly notified of Lieut. H. T. McLean's movements as well as that I had no force to protect his trains.

The following dispatch was sent:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, July 29, 1864—10.15 p. m.

General W. W. AVERELL,
Greencastle:

Lieutenant McLean was driven out of Mercersburg by about 200 of the enemy. A force of about 400 and two pieces of artillery afterward came up.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

At 12.30 a. m. July 30 a dispatch from Lieut. H. T. McLean was received that his pickets at Bridgeport had been driven in. I immediately notified General Averell as follows:

CHAMBERSBURG, *July* 30,*a* 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Greencastle:

Lieutenant McLean's pickets have been driven in at Bridgeport, on the road leading from Mercersburg to Saint Thomas. The force moving via Mercersburg has at least two pieces of artillery.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

At 2 a. m. a verbal message from Lieut. H. T. McLean informed me that he was being pressed in from Saint Thomas.

The following dispatch by telegraph was sent:

CHAMBERSBURG, *July* 30, 1864—2 a. m.

General W. W. AVERELL,
Greencastle:

My force, Lieutenant McLean, is being driven in from Saint Thomas, and falling back upon Chambersburg.

D. N. COUCH.
Major-General.

At 1 a. m. Maj. John S. Schultze, assistant adjutant-general, gave orders to Captain Brown, quartermaster in charge of the train above mentioned, to move via Shippensburg north. At 3 a. m. the enemy was near the town and I directed Maj. John S. Schultze to so notify General Averell and ask him what he intended to do. No replies had been received from that officer, and he subsequently informed me that he did not receive my dispatches of the enemy's advancing until 3.45 a. m. Upon finding the enemy so near, in order

a The hour was not given, but was between 12.30 and 1 a. m.

to save the trains, including those of the railroad, as well as to give warning to General Averell, one piece of artillery was directed to take position on the Pittsburg pike, a mile from town, covered by the infantry, about thirty-five men, and the cavalry, twenty-four men, which was my whole strength, excepting one gun, ordered to cover the rear of the trains, then not all on the road. The gun that was on the pike opened on the enemy about 3.30 a. m. Maj. C. H. Meneely, commissary of musters, was present to carry out my instructions. I respectfully call attention to the report of Lieut. H. T. McLean, commanding officer, inclosed.

The enemy were held in check about two hours, my people slowly retiring through the town, being careful not to fire a shot within its limits, in order that there should be no excuse for firing buildings or committing any barbarities upon the people. The enemy, consisting of Brigadier-General McCausland's brigade of five regiments, and four pieces of artillery, and Brig. Gen. B. T. Johnson's brigade of two regiments, four battalions, with two pieces of artillery, numbering 2,600 in all, formed line of battle on the fair grounds, men dismounted, and after firing two or three cannon shots into the town, entered the same at about 5.30 a. m. with from 400 to 500 mounted and dismounted men. It is certain that both McCausland and Johnson were present.

The chief burgess being absent, some of the principal citizens were arrested by Major Gilmor and notified that by order of Major-General Early $100,000 in gold or $500,000 in currency was required to ransom the town. He was told by these gentlemen that there was not probably $50,000 in currency at hand; to which he replied that "The town must be burnt." Details were made and placed under charge of officers and fires kindled, it is said, almost simultaneously in fifty different places. In some instances the first warning to occupants of buildings came from the fire and smoke beneath them, thus barely escaping with their lives. Some of the officers and men refused, or were persuaded not to carry out their barbarous orders, and assisted people in fleeing from the flames, but generally an inhuman and savage ferocity characterized their actions. The sufferers, with few exceptions, only saved the clothing on their persons. Thus was consummated this premeditated deed of barbarity. At about 11 a. m. the enemy drew in their pickets, and a little later their pillaging and burning parties retired toward McConnellsburg; General Averell entered three hours after from the direction of Fayetteville.

A lieutenant from Georgia, attached to a Virginia regiment, who deserted to our lines, states that it was understood by their troops that all buildings were to be burned from the moment Pennsylvania soil was touched.

Accompanying I invite attention to a telegram to General Averell, with his reply, also a statement made by an intelligent sergeant on duty at these headquarters, who was in Chambersburg during the rebel occupation, and part of the time a prisoner.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CHAMBERSBURG, *July* 29, 1864.

General AVERELL,
Hagerstown:

Should the enemy turn your right flank and move into this State, will you pursue them, provided they threaten your front; or, if they move on your right flank in overpowering numbers, will you fall back into this Valley or move to the left? It will be of great service for me to know this. If you can't safely send this by telegraph, but wish to let me know, can't you send it up by confidential messenger?

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HAGERSTOWN, *July* 29, 1864.

Major-General COUCH:

I will not uncover Cumberland Valley, unless compelled to do so.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 9, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report relating to the late invasion by the rebels in Chambersburg, Pa., on the morning of the 30th of July, 1864. Being on detached duty at headquarters of the department at that place, and unavoidably detained there, I was present both on the entrée and departure of their force in and out of town, and was both an eye-witness and observator of the following, which came under my immediate observation:

The rebels entered the town with a force of (I do not think over) 500 mounted men, under the command of Generals McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson, the main body being encamped on the fair grounds, about one and a half miles out of town, on the Pittsburg pike. Before entering the rebels fired two shells in the town. They then entered by almost every alley and by-street by small squads prior to the advance of the main body, which came up directly in the rear. On arriving into town, General McCausland informed me personally that if I had any self-interest at stake it would be well for me to listen to the order he would read and get the municipal authorities together to hold a meeting and comply with their desires. The order itself was handed me, which I read myself, the purport of which was as follows:

That in retaliation of the depredations committed by Major-General Hunter, of the U. S. forces, during his recent raid, it is ordered that the citizens of Chambersburg pay to the Confederate States by General McCausland the sum of $100,000 in gold; or in lieu thereof $500,000 in greenbacks or national currency was required to ransom the town, otherwise the town would be laid in ashes within three hours.

The order was signed by General Early. After reading the order I started to find the town council. Meeting one of them I informed him of the facts, when he told me that the citizens would not pay them 5 cents. I returned and met General Bradley T. Johnson on the portico of the Franklin Hotel. The rebels were by this time dismounted and breaking in the doors of stores and houses, and had already commenced plundering. When they entered it was 5.30 a. m., from which time I was in company with both Generals McCaus-

land and Johnson (being in citizen's dress they did not know me). General McCausland was appealed to by Johnson to relent or at least give the citizens more time, but he was determined. At 9 o'clock McCausland ordered the town burnt. In a few moments the commissary store-house was in flames, during which time McCausland and Gilmor were riding through town notifying the citizens, pointing to the flames, that he intended to carry his threat into execution. He returned to the Franklin Hotel and had a consultation with General Bradley T. Johnson, during which I overheard McCausland say that General Averell was only four miles out of town with a force of 2,000 cavalry, and that he would now burn the town and return the way they came. In a few moments the court-house and town-hall were in flames, when simultaneously on the right and left sides of the main street was in one mass of flames; but little time elapsed when the houses on both sides of the by-streets were in the same condition. I repaired to the hotel and found a party of rebels ransacking the trunks of the boarders, and donning the clothes contained therein. In my trunk was my uniform, other clothes, and letters, &c., by which they learned that I was connected with the headquarters of the department. They immediately took me prisoner, when they confined me in a tin store adjoining the hotel, where they dressed themselves in my clothes, destroying the emblems of the U. S. service. I was thus confined until the houses on both sides the one in which I was imprisoned were in flames, when I escaped through a window to the rear of the building. At this time (about 12 m.) the rebels were mounted and on their return, leaving only a small number as stragglers and pickets. When they left nearly two-thirds of their party were in a state of intoxication, hardly capable of sitting on their horses. I remained in Chambersburg until midnight of Saturday, when I walked to Shippensburg, arriving in Harrisburg on Monday.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. S. KOCHERSPERGER,
Sergeant, Company L, Twentieth Regt. Penn. Cavalry,
Indorsement Clerk at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Susquehanna.

Maj. JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., October 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that in my report of the burning of Chambersburg, Pa., dated Harrisburg, August 8, 1864, I stated "It is certain that both Brigadier-Generals McCausland and Bradley Johnson were present." Upon subsequent and fuller investigation, I think there is a doubt about the latter officer being in the town, he having remained with the main body of the rebel force at the fair grounds just outside.

I respectfully request that this statement may be appended to the report above alluded to.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

No. 75.

*Itinerary of the Department of the Susquehanna, July 3–August 1.**

July 3.—Four pieces of artillery and one company of infantry moved from Harrisburg, McLean's detachment of cavalry from Carlisle Barracks, and 150 infantry from draft rendezvous, Carlisle, to resist the enemy's advance into Cumberland Valley, which was at Martinsburg at that time.

July 5.—Lieutenant McLean's command sent to Hagerstown.

July 6.—Lieutenant McLean's force driven out of Hagerstown by McCausland's command, losing 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 men.

July 7.—Headquarters Department of the Susquehanna moved to Harrisburg.

July 8.—Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, U. S. Volunteers, placed in command of U. S. forces in vicinity of Chambersburg.

July 10.—At 4 p. m. Maj. Gen. George Cadwalader, at Philadelphia, directed to send 200 men and two pieces of artillery to guard the bridges across Gunpowder Creek, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, in the Middle Department.

July 12.—Sent one company of cavalry from Lehigh District, 100 infantry from Chambersburg, and 200 convalescents from York to Hanover Junction, on the Northern Central Railroad.

July 18.—Capt. R. M. Evans, with his mounted Philadelphia Scouts, sent to Emmitsburg.

July 22.—Capt. E. B. Sanno's mounted company, 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers, sent to Waynesborough, and Capt. George D. Stroud's mounted 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers, to Shimpstown.

July 24.—Sent two regiments 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers to report to Major-General Wallace, commanding Middle Department.

July 25.—Changed headquarters of this department from Harrisburg to Chambersburg.

July 26.—One regiment 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers, sent from Pittsburg to Baltimore, to report to Major-General Wallace, commanding Middle Department.

July 27.—Lieut. H. T. McLean's detachment U. S. cavalry (forty-five men) arrived from Carlisle Barracks and sent to Shimpstown, near Mercersburg. Captains Sanno and Stroud ordered to report with their commands to Brigadier-General Averell, at Hagerstown.

July 28.—In obedience to orders from Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, ordered six companies 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers to report to General Averell, at Hagerstown.

July 29.—Forces in Chambersburg consisted of Capt. Thomas S. McGowan's company Maryland Volunteers (sixty men), and one section Battery A, First New York Light Artillery. At 10 a. m. the enemy, consisting of McCausland's and Bradley T. Johnson's brigades of cavalry, about 2,600 strong, and six pieces of artillery, commenced crossing the Potomac River at McCoy's Ferry. At 5 p. m. McLean's forces driven out of Mercersburg; 11 p. m. attacked his pickets at Bridgeport; enemy marched steadily on to Saint Thomas, and from there on the London turnpike in direction of Chambersburg, until they arrived within one mile of the town.

* From monthly returns.

July 30.—At 3 a. m. they were checked by one piece of artillery, Captain McGowan's infantry (fifty men), and Lieutenant McLean's cavalry (twenty-four men). They were held until 5 a. m., when our forces withdrew. At 3 a. m. moved headquarters from Chambersburg to Harrisburg; 5 a. m. enemy in line of battle on the fair grounds, overlooking Chambersburg; fired three artillery shots into the town. At 5.30 a. m. enemy entered Chambersburg, force consisting of six companies battalion Maryland [Virginia] cavalry, Major Sweeney commanding, dismounted, and four companies, under Maj. H. W. Gilmor, mounted. Brigadier-Generals McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson (supposed) accompanying; made a demand upon the citizens for $500,000 in United States notes or $100,000 in gold, which was not furnished. At 7 a. m. commenced firing the town, which was done in about fifty places, including the residence of the commanding general. No Government buildings were destroyed. A stone house, occupied by the commissary of subsistence (in which were no stores), was fired and consumed. Loss of private property estimated at $1,500,000.

July 31.—Brandywine District, organized in General Orders, No. 43, current series, Department of the Susquehanna, headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa., Maj. Gen. George Cadwalader assigned to the command.

August 1.—Capt. C. B. Hebble's mounted company 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers marched to Shimpstown, Pa.; a detachment of Brigadier-General Averell's command marched to Greencastle and Waynesborough to picket roads leading to Potomac River.

No. 76.

Reports of Lieut. Hancock T. McLean, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, of operations July 5–10 and July 26–August 3.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *July* 5, 1864.

My picket reports the enemy, about 300 strong, on the Sharpsburg turnpike, three miles from here. They seem to be mounted infantry.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, Commanding.

Maj. J. S. SCHULTZE.

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HAGERSTOWN, MD., *July* 5, 1864.

I have arrived and find all the roads, except the Waynesborough road, are picketed, and have scouts out in advance of the pickets. I have just sent a picket out on the Waynesborough road and a patrol to go to Waynesborough. Everything seems to be quiet. Will advise you of any change.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, Commanding.

Maj. J. S. SCHULTZE.

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HAGERSTOWN, *July* 5, 1864.

The rebels drove in my pickets on the Sharpsburg road. I sent a corporal and four men out who retired slowly, exchanging shots

with the rebels until they were in this town, when I charged them, driving them some distance, when it was reported that the enemy were advancing on the Williamsport road. I turned back. I could not halt my men. Lieutenants Stanwood and Jones, at the head, continued the chase. The last reports I have from them they were six miles out on the road. Stanwood about fifty yards behind the rebels giving them a volley every jump. Their force is about the same number of mine. I think some will be taken. The advance on the other road did not turn out to be anything. Will give you all the particulars as soon as Stanwood returns.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry.

Maj. J. S. SCHULTZE.

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HAGERSTOWN, *July* 5, 1864—4.50 p. m.

Stanwood has come in, bringing 1 rebel lieutenant and 2 privates. A strong force is said to be advancing on the same road and a battery coming up on the Funkstown road. I have a few men slightly wounded.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant.

Maj. JOHN S. SCHULTZE.

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GREENCASTLE, *July* 6, 1864.

I was being flanked at Muttontown and have fallen back to this place. I have all the roads picketed here, and will try and hold out as long as I can. Lieutenant Torrence, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and 20 of his men were taken in consequence of his having gone farther than I directed; 1 corporal and 5 of my men were captured with him. The force pressed me very hard at Hagerstown, and I was being surrounded when I left and fought them all the way to Muttontown. If they come upon me here I will give them the best turn I can and fall back upon Chambersburg if I am driven. Please send me rations for 100 men as soon as you can. I am completely out.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry.

Major SCHULTZE.

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GREENCASTLE, *July* 7, 1864.

I sent Lieutenant Daben with twenty men to Muttontown. The enemy have retreated since morning, and there are no more rebels this side of Hagerstown except a few horse thieves. There is heavy cannonading going on in the direction of Frederick.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, &c.

Maj. J. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GREENCASTLE, *July* 7, 1864.

My position is such that I may be flanked. If driven rapidly some of my pickets would be taken on some of the many roads I am

picketing. Had I not better fall back a short distance from the town, leaving a picket sufficient to watch their movements? With my small force I could not hold so large a force in check and could be flanked if I attempted it.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant.

Maj. J. S. SCHULTZE.

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GREENCASTLE, *July* 7, 1864.

I will move to Hagerstown immediately.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry.

Maj. J. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MUTTONTOWN, MD., *July* 8, 1864.

I moved with command to the edge of Hagerstown this evening and sent an officer and thirty men into the town and beyond. There were a few rebels in the town that we chased out. I discovered one of their camps of about 200 men about one mile from town on the Sharpsburg road. Some reliable citizens told me that there was another camp on the Funkstown road of a large force, and the men that passed through the town belonged to several different commands, and I suppose there is a much larger force in the vicinity than we are aware of. The enemy burned the hay and engine-house, and also some of the grain. I did not have time to find out what other damage was done except the plundering of several stores. Lieutenant Torrence, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the officer who was in command of the twenty-five men that were captured when I was forced out, in the town, badly wounded; also two of my men unable to be moved. The citizens say that about twelve of the men that were captured escaped from the rebels. I have been trying to do as much as I could with my little command and am now completely tagged out, both men and horses; many of my horses have given out entirely. The many roads that I have to picket and patrol keeps more than half of the command out all the time. Please send me more rations, also a ration of whisky for my men.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Commanding.

Maj. J. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MUTTONTOWN, *July* 8, 1864.

I have just received reliable information that McCausland's brigade that drove me out of Hagerstown was at Williamsport last night.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN S. SCHULTZE.

MUTTONTOWN, *July* 8, 1864.

I will do everything in my power to get the Government horses in this vicinity, but the rebels have been above here, and I do not think there are any horses left this side of Hagerstown. I sent a party of my command to the edge of Hagerstown, who have just returned and report that the citizens say that the enemy are leaving town on the Sharpsburg road. I am just advancing on Hagerstown.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry.

Maj. C. H. MENEELY,
Aide-de-Camp.

MIDDLEBURG, *July* 8, 1864.

I was on way to Hagerstown this morning when I met two telegraph operators that were with me at Greencastle, and have been in Hagerstown. They reported that there were only a few of the enemy in Hagerstown, but that Imboden with his entire force of about 3,000 was crossing at Cherry Run and coming in on the Clear Spring road. I sent an officer and thirty men to go to Hagerstown to send scouts out on the different roads, but before they got there a loyal citizen met them and told them that Imboden, his staff, and about 250 men were already in the town, and the whole command was coming in. I can see a large smoke from the town, and suppose they are burning the forage left by Captain Hopkins, and probably some of the buildings, as the large quantity of hay could hardly be burned without setting fire to some portion of the town. I shall keep my pickets well out on the roads and fall back to Greencastle.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

Major SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HAGERSTOWN, *July* 10, 1864.

My scouts have been out this morning about six miles on the Frederick and Sharpsburg pikes and discovered no enemy, but at daylight they report having seen the light of enemy's camp-fire in sight. They were advised to go no farther by citizens, as enemy in force were below.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry.

General COUCH.

HAGERSTOWN, *July* 10, 1864.

A gentleman just from Frederick that was there during the fight reports that the rebel force there amounted to 30,000. They left in direction of Noland's Ferry, and were supposed to be crossing at that point. Some fifty dismounted cavalry of Hunter's command from Cherry Run came in this evening and are encamped here. A rebel officer told a citizen of Frederick that Morgan, with his command, and 5,000 men of Imboden's command, altogether 8,000 men, were

following up Hunter's rear. Fire was seen from the Frederick road in the direction of the Antietam Iron-Works, about 2 o'clock to-day, supposed to have been fired by some of Morgan's men.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, Commanding.

Major SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HAGERSTOWN, *July* 10, 1864.

I have just sent a scout to General Hunter requesting what you desired, and on receipt of your communication I sent an intelligent and reliable man of my own company to go also and carry your communication. Lieutenant Torrence, whom I reported captured was not, but while gallantly endeavoring to cut his way out his horse was shot and he wounded in three places, but he made his escape. I send him to Greencastle this morning to go on to Chambersburg.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, &c.

Maj. JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HAGERSTOWN, *July* 10, 1864.

A non-commissioned officer and four men of Cole's (Maryland) cavalry, of General Hunter's command, have just arrived here dismounted, and say that General Hunter was at Cherry Run yesterday, and that there were 100 of Cole's cavalry, dismounted, en route to Hagerstown, and are now about two miles distant. A reliable citizen, just in from Boonsborough, reports no force at Boonsborough. Enemy left yesterday evening in direction of Frederick. He also heard from a man from Williamsport that General Hunter was crossing at that point.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, &c.

Major SCHULTZE.

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HAGERSTOWN, *July* 10, 1864.

My messenger has just returned from Cherry Run with communications from General Sullivan, who is at that point with a brigade of 3,000 men, and says his force is disposed in advantageous manner so as to meet any enemy. The telegram to General Hunter was forwarded to him. He is at Cumberland.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, Commanding.

Maj. J. S. SCHULTZE.

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CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA., *August* 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders received July 26 (p. m.) I left Carlisle with one officer and forty four men of the Permanent Company, arriving at Chambersburg July 27 (a. m.). From that place I proceeded with my command, via Greencastle, to Mercersburg, arriving there July 28 (a. m.), at which

point my command was employed on picket and scouting duty until July 29 (p. m.). I sent Lieutenant Jones and fifteen men to Greencastle, who picketed the roads below that place. My pickets extended from Shimpstown to McCoy's Ferry, Clear Spring, and Cherry Run. About 3 p. m. July 29 my pickets were driven in from McCoy's Ferry and Cherry Run to Clear Spring, from which place they were driven back within two miles of Shimpstown, when the enemy took a cross-road to the right leading to the Valley road, on which they advanced. I drew in my pickets from Shimpstown and sent a few men about one mile out on the Valley road, when they met the enemy's advance, and, after holding them in check for a short time, were driven back to the town, keeping up a sharp fire with them. I took my little command out of the town and formed line, but had hardly done so when the enemy charged through the town about 200 strong, driving my pickets before them. I held my position until they were within good range, and gave them a volley from my carbines, which checked them slightly. I then fell back on the Saint Thomas road. The enemy pursued me very rapidly. I checked them several times between Mercersburg and Bridgeport, when darkness coming on, and the enemy not being disposed to advance farther there, I left a picket near the town and went to Saint Thomas with the balance of my command, where I was joined by Lieutenant Stanwood, Third U. S. Cavalry. Soon after my arrival at Saint Thomas my picket at Bridgeport was driven in. I was compelled to fall back, keeping up a sharp fire with them until within about two miles of Chambersburg, where I was re-enforced by about forty infantry and one piece of artillery of the First New York Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Underhill. I sent some of the infantry to support my men, and held them until I placed the piece in position, when my rear guard, being pressed, fell back. I gave them a charge of canister, which checked them until I could get all the trains out of the town. I fired five shots from the piece, holding the enemy two hours, by which time I found I was being flanked, and drew my command into the town, passing through about 5 a. m. July 30. I fell back in order to cover the trains as far as Shippensburg, where I was joined by Lieutenant Jones, with the balance of my company, he having been compelled to fall back from Greencastle with General Averell's command. I remained at Shippensburg until July 31 (a. m.), when I took my command back to Chambersburg, remaining there until August 2 (p. m.), when I left Chambersburg for this post, arriving here August 3 (m. n.), having been absent eight days.

My loss is 2 men of the Permanent Company wounded; also 8 horses wounded. The officers and men all behaved very bravely. The enemy acknowledge the killing of 3 of their men and wounding 5 between Mercersburg and Chambersburg; also the killing of 1 and wounding of 4 men by a discharge of canister.

I would respectfully beg leave to mention Lieutenant Underhill, First New York Artillery, who, while directing the fire of his piece was subjected to a very sharp fire, acted with great coolness and handled his piece very well.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

Maj. W. B. ROYALL,
Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Commanding.

No. 77.

Report of Capt. R. M. Evans, Philadelphia City Scouts, of affair at Emmitsburg.

GETTYSBURG, *July* 30, 1864.

My pickets were driven in at Emmitsburg this afternoon about one mile from the town by about 200 rebels. I was in danger of being cut off with my command, as there are a great many by-roads running from the mountains. I was about entering Gettysburg with my command when about fifty men from the Virginia cavalry came through, reporting the rebels were about one mile from here. I immediately sent out scouts, but could find no rebels. All is quiet. I have picketed the roads leading in and out of the town. Will send a scouting party out immediately. I sent out my first lieutenant and four men this morning in direction of Monterey Springs. I can hear nothing from them as yet.

R. M. EVANS,
Captain, Philadelphia City Scouts.

Maj. JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 78.

Report of Col. George W. Gile, Commanding First Brigade, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, of the defense of Washington.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, VETERAN RESERVE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps, during the late rebel invasion:

Pursuant to orders received from headquarters Military District, dated July 10, 1864, the Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. R. E. Johnston commanding, left Camp Fry, D. C., at 4 p. m. and reported to Major-General McCook, commanding at Crystal Spring, Md., at 8 p. m., and bivouacked for the night, the rest of the brigade remaining in camp (with orders to be ready to move at short notice) until 6 p. m., when I received orders to report without delay to you. I immediately ordered the regiments of the brigade to rendezvous at Camp Fry, and at 9.15 p. m. the brigade took up the line of march, arriving at Tennallytown at 11.15 p. m., when, in accordance with your instructions, the following disposition was made of the command: The Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. A. Rutherford commanding, was placed in the rifle-pits in front of Fort Sumner; the Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. F. S. Palmer commanding, in rifle-pits on the left of Fort Reno and directly in front of Tennallytown, its right resting on the Rockville pike; the First Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Trotter commanding, on the right of Fort Reno in the rifle-pits; the Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Regiments, commanded respectively by Col. O. V. Dayton and Maj. J. W. H. Stickney, massed in column of division directly in rear of Fort Reno.

The brigade bivouacked for the night, and at 1 a. m. July 11th the Ninth Regiment formed line of battle and remained in that position until 7 a. m., when they were ordered to occupy the rifle-pits on the left of Fort Stevens. The Twenty-fourth Regiment was then moved to Fort Mansfield, the remainder of the brigade remaining in the same position, excepting one company of the Nineteenth Regiment, which was thrown out on the Rockville pike as pickets, and shortly after taking its position was attacked by the enemy, but held its position until relieved, with a loss of 2 men wounded. At 2.30 p. m. orders were received making the following changes in the line: The First Regiment was sent from Fort Reno to rifle-pits on the left of Battery Smead; the Sixth and Nineteenth Regiments to Fort De Russy, the former occupying the rifle-pits on the right of the fort and reaching to Rock Creek, the latter in the rifle-pits connecting Battery Smead and Fort De Russy. The Twenty-second Regiment moved from Fort Sumner to Fort Kearny and took possession of the rifle-pits in front of the fort. At 4 p. m. the Ninth Regiment was ordered to advance as skirmishers and relieve the Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry (dismounted). After a brisk engagement, in which the regiment lost 1 killed and 11 wounded, they succeeded in relieving the cavalry and advancing the line some distance to the front, and remained on the skirmish line until the advance of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, which relieved seven companies, three companies remaining on the line. After 5 p. m. three companies of the Nineteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, one company of the Sixth and one company of the First Regiments were deployed as skirmishers in the front and on the flanks of Fort De Russy and Battery Smead, and succeeded in advancing the line some 1,500 yards to the front. The same hour the Twenty-fourth Regiment was ordered from Fort Mansfield to Fort De Russy, and shortly after arriving at that point was sent back to Fort Reno, occupying the rifle-pits on the right of the fort. At 7.30 p. m. the enemy was seen re-inforcing his lines. I accordingly sent the Sixth Regiment to strengthen the skirmish line on the right and center, and six companies of the Twenty-second Regiment on the left of the line. Our skirmish line now extended from the Rockville pike on the left to about 2,000 yards beyond Rock Creek on the right.

At 3 a. m. July 12 the whole command was under arms. At 6 a. m. I ordered Col. F. S. Palmer, commanding the right of the skirmish line, to advance his line and take possession of a hill about a quarter of a mile in advance, then occupied by rebel sharpshooters, who were annoying our line very much. This was accomplished after considerable resistance from the enemy, with the loss of 1 man wounded. The left and center of the line, which was composed of three companies of the Nineteenth Regiment and six companies of the Twenty-second Regiment, also moved forward until the left of the line was nearly two miles in advance of the defenses. At 7 o'clock the Twenty-fourth Regiment moved from Fort Sumner to Fort Kearny. At 1 p. m. I relieved the Sixth Regiment, which was on the skirmish line, by the First Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. At 2 p. m. I received orders to send one regiment to Fort Reno. My command at that time was in such a position that I was compelled to send the Sixth Regiment, which had just been relieved from picket. This regiment on arriving at Fort Reno was ordered to

occupy the rifle-pits extending from Fort Reno to the left of the Rockville pike. In addition to this it furnished three commissioned officers and eighty-two enlisted men for picket. At 5 p. m. the First Regiment was relieved by the Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Cavalry (dismounted) and occupied the rifle-pits vacated by the Sixth Regiment. Having received information that the enemy were planting some artillery on the right of a building in front of our lines, at 5 p. m. I ordered Captain Clark, Company H, Sixth Regiment, to advance his company and ascertain if such was the fact, and if so, to burn the building occupied by the rebel sharpshooters. He obeyed the order promptly and drove the rebel skirmishers beyond the building, but was here confronted by a reserve of about 200; maintaining his position he made a personal observation and found the report to be incorrect, when in obedience to instructions from me he withdrew his force in a manner highly creditable to himself and men. Captain Clark and four of his men were wounded in this reconnaissance. At 7.30 p. m. the enemy sent forward a force to strengthen their line on our right. A sharp skirmish ensued in which the enemy was compelled to withdraw.

At 12 p. m. I received orders to have the command up and under arms at once, which order I complied with and remained in that position until 5 a. m. July 13, when I sent out one commissioned officer and ten privates to reconnoiter and ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy. They advanced several miles and found that they had withdrawn their picket-line and retreated during the night. This fact I immediately reported to headquarters. At 7.30 a. m. six companies of the Sixth Regiment were ordered to proceed about six miles on the Rockville pike, to support a section of artillery and Colonel Lowell's cavalry, then engaging the enemy. At 12.30 p. m. all troops of the brigade then on the skirmish line, except the Ninth Regiment, were relieved and took their former positions in the rifle-pits. At 2 p. m. the Sixth Regiment returned to Fort Reno. At 8.40 p. m. I received your order to report with my command without delay to General De Russy at Arlington. This order was obeyed as promptly as possible, and at 2 p. m. July 14 I reported with all my command, except the Ninth Regiment, to General De Russy.

Our loss during the skirmish in the defenses north of the city was:*

The conduct of officers and men of the various regiments of the brigade was unexceptionable. I should deem it unjust to particularize those whom opportunity made conspicuous, satisfied that all fully appreciated the great responsibility resting upon them, knew their duty, and performed it. Regimental reports† herewith inclosed rehearse in detail the several duties performed by them during our brief campaign.

All of which is very respectfully submitted by very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GILE,
Colonel, Comdg. First Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Colonel WARNER,
Comdg. Defenses of Washington near Tennallytown.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 1 officer and 20 men wounded.
† Not found.

No. 79.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, of Early's operations June 23–July 26.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 19, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of General Early of his late operations in the Valley and in Maryland.*

In forwarding this report I deem it proper to state briefly for the information of the Department the object of detaching the force under General Early. I think, however, that it would not be prudent to give publicity to this statement at the present time. Finding that it would be necessary to detach some troops to repel the force under General Hunter, which was threatening Lynchburg, I resolved to send one that would be adequate to accomplish that purpose effectually, and, if possible, strike a decisive blow. At the same time General Early was instructed, if his success justified it, and the enemy retreated down the Valley, to pursue him, and, if opportunity offered, to follow him into Maryland. It was believed that the Valley could then be effectually freed from the presence of the enemy, and it was hoped that by threatening Washington and Baltimore General Grant would be compelled either to weaken himself so much for their protection as to afford us an opportunity to attack him, or that he might be induced to attack us. After the retreat of General Hunter toward Western Virginia his pursuit by General Early was attended with great difficulty, owing to the obstacles in the way of supplying our troops. At the same time the presence of General Hunter's forces in the Kanawha Valley endangered important interests in Southwestern Virginia. It was thought that the readiest way to draw him from that region would be to push down the Valley and enter Maryland, and at the same time it was hoped that the other advantages of such an invasion before alluded to might be secured. In addition to these considerations there were other collateral results, such as obtaining military stores and supplies, that were deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the attempt.

General Early's report will explain his operations, and the value of the results obtained need not be further stated at present, as there are yet some to be expected in the future. I may, however, say that so far as the movement was intended to relieve our territory in that section of the enemy, it has up to the present time been successful.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Petersburg, July 20, 1864.

General Early reports that the enemy crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's on the 18th at 3 p. m.; were attacked and driven across the river in confusion, Rodes' division making the main attack. Our loss is stated to be between 200 and 300; that of the enemy much greater. The enemy's force was reported to be Hunter's, the Sixth Corps, and two divisions of the Nineteenth Corps.

R. E. LEE.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War.*

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*See p. 347.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 23, 1864.

General Early reports that General Ramseur on the 20th attacked the enemy, under Generals Averell and Crook, advancing on Winchester. Encountering a much superior force, he was compelled to fall back to the fortifications at Winchester, where he checked their advance. He lost 4 pieces of artillery, 250 men in killed, wounded, and missing. General Early had moved to Strasburg to concentrate his troops and protect his train. The Sixth and Nineteenth Corps were moving back through Leesburg to Alexandria.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

DUNN'S HILL, *July* 26, 1864.

General Early states he attacked Major-General Crook on the 24th instant on the old battle-field of Kernstown, completely routing him, and pursued him five miles beyond Winchester, where he was compelled to halt from the exhaustion of his men, they having marched twenty-five miles that day. The pursuit was continued by the cavalry. Among the prisoners captured was General Mulligan, mortally wounded. Brigadier-General Lilley and our other officers and men captured on the 20th were recovered. The strength of the enemy is stated to have been 15,000 infantry, besides the cavalry under Averell.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON.

DUNN'S HILL, *July* 28, 1864.

General Early reports that the enemy has retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, burning over seventy wagons and abandoning twelve caissons. Our troops occupy Martinsburg.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

No. 80.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, of operations July 8–14, including the battle of the Monocacy and operations against Washington, D. C.

LEESBURG, *July* 14, 1864.

GENERAL: After driving Sigel's whole force of several thousand men to Maryland Heights and demonstrating against him, I moved on the 8th around his force through Boonsborough, Fox's and Crampton's Gaps, and entered Frederick City on the morning of the 9th, driving the enemy's cavalry through the city. I found Wallace in force at Monocacy Junction, his force being stated in Northern accounts at 10,000, and consisting in part of the Third Division, of the

Sixth Corps, under Ricketts, which had arrived the day before. This force we attacked on the afternoon of the same day, Ramseur demonstrating in front, while Gordon moved across the Monocacy on the enemy's flank by a route which had been opened by McCausland's brigade of cavalry in a very gallant manner. The enemy in a very short time was completely routed by Gordon, and left the field in great disorder and retreated in haste on Baltimore.

In this action our entire loss was between 600 and 700, including the cavalry, but I regret to say Brigadier-General Evans was wounded and some gallant officers killed.

On the morning of the 10th I moved toward Washington, taking the route by Rockville, and then turning to the left to get on the Seventh-street pike. The day was very hot and the roads exceedingly dusty, but we marched thirty miles.

On the morning of the 11th we continued the march, but the day was so excessively hot, even at a very early hour in the morning, and the dust so dense, that many of the men fell by the way, and it became necessary to slacken our pace. Nevertheless, when we reached the right of the enemy's fortifications the men were almost completely exhausted and not in a condition to make an attack. Skirmishers were thrown out and moved up to the vicinity of the fortifications. These we found to be very strong and constructed very scientifically. They consist of a circle of inclosed forts, connected by breast-works, with ditches, palisades, and abatis in front, and every approach swept by a cross-fire of artillery, including some heavy guns. I determined at first to make an assault, but before it could be made it became apparent that the enemy had been strongly re-enforced, and we knew that the Sixth Corps had arrived from Grant's army, and after consultation with my division commanders I became satisfied that the assault, even if successful, would be attended with such great sacrifice as would insure the destruction of my whole force before the victory could have been made available, and, if unsuccessful, would necessarily have resulted in the loss of the whole force. I, therefore, reluctantly determined to retire, and as it was evident preparations were making to cut off my retreat, and while troops were gathering around me I would find it difficult to get supplies, I determined to retire across the Potomac to this county before it became too late. I was led to this determination by the conviction that the loss of my force would have had such a depressing effect upon the country, and would so encourage the enemy as to amount to a very serious, if not fatal, disaster to our cause. My infantry force did not exceed 10,000, as Breckinridge's infantry (nominally much larger) really did not exceed 2,500 muskets. A considerable part of the cavalry has proved wholly inefficient. Sigel was at Maryland Heights. Hunter was making his way to get in my rear, and Couch was organizing a militia force in Pennsylvania. If, therefore, I had met a disaster I could not have got off, and if I had succeeded in the assault, yet my force would have been so crippled that I could not have continued their active operations so necessary in an expedition like mine.

All these considerations conduced to the determination to which I came, and accordingly, after threatening the city all day of the 12th, I retired after night, and have moved to this place in entire good order and without any loss whatever.

Late in the afternoon of the 12th the enemy advanced in line of battle against my skirmishers (of Rodes' division), and the latter

being re-enforced repulsed the enemy three times. When I reached the vicinity of Frederick, General Johnson was sent with his brigade of cavalry to cut the Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroads, which he succeeded in doing, destroying very important bridges; the bridges over the Gunpowder Creek, on the latter road (two miles in length), having been burned by Major Gilmor, who was detached for that purpose with the Maryland Battalion. He also upturned and destroyed two passenger trains, in one of which he found Major-General Franklin, but he subsequently escaped by reason of the carelessness of his guards. Johnson also burned a small bridge on the road between Washington and Baltimore, and was on his way to Point Lookout when my determination to retire made his recall necessary. An immense amount of damage has been done the enemy. Our cavalry has brought off a very large number of horses. Over 1,000 have been brought off and $220,000 in money was levied and collected in Hagerstown and Frederick, the assessment against the latter being $200,000, all of which was paid in Federal and Northern money. I shall rest here a day or two, and shall then move to the Valley and drive from Martinsburg a body of cavalry which has returned there, and then send the cavalry to destroy effectually the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad westward, and also to destroy the coal mines and furnaces around Cumberland unless I get different orders. I am sorry I did not succeed in capturing Washington and releasing our prisoners at Point Lookout, but the latter was impracticable after I determined to retire from before Washington. There was intense excitement and alarm in Washington and Baltimore and all over the North, and my force was very greatly exaggerated, it being reported that you were in command, having left Beauregard at Petersburg. Washington can never be taken by our troops unless surprised when without a force to defend it. Please send me orders by telegraph to Winchester.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

P. S.—I was compelled to leave about 400 wounded men in Frederick because they could not be transported.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

Since writing the above your letter of 11th received. A part of enemy's force has followed up to the other bank of the Potomac, but I am unable to find out whether any infantry has come up. There is no effort to cross. Hunter has entirely passed Williamsport two or three days ago. I will start for the Valley in the morning. The arrival of the Ninth Corps in Washington is again reported, and there is a report that a part of Banks' force has arrived, but I do not place much confidence in these reports. I think perhaps the heavy artillery from the Ninth Corps has come. I will retreat in forced marches by land toward Richmond.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

No. 81.

Reports of Maj. Harry W. Gilmor, Second Maryland Battalion Cavalry (Confederate), of operations July 3.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MARYLAND BATTALION,
Half mile from Martinsburg, July 3, 1864.

GENERAL: The enemy are forming on the right and left of town. There are fine positions for artillery to dislodge them. They are burning stores in town.

H. W. GILMOR,
Major, Commanding.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MARYLAND BATTALION,
July 3, 1864.

GENERAL: I advanced with my command this morning through Bunker Hill nearly to Darkesville. I met the enemy's cavalry in strong force and have been skirmishing with them, but have been unable to drive them. I have fallen back one mile this side of Bunker Hill. Would like to have 100 sharpshooters to support me.

By order of Maj. H. W. Gilmor, commanding:

J. E. LUDLER,
Acting Adjutant.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

No. 82.

Report of Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon, C. S. Army, of battle of the Monocacy.

HEADQUARTERS GORDON'S DIVISION,
July 22, 1864.

MAJOR: In accordance with orders from corps headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report:

About 2.30 p. m. July 9 I was ordered by Major-General Breckinridge, commanding corps, to move my division to the right and cross the Monocacy about one mile below the bridge and ford on the Georgetown pike, which were then held by the enemy.

On reaching the river I directed my brigade commanders to cross as rapidly as possible, and then to file to the left in the direction of the enemy's line, and I rode to the front in order to reconnoiter the enemy's position. I found that Brigadier-General McCausland's cavalry brigade (dismounted) had been driven back by superior numbers, and that the enemy was posted along the line of a fence on the crest of the ridge running obliquely to the left from the river. In his front lay an open field, which was commanded by his artillery and small-arms to the extent of their range, while in his rear ran a valley nearly parallel with the general direction of his line of battle. In this valley I discovered from a wooded eminence in front

of his left another line of battle in support of the first. Both these lines were in advance of the Georgetown road. The enemy's line of skirmishers covered the front of his first line and stretched far beyond it to the left. Having been ordered to attack this force, I had the division skirmishers, under Captain Keller, of Evans' brigade, deployed, and directed one brigade (Evans'), under the protection of a dense woodland about 700 yards in front of the enemy's left, to move by the right flank and form so as to overlap the enemy's left. The two brigades (Hays' and Stafford's), united under the command of Brigadier-General York, were ordered to form on the left of Brigadier-General Evans, and Terry's brigade to move in support of the left of my line.

These dispositions having been made, I ordered the command to advance in echelon by brigades from the right. The troops emerged from the woods 700 yards in front of the enemy's left under heavy fire from infantry and artillery, and had advanced but a short distance when, on account of the wounding of one brigade commander (Evans), to whom explicit instructions had been given as to the movement of his (the leading) brigade, and the killing of several regimental commanders, and the difficulty of advancing in line through a field covered with wheat-shocks and intersected by fences, the perfect alignment of this brigade was necessarily to some extent broken. However, this temporary confusion did not retard its advance, which, as I had anticipated, forced the enemy to change his front under fire.

At this point the Louisiana brigades, under the command of Brigadier-General York, became engaged, and the two brigades (Evans' and York's) moved forward with much spirit, driving back the enemy's first line in confusion upon his second. After a brief halt at the fence from which this first line had been driven I ordered a charge on the second line, which was equally successful.

At this point I discovered a third line, which overlapped both my flanks, and which was posted still more strongly in the deep cuts along the Georgetown road and behind the crest of the hill near the Monocacy bridge, and at once ordered Brigadier-General Terry, who as yet had not been engaged, to attack vigorously that portion of the enemy's line nearest the river, and from which my troops were receiving a severe flank fire. This brigade advanced with great spirit and in excellent order, driving the enemy from his position on a portion of the line. He still held most stubbornly his strong position in front of the other two brigades and upon my right. He also advanced at the same time two fresh lines of troops to retake the position from which he had been driven by Terry's brigade. These were repulsed with heavy loss and in great confusion.

Having suffered severe loss in driving back two lines, either of which I believe equal in length to my command, and having discovered the third line longer than either of the others and protected by the cuts in the road, and in order to avoid the great loss it would require to drive the enemy from his position by a direct front attack, I dispatched two staff officers in succession to ask for a brigade to use upon the enemy's flank. Ascertaining, however, that a considera ble length of time must elapse before these could reach me, I at once ordered Brigadier-General Terry to change front with his brigade to the right and attack the enemy's right. This movement,

promptly executed with a simultaneous attack from the front, resulted in the dislodging of their line, and the complete rout of the enemy's forces. This battle, though short, was severe.

I desire in this connection to state a fact of which I was an eye-witness, and which, for its rare occurrence and the evidence it affords of the sanguinary character of this struggle, I consider worthy of official mention. One portion of the enemy's second line extended along a branch, from which he was driven, leaving many dead and wounded in the water and upon its banks. This position was in turn occupied by a portion of Evans' brigade in the attack on the enemy's third line. So profuse was the flow of blood from the killed and wounded of both these forces that it reddened the stream for more than 100 yards below. It has not been my fortune to witness on any battle-field a more commendable spirit and courage than was exhibited on this by both officers and men.

To my brigade commanders for their good example and prompt execution of orders I am especially indebted. They rode in the midst of their troops under the severest fire, and exhibited that cool courage so essential in an officer on the field.

There are many other officers of lower grade who well deserve particular mention. Among them I desire to call attention to the admirable conduct of Colonel Peck, Ninth Louisiana, commanding Hays' brigade; Colonel Atkinson, commanding Evans' brigade; Colonels Funk and Dungan, commanding the remnants of the "Stonewall" and Jones' brigades, of Terry's command.

I regret to state that my loss was heavy in both officers and men, amounting in the aggregate, as shown by tabular report of brigade commanders, to 698.

Among the killed are Col. J. H. Lamar and Lieutenant-Colonel Van Valkenburg, both of the Sixty-first Georgia Regiment, of Evans' brigade, and both meritorious officers. Colonel Lamar, a most promising young officer, was shot from his horse at the head of his regiment. Several other regimental commanders of this brigade were wounded, some, it is feared, mortally.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hodges, Ninth Louisiana Regiment, Hays' brigade, an officer of rare merit, was severely wounded and left at hospital in Frederick City.

I cannot too highly commend the conduct on the field of the members of my staff, Maj. R. W. Hunter and Capts. V. Dabney and L. Powell. The prompt, fearless, and intelligent manner with which they bore my orders to every portion of the field met my hearty approbation.

Lieut. S. Wilmer, my signal officer, had been previously wounded during the skirmishing in front of Maryland Heights, bearing under severe fire an order from me.

Major Moore, my inspector, rendered efficient service in his department.

My senior surgeon, Dr. J. H. Stevens, labored assiduously during the afternoon and night in caring for the many wounded.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. GORDON,
Major-General.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Breckinridge's Corps.

No. 83.

Report of Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes, C. S. Army, of engagement at Stephenson's Depot.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Stephenson's Depot, September 12, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: From what I can gather from all sources I am afraid that officers at Richmond, and the Department officers especially, and perhaps you, have taken an incorrect view of Ramseur's affair at Winchester last July. The facts are these, as can be sustained by ample testimony. Ramseur went out to chastise and drive off a small force which Vaughn had reported as one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry (this Ramseur is prepared to sustain by testimony, notwithstanding Vaughn's statements to the contrary). He thought at first he would take only a portion of his command, but concluded to take all as a measure of perfect safety. He formed his army with two brigades in the front line, skirmishers out—brigades deployed; behind this line Pegram's line was deployed. The enemy advanced upon him suddenly, was repulsed by Johnson, and at first by Hoke's brigade; but Ramseur's left being overlapped by Averell, Hoke's two left regiments broke and ran, behaving very badly, as General Lewis himself said. Ramseur was on the right, or near Johnson's brigade; thought everything was going on finely until he saw this panic on the left. He immediately endeavored to restore the line by advancing Pegram's brigade, but it being embarrassed by Hoke's panic-stricken men, became so itself; broke and fled, as did the balance of Hoke's brigade, and finally Johnson's. Now, sir, this result would not occur one time in a hundred with these same troops under the same circumstances, and ought never to have occurred with old troops at all. Ramseur acted most heroically, as usual exposed himself recklessly, but could do nothing with the men; they were under the influence of panic. I do not hesitate to record my belief that the cause of the disaster was the conduct of the men, and the prime cause was the breaking of the two left regiments of Hoke's brigade. Of course if Ramseur had put Pegram's brigade in the front line the disaster might have been averted, but who knows? But would any officer who was under an impression conveyed by General Vaughn, commanding outposts, as to the amount of force in his front, such as that of which Ramseur was possessed, have deployed more? Would he have kept nothing in reserve? Is a battle lost finally because your enemy outflanks you? With their superior opportunities, and urged by a natural desire to shirk the responsibility for this disaster, and the less laudable one inspired by their dislike of Ramseur, to throw the blame upon Ramseur, the men and main officers concerned have succeeded in winning public opinion to their side, and have very nearly ruined Ramseur. He of course is perfectly powerless. He degrades himself to a newspaper controversy, or is driven to ask that when a suitable time comes, a court of inquiry may be called. In the mean time his reputation is ruined, and he is deprived of his permanent promotion. My statements are, I am aware, in conflict with the popular and general version of the occurrences of that day; but they embody in substance the main facts of the case. I feel that it is due Ramseur as my friend, and as an admirable officer, that I should make some effort

to relieve him at once of the embarrassing situation he finds himself in at Richmond, at least among his brother officers, and before his old commander; and hence I have written to you, who I know feel strong interest in all of us, and have opportunities of placing him, Ramseur, fairly before his brother officers. I regret very much I have not yet been able to furnish you my report of operations up to the time you left us. I have not had the time and the courage at the same moment to undertake it; and in truth our life here is one of such constant motion, and constant separation from baggage, as to make it, together with the constant expectancy of a cavalry fight, which belongs to this division now, even when in camp, that I am unable to concentrate my thoughts upon anything except my immediate military duty. I have not succeeded in getting in all the brigade reports either. I hope soon, however, to send you the whole budget, and in the mean time would like to know how you wish it arranged, and up to what time you desire it to be made to you. I hope you will not send in yours till mine is before you, for I depend upon you alone to get my share of the glory of the actions of the Wilderness, and 12th of May, which have so far reflected glory on all concerned on our side except me. I claim to have been your right-bower on the 12th May, and feel that I did my duty that day fully. Carter has just arrived here, very much to our delight.*

Yours, very respectfully and sincerely,

R. E. RODES.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c.

No. 84.

Report of Col. William L. Jackson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding brigade, of skirmish near Shepherdstown, W. Va.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
One and a half miles from Shepherdstown,
On the road to Martinsburg, July 30, 1864.

MAJOR: By maneuvering more than fighting the enemy's infantry and cavalry (about 1,500, so far as I can learn) compelled me to fall back to this point, and they are now in possession of Shepherdstown and still moving to flank me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

No. 85.

Report of Brig. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, C. S. Army, of operations July 28–August 3.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Mount Jackson, August 10, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders headquarters cavalry, Valley District, on the 28th of July I reported to Brigadier-General Mc

*Some strictly personal matter omitted.

Causland with my command, and was by him ordered to cross the Potomac at daylight at McCoy's Ferry. This I did, and marched after crossing the river on Clear Spring. Here there was a small force some 300 or 400 strong of Federal cavalry, which Major Gilmor, with the First [Regiment] and Second [Battalion] Maryland Cavalry, promptly drove five miles toward Hagerstown. Thence we moved on Mercersburg, which place we reached at 5 p. m., Major Sweeney, Thirty-sixth Battalion Virginia Cavalry, driving a small force of the enemy's cavalry before him out of the town. The command here fed, and at 9 p. m. we moved on Chambersburg, which place we reached just before day. My advance had skirmished all night with a party in front and on the outskirts of the town, being fired into with canister from a field piece. Our further progress was delayed until broad day disclosed the weakness of the enemy. Brigadier-General McCausland ordered me to send in the Twenty-first Virginia, Colonel Peters, to occupy the town, the Thirty-sixth [Battalion], Major Sweeney, having preceded it as skirmishers on foot. After remaining in the town some three hours, he ordered it to be fired, which was done quickly and in many places. As soon as it was fairly burning we moved on McConnellsburg, which place we reached at 5 p. m., this brigade in advance, and went into camp.

At sunrise next morning, Sunday, July 31, we moved on Hancock, W[illegible] in rear. Brigadier-General McCausland then directed me to send Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, Thirty-seventh Virginia [Battalion] Cavalry, by way of Bedford toward Cumberland, to arrest hostages. I ordered Colonel Dunn to make the movement, but returning to McConnellsburg he found it occupied by three regiments of Federal cavalry, and properly returned to his command. I then directed him to remain with me, reporting the facts to Brigadier-General McCausland. Reached Hancock about 1 p. m. and stopped to feed, while Brigadier-General McCausland demanded of the town authorities a ransom of $30,000 and 5,000 cooked rations. At the request of the authorities, who were known to me to be Southern men, I explained to him that the whole population of the town was only 700 and without moneyed resources, which made that amount absolutely impossible to be collected. At the same time I advised them to get every dollar they could raise and pay it. This, I believe, they proceeded to do, but the enemy coming on us before anything was completed, I was unable to receive the money, as he had directed me to do when he moved off his command on the approach of the enemy. The latter gave us but little trouble and was easily checked. At 3 a. m. we stopped at Bevansville, where we unsaddled and fed, and at sunrise moved on Cumberland, Brigadier-General McCausland in advance. He engaged the enemy about 3.30 p. m. Monday, August 1, two miles and a half southeast of Cumberland, and my opinion being asked I agreed with him that the force displayed, with the position and unknown country, made it inexpedient to attack. We withdrew, and this brigade in advance moved on the Potomac at Old Town. We reached this point about daylight Tuesday morning, August 2, and found the enemy, after burning the canal bridges, had posted himself on a hill between the canal and the Potomac. I immediately attacked in front with the Twenty-seventh [Battalion] Virginia, Captain Gibson's, and Eighth Virginia, Colonel Corns, while I threw the Twenty-first, Colonel Peters; Thirty-sixth [Battalion], Major Sweeney, and Thirty-seventh [Battalion], Lieutenant-

Colonel Dunn, all under charge of Colonel Peters, over the canal by means of a quickly built bridge and attacked in flanks, at the same time opening my two pieces of artillery vigorously on the enemy. He was driven across the Potomac at once, where he took position behind the railroad embankment, a strong block-house on his right and an iron-clad train of cars, a battery, three guns in each, covered with railroad iron at each end, and four cars iron-lined and musket-proof between the two. The first shot from my artillery drove through the engine-boiler, the second through a port hole, dismounting a gun, and the third dispersed the men behind the railroad embankment. Closing up on the block-house, I demanded a surrender, and Colonel Stough, One hundred and fifty-third Ohio, with 80 men and officers and his regimental colors, surrendered to me. Thence I immediately moved to Springfield, where I camped on the South Branch. Here we rested during the 3d August.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 26, 1864.—Skirmishes at Wire Bridge and Springfield, W. Va.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.†

CUMBERLAND, *June* 26, 1864—11 a. m.

Dispatch just received that the rebels attacked a picket of 100 men at Wire Bridge and Springfield this a. m., and captured the whole party. The force was a portion of Colonel Thompson's regiment, the Sixth Virginia [Cavalry], which had just arrived. Have not learned yet what the rebel force is, but presume it is McNeill's and Harness' cavalry. Colonel Thompson has gone in pursuit.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 26, 1864—3 p. m.

Colonel Thompson reports the loss of about 60 men captured; does not know what rebel force it was. They have retreated toward Wardensville. If you have any cavalry at Winchester or Bunker Hill the party might be cut off at some point on Lost River.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For continuation of report, see Vol. XLIII, Part I.
† See also itinerary, p. 162.

JUNE 29, 1864.—Skirmishes at Charlestown and Duffield's Station, W. Va.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Division, Department of West Virginia.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Max Weber, U. S. Army, commanding at Harper's Ferry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Division, Department of West Virginia.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *June* 30, 1864.
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Yesterday at 1 p. m. the enemy, 500 cavalry, with two guns, broke through our lines at Charlestown. After a skirmish with our cavalry attacked a company of infantry at Duffield's Station, capturing about 25 men. They destroyed a storehouse and the telegraph wires, but did not damage the railroad, as our troops moved promptly against them from Martinsburg, Smithfield, and Harper's Ferry. The enemy escaped across the Shenandoah into Loudoun County by Berry's Ferry.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, U. S. Army, commanding at Harper's Ferry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 29th instant I received reliable information to the effect that Mosby with a considerable force was in the vicinity of Charlestown, W. Va., and reported the fact by telegraph to division headquarters at 10.30 a. m. Between 1 and 2 p. m. the wires between this post and Martinsburg were cut and communication ceased. About 3 o'clock an attack was made upon my picket-line toward Charlestown, and during the afternoon there was heavy skirmishing along my whole line of pickets on that front. Later in the day a report was received from the commandant of the forces at Duffield's Station that he was attacked by superior numbers of the enemy at that point and calling for reenforcements. I at once sent 50 cavalry toward Duffield's to feel the enemy and watch their movements, and 300 infantry were ordered to that point. Subsequently information was received that the enemy had routed our men; had plundered and burned the camp, stores, and store-houses at Duffield's; had retired without doing further damage, and moved in the direction of Key's Ford, intending to cross there. I sent the 300 infantry at once to Key's Ford, where they remained until 7 this a. m., when they returned without seeing

*See also Mosby's report, p. 3.

anything of the enemy. Our loss as nearly as can be now ascertained is 38 in killed, wounded, and missing. The force of the enemy was not far from 400 men, with two pieces of artillery. From all the reports received it appears that the force at Duffield's had not even a picket out, were surprised, and consequently retired with hardly a show of resistance. The matter will be carefully investigated. Allow me once more to express the opinion that a permanent force of good cavalry are necessary at this point, as the enemy are constantly crossing and recrossing near here, and from Harper's Ferry cavalry can act with promptness and effect.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 6, 1864.—Action at Mount Zion Church, near Aldie, Va.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding brigade.

No. 2.—Col. Henry M. Lazelle, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, commanding brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding brigade.

NEAR FALLS CHURCH, VA.,
July 8, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report of Major Forbes' scout as complete as is yet possible. I have not talked with Lieutenant Kuhls or Captain Stone, who is badly wounded, but send what I learned on the ground:

Major Forbes left here with 150 men (100 Second Massachusetts Cavalry, 50 Thirteenth New York Cavalry) Monday, p. m. Tuesday a. m. went through Aldie, and found all quiet toward the gaps. Tuesday p. m. went by Ball's Mill to Leesburg. Heard of Mosby's raid at Point of Rocks, and learned that he had sent four or five wagons of plunder through Leesburg, under a guard of about sixty men, the afternoon before. Heard nothing of any other force this side of the ridge. He returned that night to the south of Goose Creek, as directed, and on Wednesday a. m. went again by Ball's Mill to Leesburg. Still heard nothing of Mosby or any force. From what I learn from citizens I think Mosby passed between Leesburg and the Potomac some time on Tuesday, crossed Goose Creek, and moved westward toward Aldie on Wednesday; learned of Major Forbes' second visit to Leesburg, and laid in ambush for him at Ball's Mill. Major Forbes returned from Leesburg by Centre's Mill (four miles above), came down by Aldie, and halted for

*See also Mosby's report, p. 4.

two or three hours about one and a half miles east, on the Little River pike; when Mosby learned this he moved south, and struck the pike about one and a quarter miles east of the major's position, being hidden till he had reached about half a mile west on the pike. Major Forbes was duly notified by his advance guard, mounted his men, and moved them from the north to the south of the pike. As the rear was crossing Mosby fired one shell from his 12-pounder (the only time it was fired), which burst entirely too high. As Major Forbes formed on the south his advanced guard, which had dismounted and fired as Mosby came up, fell back, still keeping a little north of the pike, and took an excellent position somewhat on the flank. Up to this time I think all the dispositions were admirable. Major Forbes' two squadrons were formed, his third squadron and rear guard not formed, but nearly so, and no confusion. Mosby's men, who were not in any order, but were down the road in a "nick," had just reached the fence corner some 225 yards off, and a few had dismounted, under a fire from the advanced guard, to take down the fence. When two panels of fence were down the men trotted through for about seventy-five yards, and came gradually down to a walk, and almost halted. Major Forbes' first platoon was ordered to fire with carbines. Here was the first mistake. It created confusion among the horses, and the squadron in the rear added to it by firing a few pistol shots. Had the order been given to draw sabers and charge the rebels would never have got their gun off, but I think Major Forbes, seeing how uneasy his horses were at the firing, must have intended to dismount some of his men. At any rate, he attempted to move the first squadron by the right flank. The rebels saw their chance, gave a yell, and our men, in the confusion of the moment, broke. The two rear squadrons went off in confusion. Attempts were made, with some success, to rally parts of the first squadron in the next field, and again near Little River Church, one mile off.

Captain Stone was wounded here, and I believe all the non-commissioned officers of A and L Companies present wounded or killed. There was little gained. I have only to report a perfect rout and a chase for five to seven miles. We lost Major Forbes, Lieutenant Amory, and Mr. Humphreys (chaplain), from Second Massachusetts, and Lieutenant Burns, Thirteenth New York Cavalry, prisoners, all unhurt. Captain Stone, Second Massachusetts, and Lieutenant Schuyler, Thirteenth New York, very badly wounded. Lieutenant Kuhls alone came safely to camp. Of men, we lost, killed outright, 7, Second Massachusetts; 5, Thirteenth New York. Wounded we brought in 27 and left 10 too bad to move. I fear of the wounded at least 12 will die. About 40 others have come to camp half mounted, and Mosby was reported to have 44 prisoners; quite a number, you will see, still unaccounted for. Some of them are probably wounded, and some still on their way to camp, and others will be made prisoners.

Mosby went up toward Upperville with his prisoners and his dead and wounded about midnight Wednesday. I reached the ground about 11.30 a. m., and remained in plain sight for about three hours; then searched through all the woods and moved to Centreville, where I again waited an hour in hopes some stragglers would join us. We only picked up half a dozen, however.

The soldiers and the citizens all speak in high terms of the gallantry of the officers; Major Forbes especially remained in the first

field till every man had left it, emptied his revolver, and, in the second field, where Company A tried to stand, he disabled one man with his saber, and lunged through Colonel Mosby's coat. His horse was then killed and fell on his leg, pinning him till he was compelled to surrender.

More than 100 horses were taken. Accouterments, arms, &c., will also be missing. I cannot yet give the precise number.

Mosby's force is variously estimated at from 175 to 250, Mrs. Davis and her daughter putting it at 250 to 300 men. I think he had probably about 200. What his loss was I cannot say, as he picked up all his dead and wounded and took them off in the night. The Union people in Aldie report that he took them in five wagons. A wounded sergeant reports hearing the names of 3 or 4 spoken of as killed; 1 mortally wounded man was left on the ground. I think the chance was an excellent one to whip Mosby and take his gun. I have no doubt Major Forbes thought so too; as the wounded men say there was not enough difference in numbers to talk about. The chance was lost. I have scouting parties out to Centreville to watch Thoroughfare Gap and the country south, but have not at present any party to the north beyond Chantilly and Dranesville. A part of my picket-line had not been relieved for two days. I shall try to see the general this p. m. for a few minutes, if there is nothing new here and if the orderly brings word that he has returned to the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. Henry M. Lazelle, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE.
Near Falls Church, Va., July 7, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that intelligence reached here about 3 o'clock this a. m. of an attack on Major Forbes' party near Aldie at about 6 o'clock last evening, brought in by men who were separated from the column and have found their way to camp.

The most intelligible account that can be gathered is that while on its return to camp the party was attacked by about 300 men, with one piece of artillery, near the old church at Aldie, the rebels remaining concealed in the woods and firing upon our party with their artillery and small-arms. The men know nothing as to the result of the attack, but agree in reporting that a portion of our party was thrown into disorder, and that many riderless horses were seen running loose. The supposition is that our men were dismounted and instructed to fight on foot. Nothing is known concerning Major Forbes or any officers of the command. Colonel Lowell started out about 4 o'clock this morning to the scene of the engagement with a party of about 250 men and four ambulances.

Any reliable information which may be received from him or from members of Major Forbes' party who may return will at once be forwarded. We will doubtless have correct reports soon of the result.

This report has been delayed in expectation of getting accurate accounts. The necessary arrangements have been made here for the protection of property in case of an attack during Colonel Lowell's absence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel, Comdg. Camp, Falls Church, Va.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., July 7, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Lieutenant Kuhls, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, one of the officers with Major Forbes' party, reached here this afternoon about 4 o'clock, being the only officer that has as yet returned. He reports our detachment badly beaten by the enemy in an engagement with a party of Mosby's men, estimated by him to number about 200, about half a mile this side of Mount Zion Church (near Aldie).

Of the party of 150 sent out there have to-day returned to camp as follows: One officer and 26 men, Second Massachusetts Cavalry; 7 men, Thirteenth New York Cavalry; the rest are missing. Lieutenant Kuhls thinks a few of them are either killed or wounded, but the majority taken prisoners. The particulars of the fight will be delayed until the return of Colonel Lowell, who will probably be able to give you more satisfactory accounts than I can.

The following officers were with the party and have not been heard from: First Lieut. R. S. Schuyler, Thirteenth New York Cavalry; Second Lieut. Michael Burns, Thirteenth New York Cavalry; Second Lieut. C. W. Aubury, Second Massachusetts Cavalry; Chaplain C. A. Humphreys, Second Massachusetts Cavalry. Major Forbes, when last seen by Lieutenant Kuhls, was completely surrounded by the enemy and fighting bravely. He is without doubt a prisoner, if not killed or wounded. Capt. G. A. Stone, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, who was also with the party, is reported badly wounded, in the house of Mr. Thomas Taylor, near Centreville, and a party has been sent to bring him into camp. Colonel Lowell has not been heard from since he started, but is expected in to-night. Nothing has been heard of any party of rebels from the direction of either Thoroughfare Gap or Manassas, though scouting parties have been sent out continually, who would be likely to obtain information of an advance from those directions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Vol. Cav., Comdg. Brig.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

JULY 15, 1864.—Affair at Accotink, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Gustavus A. De Russy, U. S. Army.

ARLINGTON, *July* 15, 1864—4.35 p. m.

I have just returned from Fort Lyon. Two hundred men of Mosby's command attacked the home guard at Accotink at about 12 o'clock this a. m. One killed on each side.

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 18–21, 1864.—Scout from Falls Church, Va.

Report of Col. Henry M. Lazelle, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., July 21, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the return to camp of a portion of a party of ten men sent out under charge of Second Lieutenant Gray, Thirteenth New York Cavalry, on Monday evening last. The party on its return to camp, about 4 a. m. to-day, and while between Sangster's and Fairfax Stations was ambuscaded by a party of from fifty to sixty rebels, resulting, so far as known, in a loss of 5 men taken prisoners and 7 horses. Lieutenant Gray went from here to Bristoe Station, thence to Warrenton, thence to Culpeper, thence to Waterloo, via Little Washington, toward Manassas. From Manassas Gap to Upperville, thence to Salem, thence down the road toward New Baltimore and thence back to Warrenton. Mr. Gray reports that the enemy have a small force of cavalry at Culpeper, and that he saw many wagons laden with supplies in the country passed through making in direction of the gaps. Lieutenant Gray narrowly escaped capture at Sangster's Station, and only succeeded in doing so by getting into the thick woods out of sight, and picking his way cautiously to camp. The country about Bull Run Mr. Gray reports as infested with numerous bands of guerrillas, probably on the lookout for our parties. No other than small bands were seen by him in the country through which he traveled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

JULY 26, 1864.—Scout toward Rapidan Station, Va.

Report of Col. Henry M. Lazelle, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., July 26, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the party sent to the Rapidan has returned. The officer in command reports having

pushed forward to within half a mile of the station at the crossing. The bridge is completed and cars are running to Culpeper Court-House, chiefly freight trains hauling forage and stores. There are 200 cavalry at Culpeper, and about three companies at the Rapidan Station. A scout of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry was captured. He reports the concentration of Ewell's corps immediately to the west of Manassas Gap; that supplies are sent them from Culpeper Court-House. Scouts have been sent out toward Blue Ridge in the direction of the gaps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel 16th New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cav. Brig.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
July 27, 1864.

This dispatch was received about 2 o'clock this morning. It is neither full nor definite. I have directed the officer and captured scout to be sent in.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING SPECIALLY TO OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *May* 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR:

The cavalry, Colonel Lowell, have returned to Vienna, after visiting Leesburg, Upperville, Rectortown, &c.† They bring 23 of Mosby's men prisoners, 3 blockade-runners, 20 to 25 horses, some wool and tobacco, and other contraband goods. Colonel Lowell lost 1 sergeant and 2 privates killed, 2 wounded, and 4 prisoners. Mosby lost 2 killed and 4 wounded (2 prisoners). The body buried at Upperville was brought to Vienna, where it is subject to order.

R. O. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

BUNKER HILL, VA., *May* 1, 1864—noon.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Culpeper, Va.:

The following dispatch just received; I also forward it to General Crook:

BEVERLY, VA., *April* 30, 1864—6 p. m.

Just arrived. Went to Greenbrier bridge, Marling's Bottom; attacked rebel pickets there and captured 7; brought 6 in; left 1 badly wounded. There were three

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* For Correspondence, &c., July 1–August 3, 1864, see Part II.
† See Lowell's report, Vol. XXXIII, p. 315.

companies of the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry at Little Levels, two companies at Huntersville and Jacktown. Was between Sulphur Springs and the Warm Springs. There were 300 of the Twentieth Virginia Cavalry at Crab Bottom. Very little forage in the country. Several horses gave out. Did not think it prudent to go further. Colonel Harris says I took the right course under circumstances.

J. B. GORE,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

I have no positive information yet whether a large force of the enemy is in the Shenandoah Valley. From all reports received I believe that there is not. McNeill and Imboden, with 1,000 men, and Rosser, with 2,000 men, are near Front Royal and Woodstock; their pickets at Cedar Creek and their scouts at Winchester. General Elzey has probably moved from Staunton to Woodstock with about 3,000 to 4,000 infantry and artillery. We will occupy Winchester to-day with all our forces, consisting of about 4,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and three batteries, and push our advance toward Cedar Creek.

FRANZ SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Cacapon Bridge, W. Va., May 1, 1864.

[Major-General STAHEL:]

GENERAL: The scouting party sent out yesterday failed to discover your headquarters, and I move to-day in two columns to Jamesburg, one under command of Major Douglass via Winchester, and the main body by Pughtown. My rations are expended and my forage will nigh run out. I send copies of orders received by telegram at Springfield. It is not explicit as to the course I am to pursue upon my arrival here, and I am necessitated to move without your order toward a base of supply. I shall thoroughly scout the country to my right and left, and use every effort to effect something with my command ere I reach Jamesburg. The whereabouts of the force mentioned in your dispatch is not known, but we were too late in our arrival here to capture or disperse them. I am in hopes that the column moving by Winchester (with whom I shall keep up communication) will ferret them out.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. E. WYNKOOP,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HDQRS. CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Brownstown, May 1, 1864.

The brigadier-general commanding desires to say a few words to the officers and men of his command before setting out upon the journey it is about to make. The following important rules are mentioned for your guidance: First, on the march guard carefully against sudden and violent changes of gait, which soon tire and break down your horses. Second, in camp or bivouac, first look after the wants of your horses, and be silent that all may rest. Third, in action, listen to the commands of your officers, and be always ready, with your arms in good order.

This expedition will demand the exercise of your best soldierly qualities. Hunger and fatigue will be your greatest enemies; let them be met with stout hearts. Your actions will doubtless be criticised; let no one have cause to say that you have disturbed the rights of private citizens in any way, but oblige every one to observe the justice and rectitude of your course. You are called upon to maintain the reputation you have already gained. As your commanding officer, I feel the load of heavy responsibility; but relying upon your strength, I feel confident that I shall bear it easily, and that we shall achieve all the results we set out to accomplish. The occasion is great; you must be equal to it.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIV.,
No. 1. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., May 1, 1864.

1. Brigadier-General Duffié will select 1,000 men, best mounted and best equipped, from his brigade, which, with the brigade of Colonel Schoonmaker, will constitute an expeditionary force, to move under the immediate command of the general commanding.

2. Brigadier-General Duffié will select 500 men from the remainder of his brigade, mounted and equipped, and place them under the command of Col. J. H. Oley, Seventh West Virginia Cavalry. Colonel Oley's command will move with the force under the immediate command of General Averell until further orders. The remainder of General Duffié's brigade will all be placed in charge of an officer, to be selected by him, who will report to these headquarters for orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Averell:

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report sixty-three officers and men from the Third West Virginia Cavalry, and twenty-five of the Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, besides what are at Logan Court-House of the Third West Virginia Cavalry, are the surplus, after giving 500 men for Colonel Oley, commanding Second Brigade. The captain commanding detachment Third West Virginia Cavalry is ordered to report to you for instructions.

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., May 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. W. SHAW,
Comdg. Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Mounted Infantry:

SIR: You will select 356 men from your command. The remainder will be placed under some officers, the senior of whom will report to

Col. J. H. Oley, Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, for instructions. You will take sufficient ammunition from the men who report to Colonel Oley to supply with ammunition the 356 men selected. You will draw to-night one day's forage for your horses, one-half to be fed to-night and the rest in the morning.

By command of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., May 1, 1864.

Col. JOHN H. OLEY,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

SIR: You will take command of 500 cavalry, which cavalry will be detailed from the regiments composing the Third Cavalry Brigade, as follows: Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, 270; Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, 125; Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry, 105. You will report to Brigadier-General Averell for instructions.

By command of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 3D CAV. BRIG., 3D DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., May 1, 1864.

Capt. PETER TABLER,
Comdg. Detachment Third West Virginia Cavalry:

SIR: You will report with your command to Brigadier-General Averell, from whom you will receive instructions.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 3D CAV. BRIG., 3D DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Camp Piatt, W. Va., May 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. ALEXANDER SCOTT,
Commanding Fifth West Virginia Cavalry:

SIR: You will report with your command to Col. J. H. Oley, Seventh West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, for instructions.

By command of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RESERVE DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, May 1, 1864.

Maj. J. T. DANIEL,
Commanding Detachment Cole's Cavalry:

MAJOR: Captain Stevenson having been ordered to Smithfield, you will take such measures as are necessary to keep up the picket-

line now held by his command. You will furnish an escort for the wagons which bring forage for Captain Stevenson from your line to his, and upon the return of the wagons you will relieve the escort which accompanies them from Smithfield, sending them back to this place under an escort from your own command.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

SAML. F. WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 2, 1864.*

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20. The following regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, now on duty in and near Indianapolis, Ind., as soon as they are relieved by troops of the Indiana Legion, will at once be put en route for Washington, D. C., where their commanding officers will report, with their commands, to the Provost-Marshal-General for assignment to duty: Fifth Regiment, Seventeenth Regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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48. Col. M. N. Wisewell, Veteran Reserve Corps, is appointed military governor of the District of Columbia, in place of Brigadier-General Martindale, ordered to other duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, *May 2, 1864.*

1. The Seventh, Eleventh, and Twelfth Unattached Companies Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, having been reported at these headquarters, will proceed at once to Alexandria, Va., and be reported by their commanding officers to Brigadier-General Briggs, commanding rendezvous for drafted men and volunteers, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, having been reported at these headquarters, will proceed without delay to Alexandria, Va., and be reported by its commanding officer to Brigadier-General Briggs, commanding rendezvous for drafted men and volunteers, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

3. Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, having been reported at these headquarters, will proceed without delay to Alexandria, Va., and be reported by its commanding officer to Brigadier-General Briggs, commanding rendezvous for drafted men and volunteers, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

4. The Ninth and Tenth Unattached Companies Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, having, in compliance with orders from the War

Department, been reported at these headquarters, will proceed without delay to Alexandria, Va., and be reported by their commanding officer to Brigadier-General Briggs, commanding rendezvous for drafted men and volunteers, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

14. Col. William Gamble, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, will proceed without delay to camp of Cavalry Division, Department of Washington, and relieve Col. J. B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, now commanding at that post. Colonel McIntosh, upon being relieved, will at once proceed to the Army of the Potomac, and report in person to Major-General Meade for orders.

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, *May* 2, 1864—2 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The following telegram was received from General Crook:

CHARLESTON, *April* 30, 1864.

Not having a sufficient mounted [infantry*] force to make two demonstrations [columns*], I shall only make a demonstration toward Lewisburg, so as to keep the enemy from leaving there, while I will march with the main body from Fayetteville on the bridge of New River. General Averell, with 2,000 mounted men, will go through Logan County [Court-House*] to the vicinity of Saltville, and if circumstances will not justify his attacking that place, to destroy the railroad from that place toward the bridge, so as to prevent troops [re-enforcements*] from Tennessee. Should I be successful in taking the bridge, I shall cross the bridge [river*] and move toward Lynchburg, destroying the road as far as I deem it prudent, then fall back on Lewisburg. The officer who commands on the Lewisburg line is instructed to watch the enemy's movements well, and if he retreats, to advance, occupy Lewisburg, and collect the supplies of the country. On the contrary, if the enemy should attack him, for him to retreat, delaying the enemy all he can by contesting strong points, blockading the roads, &c.

This plan of General Crook's may prove successful and may have very important results, but it is not in accordance with my views, because it brings General Averell too far west and out of reach of General Crook. His cavalry will be used up, and therefore cannot assist General Crook in future operations. Secondly, because this movement will allow the enemy to concentrate nearly all his forces which are between Staunton and Lewisburg at Staunton. Thirdly, because it makes all co-operation of forces here with those of General Crook impossible. My understanding was that all the forces of General Crook should operate between the James and New Rivers, and that the movements should end with a demonstration against Staunton with all the forces under Crook, the cavalry included; but I may be wrong and it is too late to interfere. I will therefore say nothing to General Crook, but wish him success, which he so well deserves, as he has done all in his power to be prepared and to act.

As for me, I would very much like to know what your expectations are. I understand that I am to occupy the line at Cedar Creek, and to advance up the Shenandoah Valley, if circumstances will allow me to do so. To advance beyond Strasburg with my present force is hardly possible, if I cannot at the same time leave a pretty strong force opposite Front Royal to prevent the enemy from march-

* See dispatch as sent by Crook, Vol. XXXIII, p. 1027.

ing into my rear or cutting off my line of communication with cavalry. I have only a very vague idea about the position of the Army of the Potomac, and do not know whether there is any force of ours at or near Luray. If I am expected to make energetic and decisive movements, I should have at least 5,000 more of good infantry, with which I could march up the Shenandoah Valley. The country here is an open country, in which 50,000 men can maneuver. I would submit that under all circumstances a strong corps of observation should be formed here to maneuver upon the enemy's left flank.

I do not, however, ask for more troops, but simply state how things are and appear to me. The few troops I have here are excellent, with the exception of the cavalry, but they are too weak and too near the main body of the enemy to be able to venture much, especially as long as nothing is decided in regard to his movement. I also take leave to inform you that by the concentration of nearly all the troops of this department in the Kanawha and Shenandoah Valleys the interior of the State of West Virginia is laid open to guerrillas and bands of raiders. Cannot the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio send a few regiments of militia to the assistance of the people who have sent nearly every available man into the field, and those who are left are too poor and dependent upon their daily labor to organize and defend themselves. I bring this subject to your knowledge because I do not know what military resources the Government has at present and what the people of West Virginia may expect.

FRANZ SIGEL,
Major-General.

CULPEPER, VA., *May* 2, 1864—11 p. m.
(Received 6.40 a. m. 3d.)

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, *Winchester, Va.:*

I do not want you to move farther south than Cedar Run, to watch any movement the enemy may attempt by the way of the Shenandoah Valley. The Army of the Potomac occupies nothing between the Blue Ridge and Orange and Alexandria Railroad. In the plan which I first gave you, but which was modified at your suggestion, it was thought, taken in connection with the movements of this army, the force which was to start from Beverly might work easterly to Lynchburg and return to Staunton. Then you would want to meet them with a train loaded with supplies. It is to be hoped the efforts making for raising troops will enable us to send any reenforcements you may require, should the enemy move down the Valley. Call on General Halleck for what may be necessary, and report to him after the 3d. To cut New River bridge and the road ten or twenty miles east from there would be the most important work Crook could do.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WINCHESTER, *May* 2, 1864—2 a. m.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Comdg. Officer, Harper's Ferry:*

I have occupied Winchester to-day, and will advance farther up the Shenandoah Valley or retain my position here if the force of the enemy are not far superior to mine. I have my outposts toward

Berryville, Front Royal, Strasburg, and Moorefield, and the greater part of the troops concentrated near Winchester. If the enemy should move against me with a large force it will probably be his object to cut me off from Harper's Ferry. I will, therefore, not rely on that line of retreat, but take a position between Winchester and Romney. In this case the troops in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry have to retire to Harper's Ferry, those at Martinsburg and vicinity to Falling Waters and Williamsport. The trains which may be at Martinsburg have also to cross at Falling Waters and at Williamsport, if the river is fordable. The Government stores at Martinsburg must in this case be shipped to Harper's Ferry and Cumberland by railroad. This depends on the time we may have. From information received it seems that the enemy has at this moment about 2,500 cavalry and from 3,000 to 4,000 infantry and artillery between Strasburg and Staunton, but these troops may be re-enforced very quickly, which depends upon the operations under General Grant. You see from this statement what position I am in, and that I must have every available man to maintain it. Colonel Rodgers' regiment should be sent to me immediately, if possible. If, in case of a strong force of the enemy, I take the position as indicated, I will defend Harper's Ferry indirectly, because the enemy cannot attack that place when I am on his left flank and rear with my forces. I will, however, see what will be the best for me to do.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 2, 1864.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of West Virginia, Martinsburg:

Your telegram received. Your situation as described perfectly understood. Everything that I can do to sustain you will be done promptly. You shall have Colonel Rodgers as soon as possible. Received orders from Major-General Stahel to relieve our infantry and dismounted cavalry between here and Sleepy Creek by the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Expected to get a cavalry regiment intact, but when they report it is with about 10 men in each company mounted and 400 recruits. The latter good for nothing—worse than useless. If I should place dismounted men from other regiments on the line of the railroad it would be of no use, as they might at any moment receive the order to join their regiments, and should I have to remove stores, as proposed, on whom can I depend to have the order executed with safety? The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry is known as one of the worst in the service, and would run at the first alarm. Although I relieve Colonel Rodgers and his command as soon as these dismounted cavalry recruits have arms, yet I do so feeling that no confidence at all can be placed in them. I will form all the mounted men in one battalion and distribute them along the line as outpost pickets. Just received the following by telegraph from the Army of the Potomac:

Men are in from the Blue Ridge. Can hear of no infantry in the Valley, or movement in that direction.

Captain Melvin will please forward the above to General Sigel by courier.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 2, 1864.

Capt. J. MCENTEE, *Harper's Ferry:*

We have men in from the Blue Ridge this morning. Can hear of no infantry in the Valley, or movement in that direction. We do not believe there is anything there other than what our reports have heretofore shown.

SHARPE,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 2, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

Have the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry yet left Martinsburg, or are they near there? If they are there order them to await further orders, as they are to report to me, and I must send them back if they come down. Answer at once.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May 2, 1864.*

General MAX WEBER,
Commanding:

The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry left here at 3 p. m. yesterday to report to you at Harper's Ferry.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel.

MARTINSBURG, *May 2, 1864.*

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just heard that an empty train coming in was captured by twelve men two miles this side of Darkesville I have two mounted orderlies and the present guard only for duty. The empty wagons all in the road.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, near Winchester, Va., May 2, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Military Commander, Martinsburg, W. Va.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to request that you collect, as fast as they are relieved or arrive, the men now on duty at Martinsburg, convalescents, stragglers, &c., and make them useful by sending them forward at such times as trains are sent out from Martinsburg; they to act as guard until their arrival here. A detachment of dismounted cavalry will be ordered to report to you for duty in the city.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Winchester, Va., May 2, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Military Commander, Martinsburg, W. Va.:

COLONEL: As a number of guerrillas and horse-thieves are infesting the road between Winchester and Martinsburg, stealing horses and molesting unprotected trains, you will please notify Captain Patton, assistant quartermaster, and Captain Salisbury, that they must not send out trains without an escort. When any trains are about to leave Martinsburg for this place, you will immediately notify me of the fact, that I may order a sufficient escort, unless you have a sufficient force to send with them, in which case your escort will accompany the trains to Bunker Hill, where a relief will be stationed or sent to come on with them. In the mean time you will not suffer any trains to leave Martinsburg for Winchester until you have a sufficient force to accompany them, or until some other definite arrangement has been made. Send all your dispatches of importance in cipher through Captain Mathews, who is an expert, and send all such dispatches and official letters to the lieutenant of the First New York (Veteran) Cavalry, commanding at Bunker Hill, who will transmit them to this place. Three cavalrymen are stationed half way between Martinsburg and Bunker Hill who will receive such letters, &c., and carry them to the officer in command at Bunker Hill. One hundred men will be sent to-night to Martinsburg with a train, who may return as escort with another train from there.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.,
May 2, 1864—8.30 p. m.

[Capt. THAYER MELVIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*]

CAPTAIN: You have no doubt heard of the train being robbed two miles this side of Darkesville. The robbers, twelve in number, probably passed the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ferry. I am now without a single man mounted, and could not send a dispatch forward. There is undoubtedly a small band of guerrillas or horse thieves inside your lines, numbering perhaps fifty. They crossed into Maryland last night. You will see it is important that trains should have a small escort. I have been obliged to order the battery of artillery here into town, both for its own protection and that of the place against a dash through the streets.

ROBT. S. RODGERS,
Colonel.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1864.

General BRIGGS, *Comdg. Draft Rendezvous, Alexandria:*

The companies of Massachusetts heavy artillery were sent to you for the purpose of relieving the Second Pennsylvania; use them for that purpose. General Burnside is very anxious for the Second Pennsylvania to come at once.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY SCOUT,
Strasburg, May 3, 1864—2 a. m.

Major-General STAHEL:

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here about 5 p. m. last night without opposition, and succeeded in capturing Major Calmese and 2 of his men. The information received, which in my opinion is reliable, is that Rosser left Fisher's Hill on Sunday evening and went into Page Valley. Their reason for leaving was they heard that General Averell was coming through Brock's Gap, and that General Sigel was coming up the Valley. Imboden is now at Harrisonburg. Scouts from the front have not returned. When they do I will send in any information they may obtain.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. TAYLOR.
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 3, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

Your letter is received. General Weber is very sorry to hear of your condition, but he can render you no assistance for the next three or four days. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry have reported to relieve your regiment on the railroad. A full cavalry regiment was expected, but in fact only some 130 mounted men and 300 or 400 unarmed dismounted recruits. As soon as this force is in any degree effective, they will hasten to relieve your regiment. Can you send direct and at once to General Sigel a report of your condition similar to that which you sent to these headquarters? General Weber will send you to-day, if possible, as many dismounted men as are armed, to be employed by you according to your discretion. General Weber is satisfied with your action in the case of the men of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry. Ascertain the whereabouts of Lieutenant Joslyn, and under whose orders he acted. If his orders do not justify his conduct, place him in arrest.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

SAML. F. WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW CREEK, *May 3, 1864.*

[ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF W. VIRGINIA:]

The commanding officer of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry at Parkersburg has not replied to my inquiries made yesterday; consequently nothing is known of the position of his command. Colonel Harris reports that his regiment and detachments of the Twenty-first New York and Sixth Virginia Cavalry are all at Beverly, except large scouting party now out in Pocahontas, Tucker, and Randolph Counties. If the information in my dispatch of this morning is correct, then Colonel Harris will need all he has at Beverly. I am informed that Captain Hagans' cavalry company, First

Virginia, is at Wheeling, fully armed and equipped, and would suggest that they be sent to Buckhannon. I have relieved the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania at Green Spring Run. The company of that regiment at Patterson's Creek remains there. I cannot without great danger take another company from west of that point.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 3, 1864.

General WEBER:

Captain Snider states: Scout left Dry Fork, at Seneca, Beverly road, last Saturday. A rebel deserter came to him the evening previous, who says Jackson with 500 men was at Crab Bottom, 400 of Imboden's command were at and below Franklin, and 200 near Circleville. The enemy's intention was to attack Beverly and clean out the State scout companies. I return to New Creek to-day.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

The rebels are in possession of Bulltown, occupying the fortifications.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 3, 1864.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Commanding at New Creek:

Your telegram received. The general commanding is so distant from your position that he is unable to give you definite instructions as to the disposition of your forces, but leaves it to your discretion to do the best you can. He hopes you will get the cavalry of which you speak very soon.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

SAML. F. WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, *May* 3, 1864—12.30 p. m.
(Received 1.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My regiments are all in rendezvous. Will commence mustering and equipping to-morrow. If you can give me (confidentially if you desire) a statement of the points to which these men will be sent, I can save a large amount in transportation to the Government and the State by aggregating them in camps nearest to points of destination.

JNO. BROUGH.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 3, 1864—4.15 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

Please make the following disposition: Gallipolis, one regiment; camps at Columbus, two regiments; Camp Dennison, two regiments; Johnson's Island, three regiments. The above eight regiments to report to Major-General Heintzelman. Cumberland, Md., two regiments, to report to Major-General Sigel. Baltimore, two regiments, to report to Major-General Wallace. Washington, eight regiments, to report to Major-General Augur.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MAY 3, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of 30th April,* in reply to my letter of 28th same month,† stating my intention to proclaim martial law in certain counties of Maryland, and asking for additional troops to enable me to execute it. I have the honor to state that I consider it necessary to proclaim martial law, inasmuch as the prevalence of disloyal and traitorous sentiments among the inhabitants of several counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and Kent and Sussex Counties in the State of Delaware, have imposed the necessity of extraordinary measures for the public security.

Those sentiments manifest themselves in the encouragement and entertainment of rebel spies, and other rebel agents, in aiding the escape of prisoners of war from the United States authorities, in the establishment of an extensive contraband trade, in recruiting soldiers for the rebel army, in facilitating the passage of such recruits to their destination, and in communicating important information, and otherwise aiding the Government of the so-called Confederate States. I propose to give assurance to the people in the district named that the suspension of the civil government within the limits aforesaid shall not extend beyond the necessities of the occasion. I respectfully request that this may be submitted to his Excellency the President of the United States, and sincerely trust that it may be favorably considered.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 32. } *Baltimore, Md., May* 3, 1864.

Provost-marshals are hereby authorized to call upon the nearest commanding officer for temporary details of officers and men to as-

* Informing him "That the Secretary of War directs me to say that martial law can only be proclaimed by authority of the President. Your letter will be submitted to the President, and you will please furnish the Department, for his information, the facts and circumstances which make such proclamation necessary."

† See Vol. XXXIII, p. 1008.

sist them in the performance of their official duties. Except in cases of urgent necessity, the application for the detail will be made to the general commanding the district in which the assistance is needed.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 167. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 4, 1864.

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50. As fast as the troops of the Veteran Reserve Corps are relieved by the 100-days' men, they will be ordered to the city of Washington, the regiments to report to the department commander; the independent companies to report to the Provost-Marshal-General.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, *May* 4, 1864.

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4. The following named companies, Veteran Reserve Corps, now at Cliffburne Barracks, D. C., will march to-morrow, the 5th instant, by road, to Fairfax Court-House, Va., and be reported on arrival to Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, commanding division, for duty. Company A, Tenth Regiment; One hundred and seventy-seventh Company, First Battalion; Two hundred and thirteenth Company, First Battalion; Two hundred and fourteenth Company, First Battalion. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May* 4, 1864—10.20 a. m.

Major-General SIGEL,
Via Martinsburg, W. Va.:

The Governor of Ohio has been directed to send two regiments of militia to Cumberland to report to you.

J. C. KELTON,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 167. } *Washington, May* 4, 1864.

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52. Maj. T. A. Meysenburg, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Department of West Virginia, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 4, 1864.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Col. G. H. SHARPE,
Provost-Marshal:

An officer just in from General Sigel reports his headquarters at Strasburg. Outposts at Woodstock. Nothing new at his point, and he is steadily advancing. I return to Harper's Ferry to-morrow.

JOHN MCENTEE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Arricania Court-House, May 4, 1864.

Capt. WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

SIR: The road up Island Creek is not picketed. I would respectfully request that Colonel Oley be ordered to send a company to picket this road. Already 1 man and 2 horses of some command have been captured some three-fourths of a mile up this creek, they having straggled on this road. There seems to be a small squad of bushwhackers up there. I have sent out a squad of about twenty men to overtake, attack, and capture these marauders. My men are now engaged with them, as I suppose, from the firing I hear. I do not wish to do this picket duty if it can be avoided.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, near Winchester, Va., May 4, 1864.

Lieut. C. W. HASKINS,
First New York (Veteran) Cavalry, Bunker Hill, Va.:

LIEUTENANT: Your dispatch to Captain Putnam is received. The general commanding directs that I say to you that you will probably be relieved to-day or to-morrow, in which case you will report with all your men to these headquarters. While at Bunker Hill you should send out frequently scouting parties to find out whether the

enemy do not intend to attack you, and if you hear any news of the enemy, the general directs that you send a courier to these headquarters at once with the information.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 4, 1864—3.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Harper's Ferry:*

No person will be permitted to go south through our lines without the permission of the Secretary of War.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

POINT OF ROCKS, *May* 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Harper's Ferry:*

Information has reached this office through Lieutenant Atwell, Virginia Rangers, that there are 200 rebels in Leesburg, conscripting.

R. C. BAMFORD,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Martinsburg, W. Va., May 4, 1864.

Captain BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the major-general's dispatch of the 2d instant in relation to trains and escorts, and request that the officer in charge of escorts coming in may be especially ordered to report to me, which they frequently neglect to do, and which causes me much embarrassment as I cannot know what I have suitable for escort. I shall continue to reserve small detachments as I have already done for the purpose of escorting trains. I have had no addition to my force here, which consists only of a provost guard of 100 men. The battery of artillery has been brought into the town so as to command the streets and protect the stores and railroad depot. But I beg to remark that as twelve men attacked one train and carried off the horses a few days ago, it is possible for a more serious force to come and go in the same direction. I have represented my situation to Brigadier-General Weber, but as yet he has been unable to send my own regiment, with which I should feel very secure against any force which the enemy would be likely to spare. At present it is not impossible for men to come into the post in small parties and in disguise, as I have not sufficient force to place proper guards around the place and perform the necessary duties of the provost guard. I think it proper to make this explanation of my position to the major-general commanding, but at the same time to assure him I shall take every precaution in my power to prevent a surprise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 4, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

About 100 armed dismounted men are on their way by railroad to re-enforce you. You need not allow the current rumors about the enemy to disturb you, for General Sigel must be aware of the entire situation, and they are probably only stragglers who are doing the mischief of which you speak, not any real force.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

SAML. F. WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *May* 4, 1864.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
New Creek, W. Va.:

Telegram of to-day received. Commanding officer Eleventh Virginia, at Parkersburg, has been ordered to report to you. If you cannot hear from him by telegraph send officer to ascertain reason. Captain Hagans' company was yesterday ordered to Buckhannon.

By order:

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POST HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, W. Va., May 4, 1864.

Maj. JOHN S. WITCHER,
Comdg. Detachment Third West Virginia Cavalry:

MAJOR: Your report of engagement on the 3d instant was received this morning. Capt. James L. Botsford, assistant adjutant-general, has gone south with the general. All mounted and armed men have left here with the general, therefore it will be impossible to send you any re-enforcements. Keep your men well in hand; do not allow any of them to straggle away from camp. Keep a sharp lookout against surprise, and do not let your men run into ambush.

Yours, respectfully,

R. YOUART,
Major, Commanding Post.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May* 4, 1864—2.40 p. m.
(Received 4.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of yesterday disposes of twenty regiments. There are seventeen regiments more. What disposition shall be made of them? We are likely to be delayed some time for want of blankets for the men. Only about 10,000 in the State.

JOHN BROUGH,
Governor.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 4, 1864—4.20 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

Send two regiments to Parkersburg. This will leave six to come to Washington instead of eight.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 4, 1864—8.25 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Orders are issued for the blankets and 5,000 additional Enfields. You may send to Parkersburg three additional regiments. The residue will be disposed of to-morrow. It is probable they will be ordered to Saint Louis and some to Western Virginia.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May* 4, 1864.
(Received 11.20 p. m. [a. m.].)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. I will crowd the force by all practicable means. Blankets and arms are deficient. Carefully consider and grant, if possible, my request to exempt the National Guard from the present draft, making it fall on the shirks. There is great future value in this movement.

JOHN BROUGH,
Governor of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, *May* 4, 1864—9.45 a. m.

Major-General WALLACE,
Baltimore, Md.:

The Governor of Ohio has been directed to send two regiments of militia to report to you at Baltimore.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, VA., *May* 4, 1864.

Major-General COUCH,
Chambersburg, Pa.:

Telegram of yesterday received. Signal men are ordered to proceed to Chambersburg, as requested.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 31. } *Chambersburg, Pa., May* 4, 1864.

I. To prevent the destruction of railroad property or outrage upon the traveling public by troops belonging to or passing through this

department, it is hereby ordered that commanding officers of troops at posts where there are railroad depots will have sufficient guards thereat for the purpose of preserving order and arresting any drunken or disorderly soldiers who may be passing over the said roads.

II. The officers in charge of soldiers passing through this department will be held strictly responsible for the behavior of their men on railroad trains. When they fail or refuse to use their authority to enforce order and obedience among the troops the superintendent of the railroad is requested to report them to these headquarters with a statement of the facts.

III. If a disturbance occurs on any of the trains, the conductor of the same will, by telegraph or otherwise, notify the officer commanding troops at the most convenient point on the railroad, who will adopt such measures as may be, in his judgment, necessary to promote the interest of the service, protect the property of the road, and secure the safety of passengers.

By command of Major-General Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 4, 1864—9.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding, &c., New York City:

Please order the company of the Seventeenth Infantry now at Fort Preble to Washington at once.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
May 5, 1864.

Col. J. WELLING,
Commanding Third Brigade, Fort Baker:

COLONEL: A company of heavy artillery has reported to me this p. m. for duty on your line. I wish you to meet me at these headquarters at 9 a. m. to-morrow in relation to its assignment. Please order your quartermaster to send two wagons to the Soldiers' Rest to-morrow morning to transport the camp equipage of this company.

I am, colonel, respectfully, yours,

J. A. HASKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Commanding.

WHEELING, *May* 5, 1864.
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I learn to my surprise that the enemy are on the railroad at New Creek and Piedmont; in what force I do not know.

A. I. BOREMAN,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, *May* 5, 1864—4.20 p. m.

Governor BORDMAN,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

If the Fourth West Virginia Infantry Veterans are still in the State you are authorized to organize and employ them to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, May* 5, 1864.
(Received 10.35 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our telegraph lines were cut at 7 o'clock this morning west of Cumberland. Operator at the instant of cutting had commenced forwarding advice that the Confederates were marching on Piedmont in force. You are aware that few troops remain to resist them, and unless immediate movements are made great destruction of railroad property and works will probably take place. Under these circumstances will it not be well to urge that the first regiment in Ohio ready for movement shall be hastened forward for the protection of the line? Rapidity of movement is probably vital to prevent great disasters. We last week advised General Sigel of the great importance of Piedmont, with its extensive shops and machinery, and of the urgent necessity to protect, but a few or no troops were left in that vicinity.

JNO. W. GARRETT,
President.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 5, 1864.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
Baltimore:

Ohio troops are ordered to the line of your road, and Governor Brough has been requested to send them immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAMDEN STATION, *May* 5, 1864.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The extensive machine and carpenter shops of Piedmont have been burned. The engine and cars of the east-bound mail train and two tonnage trains have also been destroyed. Five other engines damaged. We have ordered a large force of our company's workmen to clear the wrecks. At 3 p. m. the road was cleared east of Piedmont. The heat of the fire at the wreck of the trains at Bloomington has been too intense to permit much work, but during the night we expect to have the entire road again clear and trains running regularly. General Kelley has taken command and moved up to Piedmont

from Cumberland with some force. If Governor Brough's movements are prompt further disaster may be avoided. The force of the enemy was small, and their success resulted from the entire exposure of so extensive and important a point as Piedmont.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL,
Comdg. Dept. of West Virginia. Cumberland, Md.:

Four regiments Ohio militia have been ordered to Charleston, three to New Creek, and three to Harper's Ferry. Answer to your indorsement of the 1st instant asking for additional troops.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, *May* 5, 1864.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA:

The One hundred and thirty-third and One hundred and thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Militia leave Camp Chase immediately for Parkersburg, Va., with orders to report to you by telegraph.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

CAMDEN STATION, *May* 5, 1864.
(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL,
Headquarters, Virginia:

You have doubtless been advised that the company's lines of telegraph were cut at 7 this a. m. west of Cumberland, and that it is reported that a Confederate force was then marching upon Piedmont. I fear the number of troops for defense of that part of the line is too limited to prevent great disaster. Piedmont, as we have heretofore advised you, is a point of the greatest importance for working the road, the machinery, shops, &c., being a vital necessity for that point of the line. I need not urge upon you the importance in the present necessity of the Government for large transportation, of doing all that is possible in the prompt disposition of forces to protect and preserve from destruction the work and structures of the company.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Winchester, Va., May 5, 1864.

Captain BARRINGER,
Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: Your letter is received, and I am sorry you are sick. Affairs here make it very necessary that the chief quartermaster is

within my reach, and I therefore direct that you go to Martinsburg, to be stationed there, at least temporarily, so that you may be able to receive and execute my orders, which I cannot always send by telegraph. You may have your office at Cumberland, or make a branch office there, or vice versa, just as I have my department office at Martinsburg while I am here. If you wish to order another quartermaster to the post at Martinsburg, you may do so and relieve Captain Patton, but I must have a quartermaster with me in the field to transmit my orders and dispatches to you.

I wish that you do not stay a moment longer at Cumberland than you are obliged to on account of your health. I also wish that you send to me a report in regard to the purchase of horses, to whom you assign them, how many you expect to get, &c., and about all such matters as are proper for me to know. I would like to have a correct statement of all the transportation now with General Crook, and in other parts of the department, and what arrangements you are making in regard to that we may want. It is my desire that no horses shall remain in any part of this department with officers and clerks which are not absolutely needed, and for this purpose I wish to have a report of all the animals, and where they are. There will be a strong garrison at Martinsburg within a few days, so that things will be more safe then. Telegraph to me by Martinsburg when you will be there.

Respectfully, yours,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 5, 1864.

Major-General STAHEL,
Commanding First Cavalry and Infantry Division:

GENERAL: In sending out the cavalry to-day to Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, and Bunker Hill, the following plan will be followed: The 300 men for Harper's Ferry and the 300 for Bunker Hill will march together to Berryville and Charlestown; arrived at Charlestown they will divide, and 300 men will march to Harper's Ferry and 300 to Bunker Hill. The 200 men who are to go to Martinsburg will take the following course: They will march to Bunker Hill; on arriving there they will divide, and 100 men take the road leading through Mill Gap, passing by Dutch Hill to the turnpike, running from Martinsburg to Bloomery Gap; after crossing the pike, they will march to Martinsburg. Should the 600 men on their way to Berryville and Charlestown, or after their arrival at Charlestown, meet some of Mosby's forces or find out their whereabouts, they will follow them as far as they can, and after their return take their respective positions at Bunker Hill and Harper's Ferry. All the men sent out toward Charlestown should have two days' forage and provisions with them, and before they leave the commander will report in person to these headquarters for instructions.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Sigel:

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 8. } *Camp near Winchester, Va., May 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. The detachments of Sixth Regiment West Virginia Mounted Infantry, now serving in First Cavalry Division and at Martinsburg, W. Va., and Remount Camp, Pleasant Valley, Md., are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will report without delay for temporary duty to Brig. Gen. Max Weber, Harper's Ferry, W. Va. The detachment stationed at Beverly will remain there until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Stahel:

THOS. H. WELLSTED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, May 5, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS H. WELLSTED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, the scouts sent from these headquarters through the Shenandoah Valley have returned. They report seeing no force of the enemy, except a number of small bands of bushwhackers and guerrillas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Division.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Winchester, Va., May 6, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding the department.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Stahel.

This report does not state how far the scouts have been down the Valley, which is the most important thing for me to know. If a report is received and forwarded, the following rules should be observed: First, how far (stating the exact point) the scouts have been; second, at what time they left that point on their way back; third, the time of their arrival in camp, besides such other information as may be important for commanding officers to know.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Winchester, Va., May 6, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Taylor, commanding First Cavalry Division.

Attention invited to the instructions contained in Major-General Sigel's indorsement, which you will please comply with; this paper to be returned with the additional report.

By command of Major-General Stahel:

THOS. H. WELLSTED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Winchester, Va., May 6, 1864.

Respectfully returned to department headquarters. Attention invited to additional report inclosed.*

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, VA., *May 5, 1864.*

General STAHEL:

There were about fifteen horses stolen from this post last night. I having no cavalry have sent a few men from the battery to look for them, as I have had a report that suspicious characters have been seen near Opequon bridge. These people infest the neighborhood of Shepherdstown.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, Va., May 5, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS H. WELLSTED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Stahel, that I proceeded with the men under my command to Strasburg, arriving on the night of the 3d instant, scouting the country in every direction as far as Front Royal and Woodstock. Before arriving at Strasburg I learned that Imboden had left that place on Sunday evening, leaving behind Captain Davis with about 100 men, and a signal station on Round Top Mountain; subsequently ascertained that he left the pike three and a half miles this side of Woodstock, moving to the right, in direction of the mountain. Captain Davis left Woodstock about 9 o'clock on the night of the 3d instant, taking with him the telegraph operator, and leaving behind the signal men on Round Top Mountain, who were captured by my scouts the following morning. We also succeeded in capturing Major Calmese and 7 men, making 10 in all, among whom are some of the most notorious horse-thieves and bushwhackers in the country. I remained at Strasburg until 6 o'clock in the evening of the 4th in-

* Not found.

stant, when I withdrew my pickets and scouts and returned to camp. I consider it my duty in connection with this report to make mention of the valuable services rendered by Captain Martindale and his scouts, to whom credit is due for the capture of nearly all the prisoners, and their untiring efforts to obtain all the information, many of them riding over sixty miles a day.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Winchester, Va., May 5, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Taylor, commanding First Cavalry Division.

The commanding general has been informed that the command returned nearly the whole distance at a trot, and that several men and horses were left behind in consequence thereof, no statement of which is given in within report. Please explain the reason of returning the column faster than a walk, and how many men and horses were lost, and also how many horses were captured.

By command of Major-General Stahel:

THOS. H. WELLSTED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Winchester, May 7, 1864.

Respectfully returned with reports* of brigade and detachment commanders.

In addition to the within report I would state that at 4 o'clock orders were issued to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and that we did not move until 7.30 o'clock, and arrived at General Stahel's headquarters at 1 a. m. I am informed that the men said to be lost were on an independent scout near Woodstock, under the command of Captain Ellicott, Fifteenth New York Cavalry. I shall investigate the case of Captain Ellicott and report.

R. F. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGT. NEW YORK VOL. CAV.,
Camp near Winchester, Va., May 5, 1864.

Lieut. I. B. O'CONNOR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report that two men and ten horses were left behind the column from this regiment during the recent scout under command of Colonel Taylor. Company B left five horses behind, two of them died on the road; the remainder (three) could not travel back to camp fatigued as they were from rapid marching and for the want of forage. Company E left behind three horses, two of which died on the road, and one could not travel back to camp on

*Not found as inclosures; the following report of S. Tuttle probably one of them.

account of the rapid marching and for want of feed. Company H left behind two men and two horses. These were sent off near Strasburg with a foraging expedition, and did not have time to rejoin the command before the column moved.

By order of Col. R. M. Richardson:

S. TUTTLE,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Winchester, Va., May 5, 1864.

Lieut. C. W. HASKINS,
First New York (Veteran) Cavalry, Bunker Hill:

LIEUTENANT: The general commanding directs me to say that you will be relieved to-day. You will show the officer relieving you where your men are stationed, give him your instructions, and then report here with all your men.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Arricania, May 5, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. POWELL,
Commanding:

SIR: Have all the men saddle up. Send all the men who are going back to the other side of the river (Major Conger's camp). Send word here the moment you have done this and are all ready to move.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, *May 5*, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

A party of 600 of our cavalry are ordered to Charlestown. They will come from Berryville. Inform your outposts of these 600 men. Three hundred will report to you after they return from their expedition.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 5, 1864.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of W. Va., Martinsburg, Va.:

The operator at Cumberland reports the wires cut west of that place, and that the rebels entered Piedmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, this morning. No further particulars yet.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER, *May* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: Your letter is received. You are requested to make such use of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry as you deem proper, but it is requested that you do not make use of troops at Remount Camp for duty on the railroad, but, being as they are under your direction, you are at liberty to use them in case of an emergency. Will send you 200 or 300 mounted men.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *May* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

SIR: I have a few more particulars of the affair at Piedmont. The rebels were commanded by McNeill. They first attacked and captured the guard at Piedmont, then went to Bloomington Station. They destroyed a number of cars at the latter place loaded with commissary stores; also capturing about 100 unarmed men, who were on the mail train coming east. These men were paroled. They also captured 36 horses at Piedmont; also stopped and burned a freight train.

Respectfully,

G. J. LAWRENCE,
Operator.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

I have seen General Kelley. He took command of our troops this morning and chased the rebels away from the railroad. There were only 100 rebels. Three hundred more are in this vicinity, or between here and Martinsburg. General Kelley thinks they may attack us here to-night. The telegraph is repaired to Wheeling. I shall order the artillery and infantry to concentrate in the fortifications here to-night. We have only about 100 men in all. Please telegraph me any order you wish executed.

S. F. WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

There are six guns here which have been posted on different roads. Their support was so small I thought best to concentrate them. Was this right?

S. F. WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 5, 1864.

Lieut. SAMUEL F. WOODS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cumberland, Saint Nicholas Hotel:

Your disposition of men and guns is very satisfactory to the general commanding. He has no special orders to give. You had better move on to New Creek and return as soon as possible.

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

The train is stopped. I will go on in the morning if possible. Answer, Saint Nicholas Hotel.

S. F. WOODS,
Aide-de-Camp.

NEW CREEK, *May 5, 1864.*

Major-General SIGEL:

Can you not spare me the detachment of the Sixth Virginia. Colonel Thompson commanding?

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

WASHINGTON, *May 5, 1864—12.20 p. m.*

Governor BROUGH and
General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

Of the seventeen additional regiments of Ohio Militia, the Secretary of War has ordered three to Parkersburg. Send four to Charleston, three to New Creek, three to Harper's Ferry, two to Baltimore, and two to Washington.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 5, 1864—1.10 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

If you have any regiments organized please forward them immediately to Wheeling and Cumberland. The rebels in small squads are already on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and unless driven off may do considerable damage. Sigel has moved his forces down the Valley, and is too far off to do any good.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *May* 5, 1864—2.10 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

Send without delay the first available troops in Ohio, militia or others, to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Parkersburg to Cumberland.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 5, 1864—7.55 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Blankets and arms are on the way, and will no doubt reach you in season. I telegraphed you the difficulties in the way of your suggestion; but will hear and consider anything you may have to urge. Sigel's advance has exposed the Baltimore and Ohio road, and a guerrilla force of about 100 has seriously damaged the shops at Piedmont and several engines. Mr. Garrett states that a regiment of your men will, if promptly forwarded, prevent further disaster.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, *May* 5, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Major-General WALLACE,
Baltimore, Md.:

Two more (four in all) regiments of Ohio militia have been ordered to report to you in Baltimore. Porter's regiment of New York Heavy Artillery will be held in readiness to take the field, either as artillery or infantry.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD., *May* 5, 1864.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE,
City of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN: I have what I consider reliable intelligence that a large number of the First Maryland (rebel) Cavalry, has been furloughed by the authorities at Richmond, Va., expressly to return to this department for the purpose of gleaning military information, and to be ready, in case fortune favors their arms, to organize and officer the disaffected portion of the population, and that a number of them are already in the State and city.

My detective force is insufficient to look up and arrest these dangerous characters; at the same time I wish, if possible, to avoid putting military patrols upon the streets. I am compelled, therefore, to ask that your police corps may be instructed to assist Colonel Woolley, provost-marshal, until the emergency goes by. For that purpose you will oblige me by sending your marshal to confer with him and arrange the co-operation.

The means they adopt will be based upon the following instructions:

The police in their several districts to exercise the utmost vigilance, and make prompt arrests of all suspicious persons, not hesitating to enter the houses of citizens when circumstances, in their discretion, require examination of them.

Second. The police to convey such persons, when arrested, to the nearest station-house, and hold them there for examination before the proper magistrate, as is usual in cases of ordinary arrests.

Third. The examining magistrate to hold such persons as fail to purge themselves from suspicion, or from misconduct, or to establish their loyalty and intentions, subject to the order of Lieutenant-Colonel Woolley.

Ordinarily, notice of such proceeding and measure should be published, but publication, as you will readily perceive, would at this time defeat the object proposed.

This may be accepted, if you prefer, as an order; as such it will confer jurisdiction upon the magistrates.

Respectfully,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding Middle Department.

BALTIMORE, MD., *May* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER:

GENERAL: The raid on the road at Piedmont must wake us up. The destruction of property there was enormous, considering that it was accomplished by but seventy-five guerrillas. Such a thing must not happen to us.

Yours, truly,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding Middle Department.

P. S.—Probably you had better go to Prescott Smith, get the train, go out to the Junction, and see the order which I send you executed to-night.

L. W.

BALTIMORE, MD., *May* 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Commanding First Separate Brigade:

GENERAL: You will have ready for departure to-night a howitzer, with a squad and non-commissioned officer to serve it, to be sent to the block-house at the Monocacy bridge. The squad will report for duty to the lieutenant in charge of that post. Send with the gun ten rounds solid shot, twenty grape or canister, and twenty-five shells. Supply the men with rations to supply them until the next issuing day at the post. A train will reach the Relay House some time to-night to transport the men, &c.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding Middle Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D A. C., DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *May* 6, 1864.

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Seward, commanding at Fort Foote, as soon as practicable, will direct two companies of his command to report to Col. J. Welling, for assignment, one company to relieve the detachments at Forts Ricketts and Wagner and the other company for assignment to Fort Baker. The quartermaster at Fort Foote will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, *May* 6, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL:

I am ordered by the War Department to send three regiments to Parkersburg and two to Charleston, in preference to other assignments. Next will be your two regiments to Cumberland. I send two regiments to Parkersburg to-day; will get three off to-morrow. I will probably be able to start your two regiments on Sunday or Monday.

JNO. BROUGH,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May* 6, 1864.

[COMMANDING GENERAL DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA:]

I send one regiment to Cumberland to-morrow morning and one to-morrow afternoon.

J. BROUGH,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Near Winchester, Va., May* 6, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Battery H, First Virginia Light Artillery, now at Wheeling, will proceed to New Creek and report to Colonel Wilkinson, commanding brigade. A detail of one non-commissioned officer and two men will be selected by the commanding officer of the battery and directed to report to Lieut. Col. Joseph Darr, jr., superintendent volunteer recruiting service.

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By order of Major-General Sigel:

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRINCETON, *May* 6, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL:

Arrived here 11.30 a. m. this day, driving out a small party of the enemy left here as guard. The main body left yesterday, via the Narrows, to re-enforce Echols at Lewisburg; so reported by all citizens.

GEO. CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Winchester, Va., May 6, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS H. WELLSTED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to forward the following as the report of a scout of thirty-five men sent from these headquarters at 11 a. m. this day. They went by Front Royal pike to White Post; thence to Millwood; from thence to Berry's Ferry; thence down the river to Shepherd's Ford; from thence to this place, coming by way of Salem Church, crossing the pike between Millwood and Berryville. Saw no enemy. Inhabitants report Mosby in strong force in Loudoun. He crossed at Berry's Ferry the night of the 4th instant with 200 men, supposed to be on his return from Martinsburg. No enemy reported in this quarter, except a few stragglers. Scout returned at 10.30 p. m.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your obedient servant,
R. F. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, May 6, 1864.

Col. R. F. TAYLOR,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I proceeded with nine men, leaving camp at 7.30 o'clock last evening, to ascertain the truth of the report made to these headquarters of a force of rebels at or near Berryville. I proceeded by the dirt road leading toward Salem Church, thence down the Opequon to the toll-house near the Opequon, on the Berryville pike, where I found the detachment of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry halted, which had been sent to Halltown. Just before my arrival at that point the pickets had been fired upon. I proceeded out on the Berryville pike about one mile beyond, then taking the fields and woods on the right, went to near Berryville, but without finding any enemy. I ascertained from reliable sources that no force of the enemy was in that vicinity. Small parties numbering from five to eight had been seen through the day, which was undoubtedly the party that fired on the pickets. Leaving the camp of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry about 12 o'clock, I went toward Summit Point about two miles, thence on the left of the pike to Winchester, arriving at camp about 2 o'clock this a. m. All the inhabitants confirm the above statement of small parties of bushwhackers.

JESSE F. WYCKOFF,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Bunker Hill, Va., May 6, 1864.

Col. R. F. TAYLOR,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders I moved my command to this place yesterday evening. I sent a commissioned officer and twenty-five men by Jordan Springs, thence across the country to this place. There was no sign of any

enemy, and no information of any importance gained. I also sent a commissioned officer by the Green Spring Run road to White Hill, where the Bunker Hill road and Pughtown road crosses the Green Spring Run road at right angle, from thence to this place. From the best information the officer could gain (and he considered it reliable, having met the gentleman from whom he obtained the information before) there had been no rebel soldiers through that part of the country except deserters for some time.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. DUNCAN,
Captain, Comdg. Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Winchester, Va., May 6, 1864.

Lieut. JESSE F. WYCKOFF,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that agreeably to instructions I proceeded with thirty-five men from this place to Salem Church, from thence down the Opequon to the Berryville pike, from thence to Berryville, returning by way of the pike to this place. We saw no enemy whatever on the route. All the information we could obtain shows small parties of bushwhackers and horse-thieves. Mosby was in Berryville on the evening of May 4, with 100 men. He recrossed the Shenandoah. He is reported to be in the mountains with some force. We left at 11 a. m. and arrived at 7 p. m.

GEO. GASS,
Lieutenant, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May 6*, 1864—10.25 a. m.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

Two regiments of Ohio 100-days' men will start to-morrow for Wheeling. They are intended for duty on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Secretary of War has instructed them to report to the commanding officer at Wheeling, to whose care you are requested to send the orders for the colonels of these regiments.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May 6*, 1864.
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CANBY:

Your telegram just received. I have no command, having been ordered by General Sigel to remain at this place and await orders. I suggest that one of the Ohio regiments be ordered to Grafton and the other to New Creek at once. Am I authorized by your telegram to send such an order to Wheeling to meet the colonels of the Ohio regiments?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 6, 1864—3.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

You will give the order as directed in the telegram of this morning. The location of the regiments is left to your judgment. Instruct the quartermaster at Wheeling to have transportation in readiness to forward them at once.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 6, 1864—3.55 p. m.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

The Secretary of War directs that you take command of the troops guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Monocacy and Wheeling, and make the necessary preparations accordingly. Major-General Halleck will advise you what additional troops will be sent.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

By order of the Secretary of War, I am directed to assume command of all the troops guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Monocacy and Wheeling. You will, therefore, please report to me without delay the number and position of the troops in your command.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Colonel Wilkinson, New Creek.)

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 6, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL,
Comdg. Department of West Virginia, Martinsburg:

I have just received a telegram from Brigadier-General Kelley, saying that, by orders from the Secretary of War, he assumes the command of all the troops guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Monocacy to Wheeling. I propose to refuse to give up the command without orders from you. Please answer at once as to what I shall do.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Let the above be conveyed to General Sigel without delay by courier.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 6, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

I expect 300 cavalry here t -day, nd will send you 200. Telegraph me how many you wish between here and Martinsburg, to save their marching to your headquarters and back again. The balance will report to you at Martinsburg, and all will be under your command.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May 6*, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A company of 120 cavalry reported to me this morning. By order of Major-General Sigel, I sent yesterday by a messenger a detail of the number of dismounted men necessary to relieve my regiment from this to Duffield's, viz, 325 men. If the cavalry are mounted, 50 at Kearneysville and 50 at Duffield's, to report to the commanding officer there, will do. This would not relieve the infantry on duty there.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

NEW CREEK, *May 6*, 1864.

General SIGEL:

I am informed by Governor Boreman that Fourth Virginia Infantry leaves Gallipolis this morning for Parkersburg to be employed to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by order of General Halleck. The commanding officer will be directed to report to me. Shall I so change localities of road guard as to more closely concentrate the respective regiments and render them, in my judgment, more effective?

N. WILKINSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Winchester, Va., May 6, 1864.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
New Creek:

All the troops on the line of the railroad from Parkersburg to Sleepy Creek and in front of that line are at your disposition. A cavalry force will be sent to Moorefield and Petersburg. If you find it necessary to withdraw all the troops from Cumberland and concentrate them at New Creek you may do so. The general wishes to know where the Second Maryland [Potomac Home Brigade] Infantry is, and if you have given up Greenland Gap. Report frequently to Martinsburg, and keep the general informed as to the running condition of the railroad, or if the road is destroyed in places.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Sigel:

BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 6, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

By order of General Halleck, the Fourth Virginia Infantry will arrive at Parkersburg to-morrow, and is directed to report to me for duty in guarding railroad.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 6, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Direct the Fourth Virginia Regiment to remain at Parkersburg till further orders. Two regiments from Ohio are ordered to you—one to New Creek and one to Grafton.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 6, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Do not permit the train to proceed to Greenland Gap until the country about Doll's Gap and over in the Patterson's Creek Valley above Burlington is thoroughly scouted.

B. F. KELLEY.
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 6, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

If you are satisfied there is no enemy between you and Greenland Gap you might start the train. I would suggest you send a messenger to Colonel Porter and order him to send a force to meet the train at Doll's Gap; this will strengthen your escort and make it safe.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 6, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

Both telegrams received. Had country toward Burlington and Ridgeville scouted. No enemy found. Porter headed off McNeill at Oakland Junction and Northwest Grade, and the rebels then took round the Junction and blockaded. A force was sent from Petersburg to prevent their exit. They left the roads and paths and passed along the mountains, through the woods, moving for Reels' Gap, ten miles south of Petersburg, and escaped. I have detachments from Petersburg at Doll's Gap, and others from here above and below that gap to intercept should he have been compelled to cross the way he came. No enemy is known between here and Greenland, and I propose starting the train to-morrow morning, but will not do so until I again hear from you. Will make up statement of forces and send by to-morrow's train.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

WHEELING, *May* 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL,
Winchester:

The Fourth Virginia Infantry has been ordered by General Halleck to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the present, and will be at Parkersburg to-morrow to report to Col. N. Wilkinson. This regiment had previously been ordered to the Army of the Tennessee, whence it came.

JOS. DARR, JR.,
Lieut. Col. and Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 6, 1864.

Captain OVER,
Military Commander, Wheeling, W. Va.:

Two Ohio regiments will report to you to-morrow or next day. Order one to Grafton and the other to New Creek.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 6, 1864—11 a. m.

His Excellency Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Additional mustering officers will be ordered. General Kelley has been instructed to send orders for the two regiments to the care of the commanding officer at Wheeling. Please instruct the colonels to report accordingly. The Quartermaster-General has been instructed to have transportation in readiness the moment the troops are prepared to move.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1864.

Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Communicate with the Governors of Ohio and Illinois, and furnish such transportation and quartermaster's supplies as may be required for the troops now being raised in those States.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

J. J. DANA,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1864.

Major-General CADWALADER,
Commanding Forces at Philadelphia:

Major-General Halleck directs that two companies of the One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers be

ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Leech, commanding draft rendezvous at Camp Cadwalader, for duty as the permanent garrison of that rendezvous.

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar order to Lieut. Col. William A. Leech, commanding draft rendezvous, Philadelphia.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, *May 7*, 1864.

I. The attention of officers of this command is called to paragraph 449, Revised Regulations, U. S. Army, edition 1863. This rule will govern in the approval of all requisitions for supplies.

II. Capt. W. H. W. Krebs, aide-de-camp, is hereby announced as chief ordnance officer, Department of Washington, in place of Capt. Montgomery Ritchie, acting aide-de-camp, resigned. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, *May 7*, 1864.

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7. The battalion Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, now in the command of Major-General Casey, will proceed at once to camp of Cavalry Division, Department of Washington, and be reported by its commanding officer to Col. William Gamble, commanding.

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By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIVISION, 22D ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *May 7*, 1864.

Col. J. M. WARNER,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: You will please prepare for occupation quarters for a company of heavy artillery at each of the following posts: Fort Lincoln, Fort Bunker Hill, Fort Slocum, Fort Stevens. This is preparatory to a movement of your regiment. These companies will not probably be sent until next week.

I am, colonel, respectfully, yours,

J. A. HASKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Commanding.

NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., *May* 7, 1864—10 a. m.
(Via Martinsburg, 5 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

The following telegram from General Crook, dated four miles from Raleigh, May 4, 2 p. m., was received last night:

I expect to be in Princeton the day after to-morrow, where I will be met by part of my cavalry. General Averell would leave Logan Court-House this morning. I have heard no reliable information from the enemy since I started. Cannot learn that the enemy in my front have increased any from what they were a week or so ago. Will send scouts, as soon as I get news of any importance, to Bulltown. I cannot tell now when I will be in Lewisburg—depends entirely upon what obstacles I encounter. Under favorable circumstances I will be either there or in communication in ten days.

FRANZ SIGEL,
Major-General.

(Forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., *May* 7, 1864—1 p. m.
(Received 12.07 a. m. 8th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

I have received a telegram from Colonel Townsend saying that four regiments of Ohio militia have been ordered to Charleston, three to New Creek, and three to Harper's Ferry. I have also received a telegram from Colonel Kelton informing me that two regiments of Ohio militia would be sent to Cumberland. General Heintzelman informed me yesterday that the One hundred and thirty-third and One hundred and thirty-fourth Ohio Militia would leave immediately for Parkersburg, with orders to report to me by telegraph. This will make fourteen regiments in all for Charleston, Parkersburg, New Creek, Cumberland, and Harper's Ferry; but if this statement is not in accordance with the troops actually to be sent, I respectfully request to be informed of it. Charleston, New Creek, and Harper's Ferry are the most important points where the regiments should be sent, to be disposed of according to circumstances. I am indirectly informed through General Weber that General Kelley has been assigned by the Secretary of War to the command of all the troops on the railroad between the Monocacy and Wheeling. I will direct him to receive all the militia regiments sent into this department, and to locate them according to the emergency of the moment. In regard to the affair at Piedmont, I beg leave to state that I could not obey the orders given to me and at the same time guard the railroad from Parkersburg to Monocacy against the enemy's raids. I gave timely notice to Governor Boreman about three weeks ago to call out the militia to guard the road from Parkersburg to Oakland, so that all other troops on the road could be concentrated between Oakland and Cumberland. Governor Boreman promised to do all this, but I suppose he was not able to bring out the militia. However, I take the full responsibility of this affair, as it seems to me insignificant in comparison with the fact that the scattered forces of West Virginia are now concentrated in two little armies, well organized and equipped, with the exception of

a portion of the cavalry, and that these armies are now doing duty in the field. Last night 500 cavalry were sent to Moorefield and Petersburg to cut off the raiders. I will send report by letter to-day.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

(Forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., *May* 7, 1864—3.30 p. m.
(Received 12 midnight.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington:

There is no strong force of the enemy between here and Woodstock. Our cavalry occupied Strasburg and Front Royal on a reconnaissauce, and part of it was as far as Woodstock. The enemy's cavalry, about 200, retired from Woodstock toward Staunton. Two battalions of rebel cavalry are at Luray. Mosby's cavalry is in Loudoun County. Please inform me how many regiments in all have been ordered to this department.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

(Forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 7, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Col. GEORGE H. SHARPE:

The old man is just in from Little Washington, and reports the country clear below there as far as Staunton. U. S. deserters are coming in here daily. I have detected eight in disguise.

JOHN McENTEE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

WHEELING, *May* 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

The people at Weston and beyond seem to be very fearful of a raid. A small force would quiet them. Can't you put a few men in that quarter?

A. I. BOREMAN,
Governor.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 7, 1864.

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling:

Under my present orders, I have some doubt whether I am authorized to send troops away from the line of the railroad; nevertheless, I have taken the responsibility to do so. I have ordered the Fourth Virginia Infantry to Clarksburg, and directed two companies with a squad from Maulsby's battery with one gun to proceed at once to Weston. All quiet in this region.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEAR WINCHESTER, *May* 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

As the order has been given by the Secretary of War through General Kelley, you have to accept it and act in accordance with it until further orders.

F. SIGEL.
Major-General.

HDQRS. RESERVE DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, May 7, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

COLONEL: I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of even date. The general commanding is much pleased with the suggestion you make in regard to the employing of the officers and men arriving from the front on the railroad, thus relieving more active men for duty at Martinsburg, and wishes you to have this carried into execution without delay.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAML. F. WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, *May* 7, 1864—10.30 a. m.
(Received 11.05 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Two regiments leave here for Parkersburg this morning. I could send two more to-night, but accouterments have not arrived, and Captain Bradford cannot say when they will come to hand. He is exerting himself all he can to aid the movement, but these things are in freight cars somewhere on the road. The mustering force is now up to our requirements.

JNO. BROUGH,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

The accouterments complete were forwarded some days ago with special messenger and orders for quick dispatch. Can you not stimulate the railroad companies? An unofficial report represents the engagement of yesterday as not decisive, but the advantage appearing to be on our side. We have no telegraphic communication with the front. The battle is no doubt progressing to-day. The Department has exhausted its means of hurrying up your accouterments, but I hope you will receive them to-day. Push on the troops to Cumberland via Wheeling.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May* 7, 1864.

E. M. STANTON:

One regiment leaves to-morrow morning for Cumberland. Accouterments are arriving. We will dispatch four regiments to-morrow. Have you anything decisive from the front to-day? How stands Grant with Lee? If Lee is retreating, as reported, is Butler safe?

JOHN BROUGH,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOMFORD,
Superintendent, &c., Harrisburg, Pa.:

Organize the One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment into as many companies of minimum strength as number enlisted will permit, and forward them immediately to this city to report to General Casey. The legal number of field officers corresponding to the companies so organized will come with them. Remaining companies to be recruited and sent forward as soon as organized. Acknowledge this.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *May* 7, 1864.
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Major-General Peck is here on his way home on surgeon's certificate of disability. He will be able to take command of the troops in the city and harbor in a few days, if assigned to me. I have assigned General De Trobriand to the command temporarily. He is here waiting orders.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 7, 1864—7.10 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

General Peck is authorized to report to you for duty. We have no official reports from the Army of the Potomac since Wednesday's dispatch from General Grant announcing his crossing of the Rapidan. There is no telegraphic or railroad communication within thirty or forty miles of his headquarters. It is certain, however, that the Army of the Potomac and Lee's forces came in collision on Thursday and an indecisive action was fought yesterday. The report of the Tribune correspondent, published this morning and forwarded from here last night, is the substance of all that is known here at this hour. Many reports are in circulation of advantages on one side or the other, but are mere conjectures or inventions.

There will be no restriction upon the publication of transpiring events, and you shall be promptly notified of all that is known. A dispatch from General Butler just received reports him in position with his whole force on the road between City Point and Petersburg, his expectations being thus far fully realized. Nothing for two days from Sherman, who expected a battle to-day at Tunnel Hill. General Canby has been assigned to command the forces on Red River and has gone forward. The reports received are not favorable to General Banks. We have no official intelligence of Steele having fallen back to Little Rock, but it is believed by Assistant Quartermaster-General Allen to be true. Major-General Foster has been assigned to command in the Department of the South, Gillmore being with General Butler.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
May 8, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel WELLS,
Provost-Marshal-General, Alexandria:

Send toward Fredericksburg and ascertain if there is any truth in the report that Stuart is this side of the Rappahannock.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
May 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General DE RUSSY,
Commanding at Arlington:

The major-general commanding directs that you instruct the commanding officers of the Forts Ethan Allen, Corcoran, and Albany to receive from the officers of the guards at the southern extremities of Chain, Aqueduct, and Long Bridges all stragglers arrested by them. These stragglers will be held until further orders in close confinement.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Commanding, Fairfax Court-House:

The wounded are being brought in to Rappahannock Station and trains are being sent there for them. Send out your cavalry on the railroad, and take every possible means to render the railroad safe.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
May 8, 1864.

General TYLER,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

I want, as I directed before, that you take every possible means in your control to secure the railroad. Send such force as you deem necessary to do this.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

The Secretary of War directs that all stragglers from the Army of the Potomac at Rappahannock Station, or elsewhere within your lines, be at once brought before a drum-head court-martial, and if found to be deserters or stragglers without authority, that they be immediately executed. You will see to the prompt execution of this order.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. O. TYLER,
Commanding Division, at Fairfax Court-House:

GENERAL: A battalion of dismounted cavalry, 275 strong, will leave here by rail at 10 a. m. to-morrow, to report to you at Fairfax Station for duty on the road. Let them be met there with instructions.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May* 8, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Major-General SIGEL,
Near Winchester, Va.:

Fifteen regiments of Ohio militia have been ordered to your department—two to Cumberland, three to Parkersburg, four to Charleston, three to New Creek, and three to Harper's Ferry. One also ordered to Gallipolis, to relieve your troops stationed there. Governor Boreman was authorized to retain the Fourth West Virginia Veterans, if still in the State, to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General

NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., *May* 8, 1864—1.30 p. m.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

If I receive no orders to the contrary, I will move up the Shenandoah Valley and try to come into communication and form a junction with General Crook, who is expected to be at Lewisburg on or about the 14th instant.

FRANZ SIGEL,
Major-General.

(Forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 8, 1864.

[General A. N. DUFFIÉ:]

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to hold your command in readiness to move at 8.30 p. m. of this day. Colonel Schoonmaker's brigade will have the advance, followed closely by your command. You will endeavor to get your command out of camp quietly, and will leave an officer to withdraw your pickets when the division is on the road. It will be necessary to be well closed up, that they may not lose the way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Should the enemy be encountered during the night fire-arms will not be used if it can possibly be avoided.

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
May 8, 1864.

[Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL:]

GENERAL: I think it would be very advisable to issue an order in reference to the building of fires on the roadside to-day. The brigade in my front fired the woods in several places yesterday, and for two hours my command was marching through fires on each side of the road, many horses having the hair on their legs and tails burned. The command entire, with the exception of a few horses, is in excellent condition and spirit.

Respectfully,

J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Tazewell County, Va., May 8, 1864.

Capt. G. W. MCVICKER,
Commanding Third West Virginia Cavalry:

SIR: You will immediately proceed with your command to one mile beyond Jeffersonville, and will picket with your command all

the roads leading out to that place beyond the town, and more especially the road to Liberty Gap. You will place your reserve where your horses can graze, but will conceal them from the observation of the enemy as much as possible. You will graze them ten at a time.

By command of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 8, 1864—2 p. m.
(Received 2.25 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

I received orders from the Secretary of War on the 6th instant directing me to assume command of all the troops guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Monocacy, and that I would receive orders from you what additional troops would be assigned me. Not having heard from you I deemed it proper to send this telegram. Do I understand that I am to report direct to you?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 8, 1864.

Capt. THAYER MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Winchester:

The general's telegram in cipher was duly received, but not having cipher book I sent it back to Captain Mathews to be deciphered. No troops have yet reported from Ohio. When they arrive I will dispose of them along the line of road at such points as are weakest. I will exert all energy possible to protect the road and facilitate the transit of troops and supplies to the general, that his expedition may prove a success.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

PARKERSBURG, *May* 8, 1864.

[ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA:]

By order of Major-General Heintzelman, as commandant of the One hundred and thirty-third Regiment National Ohio 100-days' State Militia, I was directed to proceed to Parkersburg, and there report to you by telegraph. I now obey that order.

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

PARKERSBURG, *May* 8, 1864.

[ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA:]

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 79, by General Heintzelman, commanding Northern Department, issued 15th instant, I have the honor to report my command, 850 strong, at this place, where I await your orders.

JAS. B. ARMSTRONG,
Colonel, Commanding.

NEW CREEK, *May* 8, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

General Sigel started 500 cavalry to Romney the 6th. He cannot let me have the Sixth Virginia Cavalry.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

NEW CREEK, *May* 8, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

Unless circumstances have changed your views I will order one Ohio regiment to Grafton, and the other to New Creek, and advise them to draw at Parkersburg the necessary camp and garrison equipage, except tents. Please answer.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 8, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

The regiments I intended for Grafton and New Creek were ordered by the Secretary of War to report at Wheeling, where transportation is in readiness. If any other Ohio regiments are at Parkersburg, one may be ordered here and the other to Harper's Ferry.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 8, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

Might there be a mistake? The Ohio troops at Parkersburg may be those expected to report at Wheeling.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 8, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

What regiments of Ohio troops are at Parkersburg? Is transportation ready there for them? I think the troops at Parkersburg are not those indicated in the telegram of the Adjutant-General as ordered to report at Wheeling.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

The One hundred and thirty-third, Col. G. S. Innis, and One hundred and thirty-fourth, Col. J. B. Armstrong, Ohio National Guard, are at Parkersburg. I have directed Mr. Coffran to send transportation, and report when it will be ready.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

NEW CREEK, *May* 8, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

Your dispatch ordering Fourth Virginia to Clarksburg, &c., received at 1.20 p. m. to-day.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

BEVERLY, W. VA., *May* 8, 1864.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
New Creek, Va.:

Refugees and deserters just in report Imboden and Jackson preparing for an immediate raid in this section. Have just sent cavalry reconnaissance to go thirty miles to the front, both on the Staunton and Huntersville roads.

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 8, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Order one section of Maulsby's battery to proceed at once to Beverly and report to Colonel Harris. Advise Harris.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 8, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

General Sigel inquires whether the order for four guns of Keeper's battery to be sent to Clarksburg had been received and carried out. I answered no such order had been received. He also says that all the troops on line of railroad and in front of that line, from Parkersburg to Sleepy Creek, are at my disposition, with discretionary power as to their disposal, looking to the defenses of the railroad and interior parts. These dispatches are dated yesterday. Their tenor, in my opinion, settles your command as all on or off the railroad. How would it answer to send part of Keeper's battery instead of Maulsby's to Beverly? The former is, I learn, at Webster.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 8, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

I did not know that Keeper's battery was at Webster. Yes; send a section of it to Beverly.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 8, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

Will it answer to send to Weston the brass piece lately at Bulltown?

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 8, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Yes; send the gun indicated if you can raise the gun squad.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 8, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

We have no official reports from the front, but the medical director has notified the Surgeon-General that our wounded were being sent to Washington and will number from 6,000 to 8,000. The chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made requisition for seven days' grain and for railroad construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retiring. This indicates General Grant's advance and affords an inference of material success on our part. The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and these having failed, and our forces not only maintained their ground, but, preparing to advance, lead to the hope of full and complete success: for when either party falls back disorganization by straggling and desertion commences, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken him more than we are weakened. Nothing later than my last night's dispatch has been received from General Butler. A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at 5 p. m. of yesterday, states that General Thomas had occupied Tunnel Hill, where he had expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position at Buzzard Roost Pass, north of Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place, but no real fighting yet. Nothing later from General Banks. You may give such publicity as you deem proper to the information transmitted to you. It is designed to give accurate official statements of what is known to the Department in this great crisis, and to withhold nothing from the public.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS HASKIN'S DIVISION,
No. 36. } *May* 9, 1864.

1. The First Company Unassigned New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Capt. Charles H. Long commanding, having reported to these headquarters for duty, is hereby assigned to Fort Slocum.

2. The Second Company Unassigned New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Capt. Ira McL. Barton commanding, having reported to these headquarters for duty, is hereby assigned to Fort Stevens. The quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
May 9, 1864—3.18 p. m.

General BRIGGS,
Commanding Draft Rendezvous, Alexandria:

Send all the companies of the Massachusetts Heavy Artillery in your command to this city, the commanding officer of them to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin, commanding division. Turn over to Colonel Byrnes all men with you belonging to the Army of the Potomac. He is organizing them into provisional brigades.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS,
Alexandria, Va.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the First Regiment Maryland Volunteers be directed to report to Colonel Byrnes, commanding provisional regiment, to-morrow, May 10, a. m.

Very respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General DE RUSSY,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the Ninth New York Artillery (Colonel Welling) has been ordered to report to you to relieve the First Connecticut Artillery, and will march early a. m. May 10. Colonel Abbot will be directed this p. m. to draw shelter-tents, and to move his regiment into camp to-morrow morning, preparatory to embarkation. The regiment will be provided with five days' rations, and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. Be kind enough to inform these headquarters when the regiment moves into camp.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIVISION, 22D ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
May 9, 1864—11 p. m.

Col. J. WELLING,
Ninth New York Artillery:

In compliance with orders from Major-General Augur, you will move with your command at an early hour to-morrow morning (May 10), and report to Brig. Gen. G. A. De Russy, at Arlington House, Va. Your regiment will occupy position and barracks to be vacated by a regiment of his division. An officer and a small guard will be left at each fort except Mahan and Meigs, until the arrival of the companies which will relieve them. Invoices and receipts for the property will be left with the officer in charge of these forts, who will have the receipts signed by the officers sent to receive them, and then join their companies. You will report to these headquarters the hour your command moves. An order will be sent to Colonel Seward early to-morrow.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIVISION, 22D ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
May 9, 1864—11 p. m.

Lieut. Col. W. H. SEWARD,
Commanding Fort Foote:

In compliance with orders from Major-General Augur, you will move with the two companies of the Ninth New York Artillery, and report to Colonel Welling, who has been ordered to report to Brigadier-General De Russy, at Arlington. You will join Colonel Welling as soon as practicable, moving by way of Alexandria. The property at Fort Foote will be turned over to Captain Whiton, Third Unassigned Company Massachusetts Artillery. You will move as soon to-morrow (May 10) as practicable.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1864—5.20 a. m.

Major CUTTING,
Aide-de-Camp, Rappahannock Station:

The loaded trains are to remain at Rappahannock Station, ready to be moved to the rear in case a demonstration is made to cut them off. If there is any cavalry with Colonel G., let him send them out to give timely warning of any danger, and should the enemy make a raid with a view of capturing the train, Colonel G. will fall back with his force, protecting the train. Unless there is some greater necessity for your presence there than is apparent to me, you will return by first train. Give the above as orders to Colonel Grimshaw.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

If Major Cutting has left, give to Colonel Grimshaw.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
May 9, 1864—11 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. O. TYLER,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send the battalion of dismounted cavalry ordered to you this morning on to Rappahannock Station in the train in which they are, with orders to return, bringing with them all trains now at that point. These trains will all be kept this side of Bull Run bridge until further orders. After having performed this duty, the battalion will be available for any service you may assign it to.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Camp near Strasburg, Va., May 9, 1864.

Lieut. T. H. WELLSTED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to forward a report from Captain Martindale for the information of the major-general commanding:

I have been informed that Imboden is in Woodstock, and that there is quite a force, composed of infantry and cavalry, camped on the right-hand side of the pike about one and a half miles this side of Woodstock. Also that General Lee has been whipped and driven back with heavy loss. Four generals killed: General Longstreet badly wounded.

F. G. MARTINDALE.

The woman Captain Martindale received this information from is at Strasburg.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 9, 1864—10.05 a. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

You remain under General Sigel's orders. Report directly when you have any important information to convey. Three regiments of Ohio militia were ordered to Parkersburg, three to New Creek, three to Cumberland, and three to Harper's Ferry. You can distribute them as you deem best.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 9, 1864.

Capt. THAYER MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Winchester:

Colonel Harris reports from Beverly that his scouts report Imboden and Jackson preparing for a raid into West Virginia by way of Beverly. If this is so, I think the movements of General Grant and

your two columns will frustrate their plans. Nevertheless, as a precautionary measure I have ordered a section of Keeper's battery from Webster to Colonel Harris. All quiet along line of road. Two Ohio regiments have arrived at Parkersburg, one of which I have ordered to New Creek and the other here. I am exceedingly anxious to have some good cavalry. We must kill, capture, or drive McNeill out of the country before we can expect quiet or safety along line of road.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WHEELING, *May* 9, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

We learn the two Ohio regiments are at Parkersburg awaiting orders.

J. B. FORD.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 9, 1864.

J. B. FORD, Esq.,
Wheeling:

The two Ohio regiments at Parkersburg have been ordered forward. Two other Ohio regiments were ordered via Wheeling and should have been there ere this. You need not, however, hold the cars any longer for them. If they arrive they will wait at Benwood till you can furnish the transportation.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

Please go up to Martinsburg and see Colonel Rodgers. Issue stringent orders prohibiting citizens and camp followers from passing our lines and going to the front. Direct Colonel Rodgers to strengthen his pickets and police force.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Comdg. U. S. Forces on B. and O. R. R., Cumberland:

Your telegram is received. General Weber is gone to the front to inquire into the nature and cause of an alarm raised last night, and an attack by guerrillas upon our advance pickets. A scout leaves to-day for Snicker's Gap via Blue Ridge. Your orders relative to Colonel Rodgers at Martinsburg have received attention, and all passing there will be prohibited, save on orders from General Sigel or yourself. Fifty mounted men were sent to Duffield's and fifty more to Kearneysville on Saturday to act as patrols and scouts.

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RESERVE DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, May 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to represent, for the information of the general commanding, that small parties of guerrillas and horse-thieves infest Jefferson and Loudoun Counties, to the great annoyance and loss of the Government and of all loyal citizens. To clear the two counties of this mischief, and for the purpose of a more perfect picket and patrol along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is, by the removal of the infantry guards, so much exposed to danger from these same marauders, I have the honor respectfully to request that the First New York Veteran Cavalry (Col. A. T. McReynolds' regiment), which is of thorough experience and acquaintance in this part of the Valley, may be ordered to report to me for assignment to duty in the above-mentioned counties.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, May 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

I most cordially and earnestly recommend that General Weber's request be granted if, in the opinion of the major-general commanding, it can be done without detriment to his other operations in the field. The First New York Cavalry has served for the last two years in this part of Virginia, and the command is thoroughly acquainted with the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, Jefferson, Frederick, Clarke, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, and Hardy.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, May 22, 1864.

Disapproved.

This regiment cannot be spared from operations in the field.

By command of General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. RESERVE DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, May 24, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding brigade.

Attention invited to indorsement of major-general commanding.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RESERVE DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., May 9, 1864.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SCOUT TO SNICKER'S GAP.

The command or scout will consist of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 3 corporals, and 44 privates. The men will take five days' rations, and carry forty rounds of ammunition. The command will march at 4 a. m. May 10, 1864, cross the Shenandoah River, ascend to the ridge, and follow the Blue Ridge in southwesterly direction until it reaches Snicker's Gap.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. The purpose of the scout is to obtain information of the whereabouts and movements of the enemy.

2. This can be obtained by observation from the top of the mountains, the highest of which admit of an extended range of vision.

3. Should a column be seen moving in any direction, two men will be sent in with information of the probable number, kind, and the direction in which the column is moving; and the scout will continue on its way.

4. The detachment will avoid all houses, will move upon the top of the ridge, will allow none to know of its presence; at night will, if it be necessary to cook, light their fire in some sheltered place and have it extinguished immediately after the necessary cooking is completed.

5. Each noon two men will be sent to these headquarters with such information as may be gathered. The commanding officer will keep a journal of his daily proceedings and information, and also prepare and send with his report upon returning a map of the paths, roads, &c, that may be found or followed on the route.

6. The march from this point to Snicker's Gap will be made in two days, and the camping-ground will be so selected as to afford an extensive view of the surrounding country, and be at the same time concealed from observation.

7. The command will move with an advance guard, and if at rest or encamped, picket guards will be properly posted.

The commanding officer will be held responsible for the proper execution of this order.

By command of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding:

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 9, 1864.

[ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA:]

The Second Maryland Infantry is at Greenland Gap. Two Ohio regiments have arrived at Parkersburg. General Kelley, by order of War Department, has assumed command from Monocacy westward.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

NEW CREEK, *May* 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Transportation for the two Ohio regiments is at Parkersburg. They are directed that their destination will be given at Grafton. Shall it be New Creek and Grafton, or Cumberland and Harper's Ferry?

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 9, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Order one of the regiments coming via Parkersburg to New Creek; the other to this place.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

The following just received from Parkersburg:

I most respectfully ask for General Sigel's order to move my command. I have reported to him by order.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Colonel 134th Ohio National Guard.

I have replied, ordering him to move immediately, and that my authority to direct him is ample, not only from General Sigel but from you, stating your authority to command.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 9, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Order Armstrong's regiment to Cumberland.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Captain Keeper was last p. m. directed to send section of his battery to Beverly. He replies: "Please inform me by whose orders I am to move on road to Beverly; this is the fourth trip in two weeks."

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 9, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Inform Captain Keeper that it is by my order, and that he will move the section at once.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BEVERLY, W. VA., *May* 9, 1864.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Scouting party just in from Pendleton. Imboden's command gone to Staunton. Jackson in Highland; threatens a raid in this direction. I can manage him.

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

BEVERLY, *May* 9, 1864.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Cavalry sent on Staunton pike just in. Went to Greenbrier River. Met 100 guerrillas on top of Cheat Mountain this morning on their return, killed 1 and wounded 1; our loss, 1 horse killed.

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 173. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 10, 1864.

* * * * * * *

40. The cavalry depot at Giesborough Point, D. C., except so far as relates to the purchase, inspection, and distribution of horses, and the rendezvous at Alexandria, Va., known as the Soldiers' Rest, are hereby placed under the command of the major-general commanding the Department of Washington, and the commanding officers of said depot and rendezvous will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. HEADQUARTERS HASKIN'S DIVISION, *May* 10, 1864.

The following companies of Massachusetts Heavy Artillery having reported to these headquarters for assignment, in pursuance of orders from department headquarters, are hereby assigned as follows: Seventh Company, Captain Worcester, to Fort Greble; Eighth Company, Captain Richardson, to Fort Carroll; one-quarter Ninth Company, Captain Gordon, to Fort Davis; one-quarter Ninth Company, Captain Gordon, to Fort Du Pont; one-half Ninth Company, Captain Gordon, to Fort Meigs; Tenth Company, Captain Bumpus, to Fort Stanton; Eleventh Company, Captain Herbert, to Fort Mahan; one-half Twelfth Company, Captain Richardson, to Fort Snyder; one-quarter Twelfth Company, Captain Richardson, to Fort Wagner, and one-quarter Twelfth Company, Captain Richardson, to Fort Ricketts. The Sixth Company Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Captain Allen, heretofore assigned to Fort Mahan, will

be transferred to Fort Baker, which will be headquarters, and reports of the above companies will be made to Captain Allen, commanding Sixth Company. The senior officer hereby assigned to posts will receipt for the property left by the Ninth New York Artillery.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May* 10, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL:

As soon as the 100-days' men ordered to you by Special Orders, No. 167, to Cumberland, Md., relieve the troops of the Veteran Reserve Corps, you will direct the latter to repair to Washington. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Camp near Strasburg, Va., May 10, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS H. WELLSTED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following information has just been received from Major Otis, commanding detachment on Cedar Creek, near the mountain: It was reported in Woodstock yesterday that Grant had fallen back at three points; some claimed a Confederate victory. I have sent a small scout to Strasburg to return by Back road to mountain. The colonel of the Tenth Virginia, Stonewall Brigade, was killed in the late battle. My pickets were fired on last night. Captain Davis is in command at Woodstock. About 200 men went out from Woodstock toward Wardensville yesterday afternoon. Our forces were only in Strasburg a few moments before it was signaled to Woodstock. They have all persons, old and young, in arms at Woodstock. This information is derived from a person who came from Woodstock last night—a citizen residing near the mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Camp near Strasburg, May 10, 1864.

Lieut. JESSE F. WYCKOFF,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Cavalry Division:

I have the honor to report that the command of 100 men that went out with me last night have returned this a. m. in good order. We left these headquarters at about 8 p. m. last night, proceeded to Round Top Mountain, arrived there about 10 p. m. The signal officer who accompanied me had communications from this camp by signals. We saw no camp-fires of the enemy. We remained there

until daybreak this morning. I then sent four scouts, with instructions to go to Woodstock, if possible. As soon as they return back, I will make a report of the expedition.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

F. G. MARTINDALE,
Aide-de-Camp.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 10, 1864.
(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Messengers have just come in; report that the force sent by Sigel to cut off McNeill was attacked this p. m. near Wardensville by a large force under Imboden and McNeill, and were cut to pieces, losing their train and a large portion of the command. A citizen has just reported to New Creek that the rebel force is moving either for New Creek or this place. A regiment of Ohio militia (the One hundred and thirty-fourth) arrived here to-day, and I look for another to arrive at New Creek to-morrow morning. I can defend this place against any probable force approaching me, and if the regiment arrives at New Creek, it will make that place safe also.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 10, 1864.
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Major-General SIGEL:

Rumor says that your cavalry were attacked this a. m. near Wardensville by a superior force, under Imboden and McNeill, and were totally routed, and that the rebel force were moving this way for the purpose of attacking this place and New Creek. The One hundred and thirty-fourth Ohio arrived here to-day. I can defend this place against any probable force, but have fears of New Creek. I have, however, an opposing force there. May I suggest that a force be sent toward Moorefield to cut these marauders off?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CEDAR CREEK, *May* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

The following from War Department I send for your information:* It has been transmitted to General Weber, at Harper's Ferry, with instructions to dispose of the troops for the present as indicated. This has been done. As I have had no official notice of your having been assigned to a command in this department, will you please advise me what orders you have received relating to a command, separate or otherwise, within the original limits of this department, so that I may act advisedly hereafter?

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

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*See Kelton to Sigel, May 8, p. 406.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 10, 1864.

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling:

I fully concur with you in the opinion that the mountain passes is the proper place to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the people of West Virginia, but my orders confine me to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It would be proper for the Governor of West Virginia to request the Secretary of War to extend my jurisdiction to those points with his view. It would not be proper for me to make the application myself. I will, however, do all in my power to give protection and safety to the people. I do not now think it probable that Jackson and Imboden will attempt their contemplated raid.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *May* 10, 1864.
(Received 9.34 p. m.)

General B. F. KELLEY:

Thanks for your advices to Boehm. No trains will be on road between Sir John's Run and Cumberland to-night, or till you advise us to resume them. Are your block-houses manned now? Have you got any of the new Ohio regiments yet?

W. P. SMITH.

[MAY 10, 1864.—For Weber to Kelley, relating to affair at Halltown and other matters, see p. 69.]

CUMBERLAND, *May* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

Your telegram duly received. I hope to be able in a few days to give you all the force you may require. Please keep your cavalry active and on the alert. All quiet in this region.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 10, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The horses have just been taken from two sutler's wagons scarcely two miles from out of town by guerrillas. I have sent notice to Kearneysville and am sending a party of cavalry out in pursuit. Two persons of suspicious character have been seen near here examining the position of things with a glass.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 10, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH:

The quartermaster reports that the four horses taken belonged to his department, and were not sutlers, as was reported to me by the men who brought the intelligence first. No sutlers have gone out. They were said to be coming in.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 10, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A party of Captain Walker's cavalry sent after the rebels by me have returned with the horses and one man. They were within a mile of Smithfield.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. RESERVE DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, May 10, 1864.

Col. F. W. THOMPSON,
Comdg. Sixth Virginia Cavalry, Halltown:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that the cavalry of General Sigel are in Berryville, and that he trusts in a few days to be able to connect your line with that of the troops in Berryville. In the mean time, and until orders are received from General Sigel extending our lines, you are considered as holding the outer picket-line. The orders from the War Department prevent any one from going across our lines south, except by a pass from the Secretary of War. Any one desiring to cross from the south to remain north during the war will be permitted to do so, and will be directed by you to report to the provost-marshal at this place for the purpose of taking the refugee's oath. No other citizens will be permitted to pass either way except by permission from these or superior headquarters.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., May 10, 1864.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
New Creek, W. Va.:

Use every exertion to send scouts to Lewisburg to ascertain the whereabouts of General Crook. Notify me by telegraph to Martinsburg of any information you may receive.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

CEDAR CREEK, *May* 10, 1864.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
New Creek:

› regiments Ohio militia have reported from Parkersburg, and mmanders notified that they are under your orders. Others rrive at Martinsburg, New Creek, and Cumberland to be used he protection of the railroad.

By order:

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 10, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Orders have been given to push the troop trains on as rapidly as possible. The wire is still working east.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

One of the pickets on New Creek just came in and stated that a countryman had told him that the rebels were coming here, Imboden's force, estimated at 1,500.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 10, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Strengthen your pickets and put the rest of your force in the fort. The Ohio regiment ought to reach you before morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 10, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

The Ringgold Cavalry were attacked this a. m. near Wardensville by Imboden and McNeill, who totally routed them, capturing all of their train, killing and capturing a large number of our men. Put your post in order for defense at once, and defend it at all hazards. The enemy have pursued our men to Springfield. Send messengers to Greenland Gap at once to advise Colonel Porter.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., May 10, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va.:

You will please send a scout to Lewisburg to ascertain if General Crook is there or in that vicinity, and if not, to try to communicate with him. Notify me immediately of all information you receive concerning him by telegraph to Martinsburg.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

(Same to D. W. Rollyson, Weston, Lewis County, W. Va.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. A. OAKMAN,
Thirtieth Regt. U. S. Colored Troops, Clarksburg, W. Va.:

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War you will report for orders and instructions to Lieut. Col. Joseph Darr, jr., First Virginia Cavalry, superintendent volunteer recruiting service, Wheeling, W. Va. You will furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Darr with a list of the officers under your command, giving name and rank, and he will make such disposition of them as shall seem to him best calculated to promote the interests of the recruiting service in Western Virginia. All instructions heretofore given you inconsistent with the above are hereby revoked.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

CEDAR CREEK, VA., *May* 10, 1864.

Col. G. S. INNIS,
Comdg. 133d Regt. Ohio National Guard, Parkersburg:

The general commanding acknowledges your telegram, and directs that you report to Col. N. Wilkinson, commanding brigade at New Creek, for further orders.

By order of Major-General Sigel:

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. James B. Armstrong, One hundred and thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard.)

COLUMBUS, *May* 10, 1864.
(Received 1.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Two regiments of National Guard leave here this morning for Cumberland via Wheeling. Two regiments are now leaving Camp Dennison for New Creek, W. Va., via Wheeling. One more will

leave to-night for same destination, and one for Kanawha, W. Va. Three regiments will leave Gallipolis for Kanawha to-morrow. Two regiments leave Zanesville for Harper's Ferry this evening. One regiment leaves Cleveland for Washington to-day.

JOHN BROUGH.

NEW YORK, *May* 10, 1864.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There are from 8,000 to 10,000 men on a strike in this city. The police have notified me that their entire force is engaged in maintaining order, and the mayor has requested me to suspend the draft for a few days. I have taken the responsibility of doing so in the city district; it is going on in the country districts. The deficiency in this city is nearly 1,000. I send copy of mayor's communication by mail.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 11, 1864—11.20 a. m.

Major-General DIX, *New York:*

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have just reached here bringing dates to 5 o'clock p. m. of yesterday. Both armies at that time held their positions at Spotsylvania Court-House without any material change. The enemy had been driven to their breast-works. The Sixth Corps, under General Wright, had carried the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits. There had been heavy skirmishing during the day. Our wounded had reached Fredericksburg, and during the night some were brought up to Washington. The surgeon-general reports that ample supplies of nurses, surgeons, and medical stores have gone forward. There has been nothing heard from General Sherman or General Butler since my last dispatch of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 11, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General DIX, *New York:*

No intelligence has been received by this Department from the Army of the Potomac since my dispatch of this morning. A dispatch from General Sherman dated at Tunnel Hill, 7.30 p. m., states that McPherson had not attacked the enemy at Resaca, having found their position strongly fortified, and taken his position at Snake Creek Gap; General Sherman in front of Buzzard Roost Gap awaiting the arrival of a part of his forces. This dispatch came by way of Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, having been delayed over twenty-four hours in consequence of a heavy storm that broke down all the lines south of Nashville. No intelligence has been received to-day from General Butler's command, except that 300 rebel prisoners,

including one negro, had arrived at Fort Monroe from City Point in charge of a negro guard. From General Banks' command nothing of recent date has been received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 11, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

Dispatches from General Grant, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, have just reached this Department. He says: "We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over 5,000 prisoners in battle, whilst he has taken from us but few, except stragglers. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." The Government is sparing no pains to support him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Copy to Governors Brough, Morton, Stone, Lewis, Yates, and Bramlette.)

WOODSTOCK, VA., *May* 11, 1864—10 p. m.
(Via Martinsburg. Received 3 p. m. 12th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

I arrived here to-day after a slight skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, who retired toward Edenburg. Five hundred cavalry sent out from Winchester to Moorefield were attacked by 1,000 of Imboden's command at Lost River Gap, and driven back to Romney.

FRANZ SIGEL,
Major-General.

GREEN SPRING, *May* 11, 1864.

Major-General STAHEL:

On my march from Moorefield to Wardensville my advance encountered the enemy in Lost River Gap. I brought up the column and immediately ordered a charge. I drove him three times, when I was met by an overwhelming force, and I was forced to fall back. I took the Grassy Lick road for Romney. My rear guard fought him and held him in check till within five miles of Romney, when he got on my flank and charged my center with a large force. We repulsed him and held him in check, and the column moved on. I burned the train and saved the horses. He followed to Springfield. I have brought nearly all my command safely to this point. My loss is not heavy. The enemy's force is supposed to be Rosser's, Imboden's, McNeill's, and Harness' commands. His main force encamped near Romney last night. His force has been reported at from 2,000 to 3,000. I have not seen more than seven squadrons of cavalry at a time. It was reported that he had some artillery, but it

was not used on us. Our horses are completely worn out; quite a number are rendered entirely useless, because of the long and severe march. We marched about seventy-five miles since Monday night till Tuesday evening, without a halt or feed. I will remain here for orders. My ammunition has been nearly exhausted. Horses are unshod.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HIGGINS,
Colonel, Commanding Scouting Party.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 11, 1864.
(Received 9.45 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Higgins, of Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, reports from Green Spring that Rosser and Imboden arrived in Romney last evening with a force of 3,000 cavalry. The railroad and telegraph are yet safe, but if this information is correct both will be cut. I have no cavalry. Rosser and Imboden have flanked General Sigel and got in his rear.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 11, 1864—1.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Any of the militia regiments not needed at Parkersburg should be sent to other points of your line or to this place.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 11, 1864.
(Received 3.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Only two of the Ohio regiments have reported; One hundred and thirty-fourth is here; the other arrived at New Creek this a. m. Nothing further of the movements of Imboden and Rosser. My scouts have not returned. Railroad and telegraph yet safe. General Sigel's cavalry that was attacked yesterday at Lost River, near Wardensville, is falling back on this place for ammunition, rations, and forage; will be here in about an hour. Their loss, I learn, will not exceed 50 in killed, wounded, and missing. Will keep you advised.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[MAY 11, 1864.—For Kelley to Sigel, relative to skirmish at Lost River Gap, the extent of his (Kelley's) command, &c., see p. 70.]

*See also Higgins to Sigel, p. 70.

WOODSTOCK, VA., *May* 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

The following has been received and is forwarded to you, that the order may be carried into effect:

WASHINGTON, *May* 10, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL:

As soon as the 100-days' men ordered to you by Special Orders, No. 167, to Cumberland, Md., relieve the troops of the Veteran Reserve Corps, you will direct the latter to repair to Washington.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Woodstock, Va., May 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the department to request that you will relieve the provost guard, on duty at Martinsburg, belonging to the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and direct it to rejoin the regiment at this place, or wherever the regiment may be, as soon as practicable. The detachment may be sent with a train leaving Martinsburg for the column in the field. The general commanding also requests that you will promptly take such steps as you may deem necessary to inaugurate more perfect security and a better administration of affairs at the post of Martinsburg, as complaints continually reach him of the manner in which the business is conducted there by the present commander. It is desired, further, so soon as the three Ohio Regiments arrive at Harper's Ferry, you notify General Kelley of the fact, informing him at the same time that the general commanding confidently relied on the disposition of these troops indicated by the Secretary of War, viz. that they would be stationed at Harper's Ferry, to be used there or at adjacent points in any emergency that might arise.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 11, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL,
Martinsburg, Va.:

I am just informed by telegraph from Baltimore that a large force under Rosser and Imboden is reported to be at Romney, threatening the road at Green Spring.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 11, 1864.

General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

I am just informed by telegraph from Baltimore that a large force under Rosser and Imboden is at Romney, threatening the road at Green Spring. Have you this information, and is the force with you strong enough? Please answer immediately.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Colonel Wilkinson, New Creek.)

CUMBERLAND, *May* 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

By some oversight I neglected to advise you of our trouble yesterday morning. A cavalry force of about 500 men sent by General Sigel to Moorefield was attacked by an overwhelming force under Rosser and Imboden near Wardensville and driven through Romney and Springfield to Green Spring, where they crossed the river. They are falling back on me, being out of ammunition, rations, and forage. They lost their train and about 50 men killed, wounded, and missing.

Rosser and Imboden were reported in Romney this a. m., with a force of cavalry, mounted infantry, and artillery, thought to be between 1,000 and 2,000. My scouts report to-day that they encountered their pickets at the Wire Bridge, between Springfield and Romney.

If I am not attacked to-morrow morning I think they will fall back or go round me and go west of the mountain into West Virginia. No force sent by you could reach me in time. I think I can take care of myself.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Reports from the scout to Snicker's Gap have come in. No force of the enemy yet seen. Yesterday morning 2 horses and 2 men were captured near Martinsburg, belonging to the quartermaster's department. Cavalry were sent in pursuit and recaptured the horses and one man near Smithfield. All quiet. Colonel Rodgers reports that his cavalry have been ordered to Front Royal. He has orders to allow none to move without orders from Generals Sigel or Stahel, they having placed them there.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 11, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

I am just informed by telegraph from Baltimore that a large force under Rosser and Imboden is at Romney, threatening the road. I have sent word to Cumberland, and will do what I can to help you. Do you hear anything of those militia regiments? Answer at once.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

A part of the troops are, I am informed by the railroad agent, at Cumberland, but cannot reach here, as there is no train to-night.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 11, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS.
Commanding at Martinsburg:

General Weber is just informed that three regiments of Ohio militia have been ordered to report to him at Harper's Ferry. They will come via Martinsburg by rail. You will be on the lookout and when they arrive at Martinsburg retain two regiments with you and send the other here. Report by telegraph as soon as they reach Martinsburg. At once relieve all of your regiment by the two which you retain, and collect your own at Martinsburgh in readiness to march. See that the new regiments are properly posted, and report by telegraph as soon as this is done. Retain as many at Martinsburg as you can with safety to the railroad.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

SAML. F. WOODS.
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Kelley.)

MARTINSBURG, *May* 11, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The cavalry here has been ordered to Front Royal. If they go, I shall be left without a picket, and the trains will be in danger. Can you relieve them? I have refused to let them go until I hear from you. Lieutenant-Colonel Blakely has ordered Captain Walker, who commands the cavalry here, to be ready to move. Walker was ordered here to report to me by General Sigel. I will arrest Lieutenant-Colonel Blakely and send him to Harper's Ferry if he attempts to give orders here. Am I right?

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 11, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

No troops will leave your post except by orders from General Sigel, or, if they be cavalry, from General Stahel.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

Is the dismounted cavalry of the Twelfth Pennsylvania on the railroad to be relieved, and if so, where shall they go?

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 11, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

The dismounted cavalry of the Twelfth Pennsylvania will not be relieved at present.

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Martinsburg, W. Va., May 11, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have issued orders to my command in accordance with the telegraphic order from headquarters of May 9, viz: "No person will be allowed to pass save on orders from Major-General Sigel, Brigadier-General Kelley, or these headquarters, Harper's Ferry." Since then several families of refugees, women and children, have come in. My orders last winter from the War Department were to allow such persons to pass as were refugees from Southern tyranny and oppression, and were willing to take the oath of allegiance. This order was issued on account of representations made by me of the accumulation of such persons at this post whom we were obliged to subsist. The women and children who have arrived since I received the order of the 9th, and who were following their husbands, I permitted to go to Maryland. I desire to know whether I am right in my action, or whether refugees are to be turned back.

The second paragraph of your order of the 9th directs me "to strengthen your (my) picket and police force as much as possible." I beg to say that my whole force of infantry for duty is 195 men, that the details for picket and guard duty are daily 104 men, leaving 91 for quartermaster's and commissary guards and other details. You will see that we are doing all we can. Last night, from information received, I had some reason to believe a raid might be attempted, and although I did not sufficiently rely on it to trouble the general with a dispatch, I thought it best to prepare for the possi-

bility of its being made. These continual reports are harassing, from the fact that I know I am not very strong, and my certainty that the enemy know it also.

Upon hearing of the robbery of the horses yesterday, I sent Captain Walker, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, from this place immediately in pursuit, and sent an engine to Kearneysville with orders to dispatch a party from there to cut off the thieves. They were successful. Captain Walker's party recovered one man and the horses, and the Kearneysville party took the other man near Smithfield. They belong to Mosby's command. One of them is named Oden, and he tells me that on Monday night he rode some distance with the train going out, in expectation of capturing something, but thought it rather too hazardous. I will examine these men thoroughly and make a further report. I think there is good reason to believe that a considerable party of Mosby's men have been within a short distance of this post, and that it has been thoroughly reconnoitered by them from the surrounding hills. The neighborhood affords facilities for concealing a large number of men. As this place is the principal depot for the supplies of General Sigel's column, it is undoubtedly an object of some importance to the enemy, and I assure you I should feel more comfortable with a few more men. The general may be assured, however, that I will not be surprised, if I have any cavalry at all. I inclose a copy of a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Blakely, who was here this morning, and to which I referred by telegraph. I have not acted upon it, as I do not recognize it as official. I shall await the orders of the brigadier-general on the subject.

The report of the provost-marshal this morning shows twenty soldiers for court-martial under charges. Some of them are for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, &c. I think where the charges are not serious it might be better to send them to their regiments, to be punished there. But there are a number of scoundrels who are under serious charges, horse stealing, desertion, &c., who ought to be tried as soon as possible. And there are ten prisoners of war and deserters who ought to be disposed of. Some of these are probably spies and some are undoubtedly deserters. In addition we have five citizen prisoners, arrested by order of General Stahel, and a number of milch cows and a few horses brought in yesterday, all of which require investigation before justice can be done. Some of the owners of the stock bring good evidence of being respectable and peaceable citizens, who have taken and observed the oath of allegiance. I must apologize for the length of this communication, which, however, I hardly know how to abbreviate.

ROBT. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.,
May 11, 1864—5.30 a. m.

Colonel RODGERS,
Commanding Post, Martinsburg, W. Va.:

COLONEL: Pursuant to orders from headquarters Cavalry Division, I have directed that portion of my command under Captain Walker to be in readiness to move to the front immediately.

WM. BLAKELY,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

NEW CREEK,
May 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

I have the new troops which arrived this morning in the fort. It is raining continuously, and they are suffering severely, being without shelter and unused to such exposure.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

NEW CREEK,
May 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

The information you give was suspected yesterday and known here this morning.

I have been preparing to give the enemy a warm reception. Have received re-enforcements at this place. Don't know what General Kelley has below. Could use more men, especially cavalry, to advantage if they could be procured.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

COLUMBUS, *May* 11, 1864.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can you give me anything cheering or definite from either army to-day? I am very anxious as to both quarters. Will regard as confidential whatever you desire. Am hurrying troops as fast as I can get transportation. All departments are working cordially and promptly with me.

JNO. BROUGH.

WASHINGTON CITY,
May 11, 1864—9 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

Our latest date from the Army of the Potomac is at 6 o'clock last evening. The two armies were at Spotsylvania Court-House. There had been two days' hard fighting with no material advantage on either side. General Sedgwick was killed yesterday in one of the skirmishes. General Grant gives no indication of doubt as to his final success. The army is represented to be in excellent condition and spirits.

No general battle has yet taken place between Sherman and Johnston. McPherson holds Snake Creek Gap, and Sherman is waiting until all his force comes up. There is nothing from General Butler to-day. His last report states that he can now hold his position against Lee's army.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 11, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Major-General WALLACE, *Baltimore:*

As soon as a regiment of Ohio militia reports to you in Baltimore, you will send the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, Colonel Porter, to this place to report to General Augur for transportation to the Army of the Potomac. Notify General Augur when it is ready to move.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, May* 11, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, commanding Second Separate Brigade, is hereby directed to put Company I, Second U. S. Artillery, en route at once for Camp Barry, Washington, D. C., in accordance with Special Orders, War Department, May 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 174. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 11, 1864.

* * * * * * *

10. Brig. Gen. G. S. Greene, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty on the general court-martial, instituted in Special Orders, No. 24, from this office, and will repair to New York and report to Major-General Dix, commanding Department of the East, for duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *May* 11, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Before the publication of your dispatch of this morning the most intense anxiety prevailed. Gold went up to 176½. On its publication, about 1 o'clock, gold went down in fifteen minutes to 170½. There is but one expression of opinion among loyal people here respecting the General Dix dispatches, viz, gratitude for them and unlimited confidence in their contents.

Very respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *May* 12, 1864.

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2. The First Regiment Vermont Heavy Artillery is relieved from duty in this command, and will proceed to Belle Plain in pursuance

of instructions herewith sent. The commanding officers of forts garrisoned by this regiment will turn over all the post property for which they are accountable to the officer of the New Hampshire Unattached Company sent to relieve them.

3. The Second Company New Hampshire Heavy Artillery will immediately take post as follows: One-quarter of the company, with an officer, at Fort Lincoln; one-quarter of the company, with an officer, at Fort Thayer; one-quarter of the company, with an officer, at Fort Saratoga; one-quarter of the company, with an officer, at Fort Bunker Hill. The First Company will take post as follows: One-quarter of the company, with an officer, at Fort Stevens; one-quarter of the company, with an officer, at Fort Slocum; one-quarter of the company, with an officer, at Fort Totten; one-quarter of the company, with an officer, at Fort Slemmer. The officers will receipt for the post property at the posts where they are stationed.

* * * * * * *

11. Maj. E. A. Springsteed, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, is hereby detailed to take charge of the line of defenses from Rock Creek to the Eastern Branch, and will enter upon that duty as soon as practicable. Headquarters at Fort Bunker Hill.

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14. Maj. R. B. Shepherd, First Maine Heavy Artillery, is hereby detailed to take charge of the line of defenses formerly occupied by the Third Brigade. Headquarters at Fort Baker.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *May* 12, 1864.

Companies A and B, of Maine Coast Guards, having reported for duty at these headquarters, are assigned as follows: Company A, Captain Barker, to Fort Lincoln, and Company B, Captain Conant, to Fort Bunker Hill. The acting quartermaster at Fort Bunker Hill will furnish transportation for rations to-night. These officers will report to Major Springsteed at Fort Bunker Hill. Rations to be drawn from depot near Fort Slocum.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1864.

General R. O. TYLER,
Fairfax Court-House:

It has been determined to abandon, as no longer necessary, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad beyond Bull Run. You will, therefore, at once draw in all your forces and stores upon that part

of the road. Trains will report to you at Fairfax Station to-day for the purpose. Send the necessary guards with them. As soon as these troops are this side Bull Run, you will order the Irish Brigade to Alexandria ready to be sent to the Army of the Potomac. Make disposition of your remaining forces to protect the railroad from Bull Run to Alexandria. Have the bridge train brought in.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. O. TYLER,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

GENERAL: Relieve all officers and enlisted men belonging to the Irish Legion. You will not accompany the brigade.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Five miles from Christiansburg, May 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General DUFFIÉ:

GENERAL: General Averell desires that you will move to the macadamized road, and thence to Christiansburg by these headquarters, reaching this point at 4 p. m. He also desires that you will increase your pioneer party to twenty men, furnish them with axes and turpentine, if you have it, and send them along the railroad to destroy the bridges between New River and Christiansburg. They will commence operations as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—There are twenty-six bridges on the railroad between New River, &c.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General DUFFIÉ:

GENERAL: General Averell desires you to send a regiment rapidly forward to Blacksburg. If, on arriving there, they find that General Crook has left, they will move out toward Christiansburg and take up a good position, to hold that road against the advance of the enemy from that direction. It is important that they get to Blacksburg before the enemy.

Respectfully,

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Newbern Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.

Col. W. H. POWELL,
Commanding Second Virginia Cavalry:

SIR: You will immediately proceed with your regiment as rapidly as possible to Blacksburg. If, on arriving there, you find General Crook has left there, you will take a good position on the Christiansburg road, so as to command that road against the approach of an enemy from that direction. It is important that you arrive there before the enemy.

By command of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 12, 1864—10 a. m.
(Received 12.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

All quiet and safe this a. m. Trains running as usual. I think Rosser has fallen back, though I have no cavalry to make a reconnaissance. Three regiments of the Ohio militia have arrived; two are here, and one at New Creek. A brigade of General Terry's division has just passed east, bound for Washington.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 12, 1864—10 a. m.
(Via Martinsburg.)

Major-General SIGEL:

We are all quiet this a. m. I think Rosser's and Imboden's forces have fallen back, though I have no cavalry force to make a reconnaissance. Colonel Higgins arrived here last night; his command badly broken down. I have supplied him with ammunition, rations, and forage, and have ordered Captain Harrison, assistant quartermaster, to put his force of blacksmiths to work shoeing his horses. The One hundred and thirty-fourth and One hundred and sixtieth Ohio Militia have arrived here, and one regiment at New Creek. The road and telegraph are yet safe and working.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 12, 1864—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL:

Colonel Wilkinson reports that his scouts have returned, and report the enemy as having fallen back, probably by the same route they came—say Brock's Gap and the Lost River Valley. I now think the force was Colonels Imboden, McNeill, and Harness. With the militia now arriving and some effective cavalry I can protect the road and your supplies.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Halleck.)

WHEELING, *May* 12, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

Is there any reason why we should not load and send forward stock and tonnage as usual? We dispatched another regiment this a. m. and will send one other to-day and one to-morrow.

J. B. FORD.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 12, 1864—11 a. m.

J. B. FORD,
Wheeling:

We think the enemy has fallen back. Road and telegraph all safe. Send your trains as usual.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WHEELING, *May* 12, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

I get the following from Central Ohio Railroad:

I am informed that the destination of the regiments from Columbus has been changed from Cumberland to Baltimore, via Pittsburg.

D. W. CALDWELL.

J. B. FORD.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 12, 1864—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

All quiet this a. m. Trains running as usual. I think Rosser has fallen back.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Do you know when I can expect the three regiments of militia?

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

I learn that two of the regiments are now on the road.

W. B. KELLEY,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 12, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

General Weber is anxious about the safety of your post, and will send you two companies Fifth New York Artillery, 400 men, this evening. They will leave here as soon as cars are provided, probably in three hours.

SAML. F. WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 12, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My cavalry is out and has not reported, but I don't think that there is any force near us. General Kelley telegraphed to me for coffee for 1,250 veterans going east.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 12, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have no further reason to think there is any force near us. Part of the men mentioned in my telegram turned out to be our own cavalry from Kearneysville, searching for arms and out of uniform. I still think there may be some of Mosby's men about. My cavalry has not yet returned; will report when they do. Shall be glad to have the re-enforcements, but the general need not be anxious. I have barricades at all streets not absolutely necessary.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 12, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

About twenty or more of the rebel scouts have just been seen by one of our pickets scouting around the town.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 12, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

Telegram received. Ascertain if there is a strong force in rear of the scouts. Have you heard anything in regard to the re-enforcements at Cumberland?

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 12, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Cavalry just in report that they can find nothing. Have scouted all day. Been as far as Bunker Hill. Our cavalry has left there.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. RESERVE DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., May 12, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Martinsburg:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communications by mail to-day. The general commanding desires me to say that he is exceedingly gratified with the discretion which you have exercised in the disposition of your small force, and especially with the promptness with which you caught the horse-thieves a day or two since. He hopes that the re-enforcements which he sends you this afternoon will aid you in still further exertions to stop this mischief. These companies are ordered to you for temporary duty, and will remain with you and under your orders until the militia troops arrive. He directs me to say that you will not relieve the detachment from Colonel Maulsby's regiment, a different arrangement having been made in their case. I inclose herewith a copy of department General Orders, No. 14, which will show you what disposition is to be made of refugees and prisoners of war, &c.* Of course you will understand that the old orders from the War Department concerning refugees, of which you spoke in your letter, are still in force, and you will accordingly permit all such persons to enter the lines as heretofore, sending them to the provost-marshal at this post, in accordance with General Orders, No. 14. Concerning the prisoners in your guard-house, against whom charges are preferred, you will exercise your own discretion as to sending the charges here for approval and trial, or sending the soldiers to their regiments for punishment. A general court-martial is in session here at this time. Concerning the cows of which you write, the general commanding directs that you will exercise a reasonable discretion in reference to the rendition of those belonging to citizens claiming to be loyal. All those which are retained are, of course, to be turned in to the commissary of the post. The officer commanding the confiscating party should give to the persons whose horses and cows are taken receipts for the same, which can be taken up by the post quartermaster and post commissary and exchanged for conditional vouchers, which will secure payment for the property at the hands of the Government, provided the loyalty of the claimant is satisfactorily established.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 12, 1864.

Captain PETRIE, *Patterson's Creek:*

It is reported that the guards at Little Cacapon and South Branch have abandoned their posts and crossed the river. Direct Captain

*See Vol. XXXIII, p. 846.

Harrison to communicate with Mr. Boehm and make arrangements and run your command down and see if this can be true; if so, order them to return at once. You report to me who was in command who has acted so disgracefully.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

The One hundred and sixty-first Ohio just arrived; destination, Cumberland. All quiet 6.10 a. m.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

NEW CREEK, *May* 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Reports from Colonel Harris say that Imboden and Jackson have left his front.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

NEW CREEK, *May* 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

I am informed that Imboden has gone to the Valley by order, on account of Sigel's advance; also statement relative to Ringgold [Cavalry] being pursued.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

NEW CREEK, *May* 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

The scouts to Ridgeville got no information of the enemy. Have you any news?

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 12, 1864—10 a. m.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

I have no news this a. m. All quiet; I think Rosser has fallen back. Trains have gone out this a. m. Harrison, from Patterson's, reports that twenty-five mounted rebels passed through Frankfort last night, going west. What news from Porter? Keep him advised.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Porter reports the Alleghany pike impassable to artillery and wagons. Has no information of the enemy in his vicinity. Is on the alert.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

COLUMBUS, *May* 12, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have five or six regiments organized and in camp more than my quota. Will you take them, or must I disband them? If you take them where shall they be assigned? Answer early, as they are crowding me.

JNO. BROUGH.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 12, 1864—10 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

I will accept all the troops you can raise. The other States will be deficient and behind time. We want every man now. The reported news from the army this evening is highly gratifying, but we have nothing official. Let us have all your regiments within the next week. They may decide the war.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

COLUMBUS, *May* 12, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

I have a regiment at Gallipolis ready for Charleston, W. Va. Ordnance officer there says he can arm it with Springfield rifles, and furnish ammunition, to move it at once. This will save three days in getting arms to it. Can the officer there arm the regiment?

JNO. BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May* 12, 1864.
(Received 10.30 a. m. 13th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

You do not assign the extra regiments. Tell me where to send five regiments in addition to those heretofore assigned. Up to this morning I have sent forward two to Baltimore, two to Cumberland, three to Washington, two to Parkersburg, one to Charleston, three to New Creek, and three to Harper's Ferry, making sixteen in all. I will move five to-day if I can get transportation.

JNO. BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, *May* 12, 1864.
(Received 12.05 p. m. 13th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

One regiment left here last night for Cumberland, and one for Baltimore. One regiment left Camp Dennison last night for New Creek; one from same place for Baltimore via Pittsburg.

JNO. BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May* 12, 1864.
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

The One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Militia, Col. A. L. Brown, left Camp Dennison for Baltimore at 11 o'clock last evening. The One hundred and fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Militia, Col. H. H. Sage, left Camp Dennison for New Creek, Va., at 5 o'clock this morning.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, *May* 12, 1864.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

The One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Militia, Col. H. Crampton, left Camp Dennison for Charleston, W. Va., 5.20 this p. m.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOMFORD, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

When will One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment start? Hasten it.

By order:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *May* 12, 1864.
(Received 12.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Have I authority to muster into service for ninety days an officer, Colonel Lee, of Governor Andrew's staff? He is a graduate of West Point. I need some field officer connected with the Massachusetts militia to take charge of and superintend the militia companies who are without regimental organization. Governor Andrew requests this.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 13, 1864—10 a. m.

Governor BROUGH, *Columbus:*

Official dispatches have been received from the Army of the Potomac. A general attack was made by General Grant at 4.30 a. m. yesterday, followed by the most brilliant results. At 8 o'clock Hancock had taken 4,000 prisoners, including Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson and several brigadiers and between 30 and 40 cannon. Now is the time to put in your men.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors Morton, Indianapolis; Yates, Springfield; Bramlette, Frankfort; Stone, Davenport, and Lewis, Madison.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *May* 13, 1864.

1. Captain Schubert's (Ninth New York Independent) battery will proceed at once to Fort Sumner to relieve the command at that fort. The senior officer at Fort Meigs will receipt for the property. The quartermaster of defenses south of Eastern Branch will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. The two companies of New Hampshire Heavy Artillery will proceed to take post as follows: First Company—one-fourth at Battery Cameron, one-fourth at Battery Parrott, one-fourth at Battery Kemble, and one-fourth at Battery Vermont. Second Company—one-half at Fort Gaines and one-half at Fort Bayard.

3. The two companies of Maine Coast Guards will take post, A Company at Fort Simmons and B Company at Fort Mansfield. These four companies will move as early to-morrow morning as possible. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Bunker Hill will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin:

GEO. J. BREWER,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General SLOUGH,
Military Governor of Alexandria:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the Second District of Columbia Volunteers and Fourth Delaware Volunteers have been ordered to take position and guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Springfield Station to Bull Run bridge. The commanding officer of these regiments will report to you, and this railroad you will hereafter consider as within your command. You will accordingly take such measures as you shall deem best with the troops ordered to you for its preservation.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1864.

General TYLER,
Commanding, Fairfax Court-House:

Send at once the Rhode Island cavalry and the battalion of Veteran Reserve Corps to Alexandria, to report to me from there the moment they arrive. The Second District of Columbia and the Fourth Delaware will be placed on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, between Bull Run and Springfield Station, to report to General Slough. Colonel Lowell, with one of his cavalry regiments and the battalion of Pennsylvania infantry, will take post at Fairfax Court-House, the colonel to report direct to these headquarters. After making these changes report in person here with your aides-de-camp and assistant adjutant-general. Apply to Alexandria for trains. Do not interfere with arrangements for the Irish Legion.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. O. TYLER,
Commanding, Fairfax Court-House:

GENERAL: Let the Seventeenth New York Battery remain at Fairfax Court-House and report to Colonel Lowell. Send the Irish Legion to Alexandria, reporting their departure by telegram. The colonel commanding will, on reaching Alexandria, place his command in Soldiers' Rest and report by telegram to these headquarters.

Very respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR WOODSTOCK, VA., *May* 13, 1864—5 p. m.
(Received 12 m. 14th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

The following dispatches were found with many others in telegraph papers by Mr. McCaine, cipher operator at Woodstock, after we entered the town. It shows that Breckinridge is at Staunton, and has sent 4,000 men there. Captain Davis now commands Gilmor's battalion, and is in our front:

LA FAYETTE STATION, *May* 5, 1864—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General IMBODEN:

Can't make out your dispatch in cipher of this date. I have 4,000 men en route for Jackson River Depot to take cars. I ———. (Here the dispatch stops.)

STAUNTON, *May* 10, 1864.

Captain DAVIS:

Try and find out real force of enemy, and proportion of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. There is a report of a column of cavalry at Madison Court-House, moving toward Charlottesville. Can this be part of Sigel's force? I want to know at earliest moment any movement toward Grant. Communicate often with me.

BRECKINRIDGE.

My principal object in advancing up the Shenandoah Valley was to threaten Staunton, to divide the forces of Breckinridge, and to assist by these means General Crook, whose object is to destroy New

River bridge. I have no later news from him than to the 6th instant, when he entered Princeton. My forces are insufficient for offensive operations in this country, where the enemy is continuously on my flank and rear. My intention, therefore, is not to advance farther than this place with my main force, but have sent out strong parties in every direction. Skirmishing is going on every day. If Breckinridge should advance against us I will resist him at some convenient position. My cavalry is at Mount Jackson to-day.

FRANZ SIGEL,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 13, 1864—11 a. m.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

One of the Ohio regiments has just passed here. Send orders to meet the colonel at Martinsburg. They will arrive there this evening. Nothing new. All quiet. How is it with you?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 13, 1864—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

The One hundred and thirty-fifth Ohio has just arrived, and will proceed at once to Martinsburg and report to you.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS.
Harper's Ferry, May 13, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding, Martinsburg:

The general commanding is very much surprised at your not complying with the following order sent you by telegraph on 11th instant: *

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 13, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding, Martinsburg:

Captain Cotter, Fifth New York Artillery, telegraphs that the enemy are within three miles of Martinsburg. Is this true? Answer at once.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

SAML. F. WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Woods to Rodgers, May 11, p. 431. Reply embodied in Rodgers to commanding officer, Harper's Ferry, p. 73.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 13, 1864.

Lieutenant WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have no news of the enemy. Do not know what Captain Cotter means; hope he may be sent for to explain to you. I have just ordered him to report here. A regiment of Ohio militia has passed here; others on the road. Shall I detain them, as previously ordered?

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 13, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding, Martinsburg:

Of course you will retain two regiments, and strictly obey the orders you have received.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Harper's Ferry:*

Captain Cotter explains that he reported a rumor from Captain Patton. You may rely upon my informing you of anything worth hearing.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 13, 1864.

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent on the first regiment, meaning to retain the other two, which are on the road now; will be here to-night or to-morrow. I had ordered them to stop here. The cavalry to-day have scouted thoroughly to the front to North Mountain. There is no appearance of any enemy in that direction. I shall post part of the first regiment on the railroad. Four hundred men will be enough on the railroad to relieve my regiment, not including Duffield's Station.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 13, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

What re-enforcements have you received? What is the strength of the regiment? Have you cavalry?

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 13, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Received at New Creek the One hundred and thirty-third Ohio National Guard, Colonel Ewing, 850 strong, and at Cumberland the One hundred and thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard, Colonel Armstrong, 800 strong. One hundred and fifty-fifth Ohio National Guard, Colonel Sage, is en route from Parkersburg; was directed to report here, but, by General Kelley's order, is to go to Martinsburg; strength unknown. Two other Ohio regiments passed eastward to-day; destination unknown. I have no cavalry, but need it greatly.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 13, 1864—11 a. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

You will order the detachment of the Twenty-first New York at Webster to proceed to Martinsburg, as directed by General Sigel. I will relieve the Fifty-fourth [Pennsylvania] and send them forward at once. Send the Ohio regiment to Martinsburg to report to General Weber on its arrival. The deserter you sent down is a deserter from the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, having deserted on the march near Wardensville. All quiet below.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 13, 1864—4 p. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Has the Fourth Virginia reported their arrival at Clarksburg? Has the detachment been sent to Weston, as ordered?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

The Fourth Virginia have reported their arrival at Clarksburg, and the detachment has been sent to Weston.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 13, 1864—4 p. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

You can order Colonel Harris to send a scout into Webster and Braxton. Direct the scout to take fifteen days' rations of hard bread, sugar, coffee, and salt, either on pack horses or mules.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BEVERLY, *May* 13, 1864.

[ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA:]

Deserters from Jackson's command arrived yesterday; came through near Little Levels and then through Webster County. Were told on Monday last by citizens in Webster that a party coming from toward Lewisburg brought information that Sigel occupied Lewisburg. Shall send scouts, and will inform you as soon as I can learn the truth.

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 13, 1864—11 a. m.

Captain LONG,
Patterson's Creek:

You will hold yourself in readiness to proceed to-morrow morning to Martinsburg and report to the headquarters of General Sigel, at that place. Cars will be in readiness for you.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, May 13, 1864.

Col. J. B. ARMSTRONG,
One hundred and thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard:

You will hold one company of your regiment, under command of a reliable officer, in readiness to proceed to Patterson's Creek, W. Va., and relieve one company of Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on duty at that point. Cars will be in waiting at 6 o'clock this p. m. to transport the company to their destination. In addition to the above, you will detail a picket of one lieutenant and fifteen men to proceed at once to Evett's Creek, Md., and relieve detachment of Company F, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at that place. They will be provided with rations for twenty-four hours. The lieutenant in command will report to these headquarters for instructions.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *May* 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL:

Have heard nothing from General Crook since he left. Have complied with your order.

R. YOUART,
Major Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May* 13, 1864.
(Received 12.10 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON:

I am sending my extra regiments forward to Washington to-day. You need not make me any further assignments.

JNO. BROUGH.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 13, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

Your five extra regiments are assigned to Washington. All regiments not heretofore specifically assigned elsewhere you will forward to Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, *May* 13, 1864.
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The One hundred and sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Militia, Lieut. Col. D. W. D. Marsh, left Zanesville for Harper's Ferry at 6 p. m. this day.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 13, 1864—11.40 a. m.

His Excellency Governor BRADFORD,
Annapolis:

In the present juncture it might be of great service if you would call out 3,000 of your State militia to take charge of the works in Baltimore and relieve the same number of other troops for the period of 100 days, and upon the same terms as were agreed upon by the President and the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Our arms now appear to be victorious, and a helping hand at the present moment from you might contribute greatly to the speedy restoration of peace. Will you do this? Please answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1864—9.50 p. m.

Governor PARKER,
Trenton, N. J.:

The brilliant success of the Army of the Potomac against the rebel army indicates that an increase of the force at this juncture for a short period might contribute greatly to the completion of General Grant's work and the speedy restoration of peace by the capture or destruction of the rebel forces. Congress has made provision for the employment of troops for a short term. The President desires to know whether your State could give us a militia force for a hundred days, and what number, and within what time you could call it into the field. Will you favor me with a speedy answer?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *May* 13, 1864.
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have no doubt that a volunteer militia force of two or three regiments could be at once organized in Baltimore, if they could be furnished immediately with eligible arms. General Wallace promised me several days ago to communicate with you on that subject. I will go to Baltimore this afternoon and confer with him again. Please communicate to the general or myself at that city whether you can supply arms and equipments as soon as organized.

A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 13, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General WALLACE, *Baltimore:*

Governor Bradford says he can furnish two or three regiments of militia to take the place of other troops temporarily in Baltimore. The President desired he should do so. The Governor will be in Baltimore this afternoon to confer with you. The troops can be armed immediately with first-class Enfield muskets. They are first-class arms, and the same furnished the Western troops. They are to be received on the same terms as the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin troops.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 13, 1864—3.35 p. m.

Major-General WALLACE, *Baltimore:*

The One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio left Camp Dennison for Baltimore on the 11th, and the One hundred and forty-fourth left Columbus for Baltimore on the 12th. Has either arrived? If so, send forward Porter's regiment with all possible dispatch.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

RELAY HOUSE, *May* 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Department:

Regarding the occupancy of the block-house of such importance, I ordered it occupied this morning by a full company from Colonel Gilpin's regiment, strengthening his line with two companies from here. Will see you this evening.

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
No. 119. } TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 14, 1864.

* * * * * * *

9. The Seventeenth New York Battery, Capt. G. T. Anthony, is hereby relieved from duty at Fairfax Court-House, and will pro-

ceed, without delay, to Washington, D. C., and be reported by its commanding officer to Brigadier-General Howe, inspector of artillery. Col. H. M. Lazelle, commanding at Fairfax Court-House, will furnish for the battery a sufficient escort to Washington.

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS,
No. 44. } DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
May 14, 1864.

1. In compliance with orders from department headquarters the Seventh New York Artillery will be at Sixth-street wharf at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning promptly, for embarkation to Belle Plain.

2. The First Maine Artillery will be at Sixth-street wharf promptly at 9.30 a. m. to-morrow (Sunday), for embarkation to Belle Plain.

3. Upon arriving at Belle Plain the commanding officer will report to Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler for orders.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1864.

Col. HENRY M. LAZELLE,
Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Fairfax Court-House:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you send a squadron of cavalry to scout the country toward the fords on the Rappahannock below Rappahannock Station, to ascertain if any Confederate cavalry are in that vicinity, or if there are any indications of an attempt to make a raid on the road toward Belle Plain. If information to that effect is acquired, let the officer in command send an officer to the nearest telegraph station to communicate to these headquarters. The commander of the scout will be instructed to treat guerrillas who may be met with the utmost rigor. Notify Colonel Lowell, commanding brigade.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1864—2 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Headquarters in the Field:

* * * * * * *

Sigel is at Woodstock; reports Breckinridge at Staunton on the 10th of May, and that a portion of his force was in Sigel's front. Crook had not been heard from since the 6th of this month, and was then at Princeton.*

EDWIN M. STANTON.

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*For dispatch in full, see Vol. XXXVI, Part II, p. 746.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 177. } *Washington, May* 14, 1864.

* * * * * * *

69. Camp Davis, a cavalry camp, near Sandy Hook, Md., under command of Colonel McReynolds, First New York Cavalry, is hereby discontinued and broken up. The companies of artillery and cavalry thereat, which are mounted and belong to regiments serving in the field in the Department of West Virginia, will report forthwith to the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry. All other organizations at the said camp, with their horses, arms, and equipments, will be sent immediately to Camp Stoneman, Department of Washington, for instructions and complete equipment. Col. J. B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Camp Stoneman, will proceed at once to Camp Davis, and look to the prompt execution of this order, after which he will rejoin his command.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR WOODSTOCK, *May* 14, 1864.

Major-General STAHEL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The troops will be ready to march to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock. They will be prepared for action, and march in the direction of Mount Jackson. The troops now in front will remain in their present positions until information from them is received and further orders can be sent to them.

Very respectfully, yours,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

SALT SULPHUR, W. VA., *May* 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I have positive information that General Morgan started on a raid into Kentucky from Saltville with from 2,000 to 4,000 men. He was going through Pound Gap with his mounted force. His dismounted men were going to Louisa, on Big Sandy, to mount themselves. All were to concentrate at Richmond, Ky.; then move through Lexington, Ky., Frankfort; tap the Nashville and Louisville Railroad at Bardstown, to flank Nashville; cut the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad; then join Johnston's army. This move will be deferred a few days. There is a rebel organization in Kentucky, of from 2,000 to 3,000 men, who have horses and arms, and will join him there. Morgan gets positive information from Kentucky twice a week by scouts. He is well posted in regard to the men and position of our forces in Kentucky, and will avoid our forces. I would respectfully suggest that the commander in Kentucky keep some reliable scouts at Pound Gap, to give him timely information of Morgan's approach, then to move rapidly a sufficient force on his line to entrap him. Should they be moved on his line now he would be advised of it and avoid them.

Respectfully,

GEO. CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 14, 1864—11 a. m.

Capt. THAYER MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I relieved the detachment of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry this a. m., and ordered it to report to General Sigel's headquarters in Martinsburg.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, May 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. WEBER,
Commanding at Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: Your letter has been received through Captain McEntee. I have directed General Kelley to send three regiments of Ohio [militia] to Harper's Ferry. I do not know whether they will arrive immediately, but hope they will. Imboden has returned to New Market. He is this side of Mount Jackson. Our advance is at this moment engaged with him. The cows brought in must be sent to Frederick, Baltimore, and Washington for hospital purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 14, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

Two Ohio regiments went through to Martinsburg, ordered to report to [you], yesterday. Please see that they are supplied with shelter-tents and ammunition at once.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Your telegram has been received. There has one Ohio regiment arrived here and one at Martinsburg.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

The One hundred and fifty-ninth Ohio Militia are here. Two more regiments are on their way, and will be posted at Martinsburg; will relieve the Second Maryland Eastern Shore, which, with the cavalry, are to be advanced to Bunker Hill. Colonel Maulsby, of

the Potomac Home Brigade, will succeed Colonel Rodgers as commander of the post. The scouting party has returned and reported all quiet. Colonel Rodgers has information that no force is between Martinsburg and North Mountain.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 14, 1864—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

The One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Militia has just arrived here, and will proceed and report to you at Martinsburg; station either there or Harper's Ferry, as you may think best.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

All the troops who have arrived are encamped in A-tents. The shelters are required for the troops ordered to move. My regiment is here, except one company, which will arrive to-night. We have a few defective arms. Can an officer be ordered to inspect them, and the ordnance agent send some on to replace them as soon as convenient?

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

PARKERSBURG, *May* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

I leave with my command at 2 p. m., with orders to report to you.

I. STOUGH,
Colonel 153d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

PATTERSON'S CREEK, *May* 14, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

I went down to South Branch and Little Cacapon night before last as ordered. Found everything quiet, but at both places the night previous the troops had been taken over into Maryland by order of the officers commanding there—Captain Godwin and Lieutenant Higgins.

P. B. PETRIE,
Captain, Second Maryland.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 14, 1864—10 a. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

My scouts report Imboden's force as having gone back to the Valley. McNeill has gone to Moorefield. Advise Colonel Porter, and suggest to him to make a movement on McNeill, if the river is fordable, similar to the one he recently made.

B. F. KELLEY.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 14, 1864—10 a. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

I am advised that the people in Gilmer County are suffering from the inroads of guerrillas. You will therefore order a company to Glenville with ten days' rations. You will order it from the Fourth, at Clarksburg, or the Eleventh, at Parkersburg, as you may think best. Direct the company to take no camp equipage but shelter-tents, mess-pans, and camp-kettles. Direct the assistant quartermaster at Clarksburg to furnish transportation for rations, ammunition, &c.

B. F. KELLEY.

NEW CREEK, *May* 14, 1864.
(Received 6.50 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

General Sigel telegraphs me to send the detachment of Twenty-first New York Cavalry at Webster to Martinsburg. There are none of them at Webster, nor have any other reported to me.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 14, 1864—4 p. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Yes, and the detachment of the Twenty-first New York, if you think it was General Sigel's order.

B. F. KELLEY.

NEW CREEK, *May* 14, 1864.
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

I have sent forward Colonel Sage's regiment; am holding Colonel Putnam's awaiting orders. Colonel Armstrong will arrive in a few minutes. 'Tis now 3.40 p. m.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 14, 1864—4 p. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Keep Colonel Putnam's and Colonel Armstrong's regiments at New Creek. Will send shelter-tents. Have they ammunition? If not, advise me what they want.

B. F. KELLEY.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 14, 1864—11 p. m.

Col. T. M. HARRIS,
Beverly:

General Sigel is advised that General Crook is in Lewisburg. He is desirous that you send a reliable scout and communicate with him, and inform him that he, Sigel, is in Woodstock. Did you send the scout to Webster and Braxton?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 14, 1864—9.35 a. m.

Capt. J. M. KNAP,
Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburg:

We will take your battalion of artillery, heavy or light, as you can best raise them in the quickest time, to serve at Washington or its vicinity for 100 days from the date of mustering in, the muster in to be by company or battalion.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, *May* 14, 1864.
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

One regiment left Zanesville last evening for Harper's Ferry. One regiment left here this morning for Washington City, and two regiments are now leaving, at 5 p. m., for the same destination.

JNO. BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, *May* 14, 1864—9.30 p. m.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON:

One regiment leaves here to-night for Baltimore, and one leaves Camp Dennison to-night for Washington. One will leave Cleveland for Washington to-morrow morning. We are now blocked until more arms and accouterments arrive. This telegraph office will be open to-morrow, and I will be very anxious for news.

JNO. BROUGH,
Governor.

BALTIMORE, *May* 14, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Governor Bradford sends me the following letter:

Major-General WALLACE:

GENERAL: I fear the Secretary has misapprehended the purport of your inquiry as to the exemption from the draft of the men who volunteer for 100 days. My object is not to procure for the State or city a credit for such volunteers beyond the deduction of the time they so serve, but I only desire to afford a very strong personal inducement to individuals to volunteer for a service that is immediately

required by withdrawing from the wheel their names, so far as the present draft is concerned. The quota of State and city would still be drawn, although from reduced basis, and none but those whose risk of draft is thus increased would, as it seems to me, have the right to complain.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. W. BRADFORD.

LEW. WALLACE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 14, 1864.

Major-General WALLACE,
Baltimore:

The views of Governor Bradford, expressed in your telegram, have been carefully considered by this Department, and the Provost-Marshal-General makes the following report thereon:

To withdraw from the wheel for draft the names of men who go into the 100-days' service would necessarily exempt them all from this draft. I do not think such a course would be in accordance with the spirit of the law, and it would be more objectionable than to exempt only those 100-days' men whose names might actually be drawn, which the Secretary has already refused to do. I recommend that the existing orders on the subject continue to govern.

The following are the terms on which the Western troops for 100-days' service were offered and raised:

First. The term of service to be 100 days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

Second. The troops to be exclusively infantry, and mustered into the service of the United States by regiments when the regiments are filled up according to regulations to the minimum strength; the regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department; the whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition.

Third. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

Fourth. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft.

Fifth. The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

I hope that Governor Bradford will give us 2,000 or 3,000 on the same terms.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 132. } *Baltimore, May* 14, 1864.

* * * * * * *

8. Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, commanding Second Separate Brigade, is hereby ordered to put the Eighth Regiment New York Artillery en route at once to report to Major-General Augur, at

Washington, for transportation to the Army of the Potomac. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation to Washington.

9. Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, commanding Second Separate Brigade, is hereby directed to send two companies of the One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard to report to Brigadier-General Lockwood, commanding Third Separate Brigade, without delay after arrival of said regiment at Fort McHenry.

10. Col. A. L. Brown, commanding One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard, having reported to these headquarters, in obedience to orders of the War Department, is hereby directed to proceed with his regiment to Fort McHenry and report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, commanding Second Separate Brigade.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRENTON, N. J., *May* 14, 1864.
(Received 11.10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your telegram just received. It is impossible at this moment to say how large a force I can raise. If it is the desire of the President that troops shall be raised in New Jersey for 100-days' service I will at once do all I can to raise as large a force as you may require from me, and forward them as expeditiously as possible. How shall they be organized? Answer.

JOEL PARKER,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 14, 1864—9.20 p. m.

Governor PARKER,
Trenton, N. J.:

The President does desire you to raise immediately all the militia force you can within the next fifteen days upon the terms agreed upon by the Governor of Ohio and other Western States:

1. The term of service to be 100 days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

2. The troops to be infantry exclusively, and mustered into the service of the United States by regiments when the regiments are filled up according to regulations to the minimum strength; the regiments to be organized according to the Regulations of the War Department; the whole number to be furnished within fifteen days from date.

3. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

4. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft.

5. The draft for three-years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

Ohio has already sent over 20,000. Ten thousand from your State might do much toward ending this war.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *May* 15, 1864.

The One hundred and fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Militia, Col. W. H. Hayward commanding, having reported to these headquarters for assignment, will occupy the following posts: Two companies at Fort Lincoln, one company at Fort Thayer, one company at Fort Saratoga, one and a half companies at Fort Bunker Hill, one-half company at Fort Slemmer, one company at Fort Totten, two companies at Fort Slocum, and one company at Fort Stevens.

The headquarters will be at Bunker Hill. The lieutenant-colonel will be stationed at Fort Lincoln, and the major at Fort Slocum. The regimental quartermaster will receipt to Captain Nesmith, assistant quartermaster, for the property in this line.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR NEW MARKET, *May* 15, 1864.

Major-General STAHEL:

The enemy advances. It seems that Breckinridge has the command, and that he has his whole force together. Some shells have been thrown at our pickets. Colonel Moor has taken a good position, but would be too weak to hold it long. Two batteries could be of great use, and could be sent in advance of our troops. The cavalry pickets posted on the pike from Edenburg to Mount Jackson withdraw an essential portion of the cavalry, and could be used to cover the batteries.

C. HEINTZ,
Captain.

UNION, MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.,
May 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Kanawha Expedition:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I left Charleston on the 1st with the cavalry brigades of General Duffié and Colonel Schoonmaker, and proceeded southward up the tributaries of the Guyandotte and the Big Sandy and along the crests of the mountains toward the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. On my arrival in Tazewell County on the 7th, I found the commands of Generals W. E. Jones and John Morgan, 5,000 strong, near the salt-works, and from prisoners, among whom was Morgan's private secretary,

learned that they were well aware of our intentions. To prevent the forces near the railroad from re-enforcing the enemy you were to encounter, I attacked and drove some Kentucky troops fifteen miles toward their main body, capturing 50 prisoners and losing but 1 man. Left the enemy's front on the night of the 9th and arrived near Wytheville on the evening of the 10th, where I found about 4,000 rebels, under Sam. Jones,* on their way to oppose you. I fought them four hours, inflicting some loss and capturing a few prisoners. My loss was 120 killed and wounded, none missing. Enemy retired after dark, and I marched to join you at Dublin. Finding you had crossed the New River eastward, I followed you on the morning of the 12th, ahead of the commands of Jones and Morgan, which arrived next day. Receiving instructions from you at Blacksburg, I destroyed the railroad to a point four miles east of Christiansburg, driving a small force of the enemy from that town, capturing two 3-inch guns, which the enemy abandoned in their haste. My operator communicated with Salem and Lynchburg and learned that large re-enforcements were moving over railroad westward. I therefore deemed it proper to join you.

Respectfully, &c.,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 15, 1864—12 m.

Major-General SIGEL:

Your telegram of yesterday just received. Two Ohio regiments have arrived at Martinsburg, and one at Harper's Ferry. Another for that point is now passing through this place. I have also two regiments at New Creek and two here. I have no news from General Crook. Colonel Harris has sent scouts to communicate with him, if possible. My scouts report the enemy as having fallen back to the Shenandoah Valley, leaving only McNeill's force, which is said to be near Moorefield. I will send the cavalry to Moorefield and Petersburg as soon as the river falls. All quiet along my line; some little trouble with guerrillas and horse-thieves in Webster, Braxton, and Gilmer Counties; have sent scouting parties after them. Permit me, respectfully, to suggest the propriety of ordering all of the dismounted cavalry that are armed, now at Pleasant Valley, to Bunker Hill, there to await their horses. They could do guard duty and assist in protecting your trains.

B. F. KELLEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 15, 1864—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

How many regiments of Ohio militia have arrived on line of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and where are they stationed? Are any rebels in force threatening your line?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

* General Sam. Jones was then in command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 15, 1864—4 p. m.
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

Eight. Two are at New Creek, two at this place, two at Martinsburg, and two at Harper's Ferry. One on the way I intend to place at Paw Paw. The enemy has gone from the South Branch Valley to the Valley of the Shenandoah, except McNeill's command, of about 150 men. I am not now threatened on any part of my line, except by small bands of thieving guerrillas; after these my scouting parties are actively engaged.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 15, 1864—9 a. m.

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling:

The people of Gilmer have made a strong appeal to me for help. I have taken the responsibility to send a force to Glenville. I have also ordered Colonel Harris to send a strong scout into Webster and Braxton. The enemy that has been threatening me via Wardensville and Romney has retreated. We are now quiet and safe along the line of railroad.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 15, 1864—1 p. m.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

The One hundred and sixtieth Regiment Ohio Militia are here, and proceed at once to Harper's Ferry to report to you.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 15, 1864—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

We have had very hard rains for several days; yet raining. The river is getting high. Direct your engineers in charge of pontoon bridge to be on the alert. The river must necessarily be high at the Ferry in a day or two.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Colonel Rodgers telegraphs that a train going to the front yesterday was attacked at Strasburg by twenty-five or thirty of Mosby's

men. Two of the guard, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, were killed and 4 taken prisoners. The train lost a few horses. Two Ohio regiments are at Martinsburg.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

The One hundred and fifty-third Ohio Militia is here. We want 120,000 rounds of cartridges.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

POINT OF ROCKS, *May* 15, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A squad of men of my command started on a scout yesterday evening. Heard of some rebels in Waterford; fell back to the river for re-enforcements, and I have started in pursuit with my command.

DANIEL M. KEYES,
Captain, Commanding Loudoun Independent Rangers.

BEVERLY, *May* 15, 1864.
(Received Cumberland, 12 m.)

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Started an expedition yesterday to get scouts through to Lewisburg. Scout to Webster and Braxton starts to-day.

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel.

CHARLESTON, *May* 15, 1864.
(Received 4 o'clock 16th.)

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

The latest reliable news was on the 6th, when he passed through Princeton. I have sent a scouting party to find his whereabouts.

R. YOUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 15, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General WALLACE,
Baltimore, Md.:

The Secretary of War directs that you will immediately send forward to this place, for embarkation to Army of the Potomac, the following troops: The Purnell Legion—cavalry and infantry; the Third Delaware Volunteer Infantry; the First Delaware Cavalry, and the Ninety-fourth New York Veteran Volunteers. Colonel Root will remain in command at Annapolis, Md. The place of these

troops will be supplied, so far as you may deem necessary, by Ohio militia. In the mean time General Morris' artillery will take their places. The troops here ordered should move promptly. Brigadier-General Lockwood will accompany them, with orders to report to General Grant. They should have five days' provisions and 150 rounds of ammunition. A prompt execution of this order is expected.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 123. } *Baltimore, May* 15, 1864.

1. Capt. William Frank, commanding Companies G and K, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard, having reported to these headquarters, in obedience to orders from the War Department, is hereby directed to send Company G to Fort No. 5, defenses of Baltimore, to report to Brigadier-General Lockwood, commanding Third Separate Brigade.

2. Company K, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard, will be put en route at once for the Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to report to Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, commanding First Separate Brigade. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

3. Col. S. H. Hunt, commanding One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio National Guard, having reported to these headquarters, in obedience to orders from the War Department, is hereby directed to proceed with his regiment to Fort McHenry and report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, commanding Second Separate Brigade.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., *May* 15, 1864.

Major VINCENT:

The Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry will leave Chambersburg for Washington at 6 a. m. 16th instant. The One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers is scattered throughout the department, on duty at the different draft rendezvous and district provost-marshal's headquarters and coal regions. Have ordered all to concentrate at Harrisburg. I have no troops to replace those at draft rendezvous. Will await instructions in regard to them.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 178. } *Washington, May* 16, 1864.

* * * * * * *

9. Col. J. B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, is relieved from the duty assigned him in paragraph 69, Special Orders, No. 177, current series, from this office, and Capt. Charles S. Bowman,

Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed to Camp Davis, Sandy Hook, Md., and comply with the instructions contained in the said order and letter of the 15th instant from the Adjutant-General's Office.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS,
No. 47. } DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
May 16, 1864.

I. The One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard, Col. H. Miller commanding, having reported to these headquarters, is hereby assigned to duty as follows: One and one-half companies at Fort De Russy, one-half company at Fort Smead, two companies at Fort Kearny, four companies at Fort Reno, one company at Fort Gaines, and one company at Fort Bayard.

The headquarters of the regiment will be at Fort Reno. The lieutenant-colonel will be stationed at Fort De Russy, and the major at Fort Kearny. The regimental quartermaster will receipt for the property in this line.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *May* 16, 1864.
(Received Martinsburg, 10.40 a. m.)

Captain MATHEWS,
Headquarters:

Please send the following dispatch in cipher:

BALTIMORE, *May* 16, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL.
In the Field:

The swelling of the rivers has somewhat impeded Grant's pursuit. He is waiting for re-enforcements, which are being sent rapidly. General Augur has gone to the front from Washington. All old regiments from Baltimore and Annapolis have gone forward, and their places filled by 100-days' men from the West. No fighting since Thursday of any consequence. Some accounts say Lee is falling back in the direction of Gordonsville instead of Richmond. Great many reports published are entirely unfounded or exaggerated, but no doubt exists of the general successful progress of our arms, though the losses are very great. Lynchburg reported as defended by works of strength and a reserve force. Baltimore rebels have it that Breckinridge and Morgan are both in Central Virginia, but exact position does not seem to be known.

G. G. LYON.

McCAINE.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, May 16, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the major-general commanding department, that the scouts sent

toward Front Royal and Luray Valley have not as yet been heard from. As soon as they report, department headquarters will be informed. Scouts have been directed to proceed in the direction of Fisher's Hill and gain the information called for in your communication.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Union, May 16, 1864.

Capt. W. RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose report of the casualties in the Second Brigade, together with the number of horses and horse equipments lost and abandoned during the operations of the present month:

Men killed	5
Officers wounded present	3
Men wounded:	
Present	21
In the hands of the enemy	14
Horses abandoned:	
1st Virginia Veteran Cavalry	161
14th Pennsylvania Cavalry	15
Horse equipments:	
1st Virginia Veteran Cavalry	140
14th Pennsylvania Cavalry	15

The large number of horses abandoned in the Virginia cavalry may be partly accounted for by the desire of the regimental commandant to carry with him into the field as much of the effective force of his regiment as possible when leaving Martinsburg, a large number of which should properly have been sent to the dismounted camp. His attention has been called to the matter, and instructions have been furnished him to guard against any such error hereafter.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Union, W. Va., May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

SIR: Our scouts from the front report skirmishing on the Sweet Springs road and on the Salt Pond Mountain road. The enemy has driven our pickets on the Sweet Springs road to within one mile of the town. The First Virginia Cavalry, on the Salt Pond road, have been falling back, having lost one man. The enemy are in heavy force where we camped night before last, and steadily advancing. This report comes by men of the Second West Virginia Cavalry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Union, W. Va., May 16, 1864—10 p. m.

Col. W. H. POWELL,
Commanding Second Virginia Cavalry:

SIR: You will please send one squadron from your command at daylight to-morrow morning to Union, to relieve the squadron there on duty as picket for Colonel Oley's command. You will strengthen the small post you have at the right of your regiment by six more men.

By command of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp at Union, W. Va., May 16, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE W. MCVICKER,
Comdg. Detach. Third West Virginia Cavalry:

SIR: You will report with your command as soon as practicable to Captain Botsford, assistant adjutant-general, for temporary duty at General Crook's headquarters. You will see that all your reports are immediately made and forwarded to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 16, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Send one of the Ohio militia regiments at Harper's Ferry to Baltimore to report to General Wallace.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND, *May 16, 1864—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 12.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

Very heavy rains in the mountains; streams all high. The bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been in great danger for the last twenty-four hours. All right now. River has just commenced falling.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May 16, 1864.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

A telegram just received from General Weber, at Harper's Ferry, advises me that one of the two spans of trestle of the railroad bridge

across the Potomac had just given way, and he found the other would also go. He had not time before the bridge gave way to get the regiment off ordered to Baltimore. Five more Ohio regiments bound for Washington have just passed this point, but will necessarily be delayed at Harper's Ferry until the water falls, so that the pontoon can be rel id or the bridge repaired.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 16, 1864—11 a. m.

Major-General SIGEL:

The following telegram just received:

CHARLESTON, *May* 15, 1864.

General KELLEY:

The latest reliable news was on the 6th, when he passed through Princeton. I have sent a scouting party to find his whereabouts.

R. YOUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

I have nothing of importance to communicate. All quiet along the line. We have had heavy rains in the mountains. Rivers and other streams very high. The bridges on the railroad have been in great danger from high water. We now think the danger passed. The cavalry have not been able to recross to Virginia, but the water is now falling. Hope to get them over to-morrow to Springfield. This cavalry command is made up of detachments from the Twenty-second Pennsylvania, Fifteenth New York, and Twenty-first New York. Some of the companies of the Fifteenth are without a commissioned officer. Would it not be well to order the Fifteenth and Twenty-first to join their commands, with you, and send me the balance of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania? Most of this regiment is well acquainted with the South Branch and Lost River Valleys, and would, perhaps, render your command more efficient service by protecting your flank in the above-named valleys than any other position, besides rendering the railroad safe from guerrilla bands under McNeill, Harness, and others.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 16, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL:

I sent the regiments to Harper's Ferry, as you desired; also two to Martinsburg. General Halleck ordered me to-day to send one of the regiments from Harper's Ferry to Baltimore to report to General Wallace. The two trestle spans of the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry were swept away to-day by high water. I understand that a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters was also carried away. The river is now falling. I trust we will not lose any more bridges along line of railroad. The pontoon will be relaid at Harper's Ferry, and the railroad bridge repaired as soon as possible. Five Ohio regiments passed here to-day bound for Washington.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 16, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

General Halleck directs that one of the regiments now at Harper's Ferry be sent to Baltimore and ordered to report to General Wallace. You will order transportation and get it off as soon as practicable.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

The pontoon bridge at Falling Waters was carried away last night by the flood.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

While the engineers were engaged in removing the pontoon bridge, several boats were swept away, carrying four or five men, who were saved. A part of the trestle work of the railroad bridge has already given way. I expect the rest will follow at any moment. Communication is quite cut off. I will send one Ohio regiment to Baltimore as soon as it can be done.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

The railroad bridge has a portion of it gone, and we fear for the rest. The river is still very high. No communication with the other side.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

The wooden portion of the railroad bridge has entirely gone, and it will be some ten days before communication can be re-established. The quartermaster reports that he has on hand supplies for ten days only for the force now at this place. We must have, as soon as possible, pontoons to replace those lost to-day and rebuild the bridge.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 16, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

What Ohio regiments have you at Martinsburg? Answer at once. How about Corporal Van Winkle?

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

SAML. F. WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 16, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have the One hundred and fifty-fifth and One hundred and thirty-fifth Ohio (six companies) on the road. Corporal Van Winkle reported last night and left, as ordered, for Harper's Ferry. Can you send three months' supplies of blanks for the two regiments?

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Harper's Ferry:*

There is a large train going out to-day—wagons and pontoons. Shall I send them my artillery? The Ohio men are raw.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 16, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding, Martinsburg:

Send whatever troops you think best with the train, but you must also send some cavalry. Why do you not report the whereabouts of Corporal Van Winkle, Fifth New York Artillery? Find him and send him here at once.

By command of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Harper's Ferry:*

I have just received the following dispatch from the railroad agent:

Troops coming east. Captain Gardner directs that they be stopped at Martinsburg to cross at Williamsport. Please tell commanding officer to communicate with Captain Gardner as requested by him.

C. SMITH.

Any instructions for me on the subject? The pontoon bridge at Williamsport is washed away.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 16, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Express east has not passed Sir John's Run yet, forty-seven miles from here. Water very high there, and rising about five inches per hour.

OPERATOR.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, Md., May 16, 1864.

Colonel HIGGINS:

The general commanding directs that you proceed without delay with the whole command now under you to Springfield, W. Va., and Old Town and Green Spring Run. You will occupy the town, place pickets at the Wire Bridge, and keep the country well scouted until further orders. Direct your quartermaster to make requisition for forage and rations, and have it sent by railroad to Green Spring Run.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW CREEK, *May* 16, 1864.

Captain MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

None of Twenty-first New York Cavalry was at Webster. Have had great difficulty in opening communication by wire with Beverly; that cavalry are now out on scout south of Beverly. The detachment which was at Webster was, it appears, ordered by General Sigel to Beverly sometime since.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 16, 1864—10 p. m.

Colonel HARRIS,
Beverly:

General Sigel reports that Breckinridge has sent 4,000 men from Dublin Station to Jackson River and Staunton. Send a scout with this information to Crook.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Lieutenant-Colonel Youart, Charleston, W. Va.)

BALTIMORE, MD., *May* 16, 1864—2 a. m.
(Received 2.10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The One hundred and sixty-third Ohio Militia left for Washington before your dispatch was received. Can it be returned immediately? General Lockwood and his troops will be at once forwarded.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 16, 1864—11.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. L. WALLACE,
Baltimore:

The One hundred and thirty-first Ohio Militia is on the road and should reach Baltimore to-night. One regiment has been ordered from Harper's Ferry. One more is to come from Ohio, making you five in all. This force is deemed sufficient.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 40. } *Baltimore, May* 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. Henry H. Lockwood, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from command of the Third Separate Brigade, and will report to these headquarters for orders.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 41. } *Baltimore, May* 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. Kenly, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Separate Brigade, in addition to the District of Delaware. Headquarters of his command will be in Baltimore.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 124. } *Baltimore, May* 16, 1864.

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8. Colonel Harris, commanding One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard, is hereby ordered to proceed with his regiment to Fort McHenry, and report to Brevet Brigadier-General Morris, commanding Second Separate Brigade.

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By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., *May* 16, 1864.

Maj. T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is one company of cavalry in the coal regions which cannot be relieved at present without manifest injury to the service. Will forward it as soon as I can supply its place. Eleven full companies, fully mounted and equipped, marched at 6 a. m., via Frederick, for Washington.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
May 16, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Company I, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, now at Philadelphia, will be ordered to join its regiment. Battery I, Independent Company Pennsylvania Volunteers, now in Philadelphia, will be ordered to Washington to report to General Augur.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 179. } *Washington, May* 17, 1864.

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45. The following regiments will constitute the Second Brigade of the Veteran Reserve Corps, with the headquarters at Alexandria, Va.: Third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Col. F. D. Sewall; Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Jennings (commanding); Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Col. Addison Farnsworth; Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Carlile Boyd (commanding); Eighteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Col. Charles F. Johnson; Twentieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. George A. Washburne.

This brigade will be under the command of an officer of the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be selected by the Provost-Marshal-General. He will make his reports to the headquarters Department of Washington.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
No. 48. } *May* 17, 1864.

1. In compliance with orders from department headquarters, the Third Company Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Captain Whiton, will be relieved at Fort Foote and report, without delay, to department headquarters for orders. The quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. The Second Company New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Captain Barton, will proceed at once to Fort Foote, Md., and relieve the Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

3. Company A, Maine Coast Guards, Captain Barker, will proceed at once to Fort Washington, Md., and report to Colonel Brooks for orders. The company will be at Sixth-street wharf as soon as possible.

4. Colonel Miller, One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard, will at once detail a company of his command at Fort Reno, to relieve the company of Maine Coast Guards at Fort Simmons, which has been ordered to Fort Washington.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR,
Alexandria, Va., May 17, 1864—5.40 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of Washington:

COLONEL: I have just received the following telegram from W. A. Duncan, U. S. deputy marshal, whom I know to be a reliable man:

POINT OF ROCKS, *May* 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. SLOUGH:

Mosby, with his command, is in Loudoun. Had a fight with Captain Keyes yesterday, killing and capturing 8. Three of Mosby's officers will be married in Leesburg to-night. A great frolic. There are about 300 of them. A good chance to catch them.

W. A. DUNCAN,
U. S. Deputy Marshal.

I send it for the information and action of the major-general commanding.

Respectfully,

JNO. P. SLOUGH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Military Governor.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
May 17, 1864. (Received 3.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Cannot General Sigel go up the Shenandoah Valley to Staunton? The enemy is evidently drawing supplies largely from that source, and if Sigel can destroy the road there, it will be of vast importance to us. The weather is still cloudy and threatening, as if the rain were not yet over.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 17, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL, *Strasburg, Va.:*

Lieutenant-General Grant expects that you will go up the Shenandoah Valley to Staunton and destroy the railroad there, so as to prevent General Lee's drawing supplies from there.

D. C. WAGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 17, 1864.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

The following telegram just received. Have sent copy to General Sigel. I think there is great doubt in regard to this report, so far as General Crook is concerned. He has been reported by scouts as occupying Lewisburg:

GAULEY BRIDGE, *May* 16, 1864.

General KELLEY:

Eight men, belonging to Third Virginia, came into Fayette this morning; been captured and paroled by Captain McDonald, commanding company of bush-

whackers, now on Flat Top Mountain. These men say they were cut off in a charge under General Duffié, four miles from Wytheville; say Averell's column had taken Wytheville, and General Crook Newbern, destroying the bridge. This they claim to have learned from the enemy while prisoners.

A. H. NASH.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMDEN STATION, *May* 17, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL
(Care Captain Mathews):

I saw Major Lyon fully. Much obliged for your attention through him. Very little news to-day. Lee occupies a new and very strongly fortified position only four miles south of Spotsylvania, and is said to be re-enforced. Our army awaiting re-enforcements and better roads. No fighting since Thursday. Nothing decisive from Butler. Sherman had heavy engagements with Johnston at Resaca Saturday and Sunday. Johnston reported falling back farther. The heavy rains have again disturbed both wooden spans Harper's Ferry bridge and threatened many other bridges. Crisis now passed, however, and Ferry bridge will be ready for passengers or troops in a few hours.

W. P. SMITH.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, May 17, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you for the information of the commanding general of the department that the troops and trains are coming across the creek as rapidly as possible. My scouts have returned from the front in the direction of Fisher's Hill, but have been unable to discover a rebel force of any kind. Fisher's Hill was occupied until late last night by a force of my command.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, May 17, 1864.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department Headquarters:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state for the information of the major-general commanding department that the entire command is on this side of the creek, with the exception of one regiment of infantry and one section of artillery.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST NEW YORK VETERAN CAVALRY,
Camp near Strasburg, Va., May 17, 1864.

Lieutenant WYCKOFF,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to most respectfully report that on May 16, 1864, 9.30 p. m., I started from camp in command of fifty men on a scout. I marched to Shenandoah River, opposite Front Royal, Va. The river being very high, I could not cross the same to Front Royal (bridge destroyed). I saw no appearances of the enemy on the way going and coming. I halted at the aforesaid ford until 5 o'clock this a. m. I arrived in camp at 10 a. m. to-day.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

H. W. SCOTT,
Capt. Co. M, First New York Veteran Cav., Comdg. Scout.

CAMP OF THE TWENTY-FIRST NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Near Strasburg, May 17, 1864.

Lieut. J. F. WYCKOFF:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report I proceeded, according to orders, to Cedar Run, passing through all the cross-roads between here and said place. I received no information of there being any of the enemy in that vicinity. I left this camp last [night] at about 8.30 and returned at 8 this a. m.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. MELDRUM,
Lieutenant Company H, Twenty-first New York Cavalry.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 17, 1864—6.30 a. m.
(Received 8.20 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Weber reports that both spans of trestle-work of the Harper's Ferry bridge were carried away by the high water last night. Also a portion of the pontoon bridge. I have directed the engineer officer in charge to make a requisition on the Engineer Department at Washington for boats and timber to repair the pontoon. Will you please direct it to be sent without delay? It will require several days to repair the railroad bridge. Two more Ohio regiments will arrive here this a. m. for Washington.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 17, 1864—9 a. m.
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

I go to Harper's Ferry on this morning's train. Please communicate with me there if you have any orders.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 17, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry:

How many pontoons are required to repair your bridge at Harper's Ferry? Make your requisition for them or other supplies for bridges upon the Engineer Department.

GEO. W. CULLUM,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 17, 1864—4.30 p. m.
(Received 4.47 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

Please direct that the pontoon bridge ordered from the Engineer Department be sent by special train at once. An Ohio regiment quartered on Maryland Heights will be sent to Baltimore this p. m.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 17, 1864—9.35 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry:

Forty pontoons have been ordered to you from this place. It is presumed that Mr. Garrett will repair railroad bridge with all possible dispatch. Ohio militia should be sent forward as soon as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 17, 1864—10 p. m.
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

Your telegram received. The railroad company will repair the bridge as soon as possible. The river is now falling quite fast. The militia regiments will be crossed as soon as the pontoon is laid. Unfavorable rumors from General Sigel. I will return to Cumberland in the morning. Quite a rebel force under McNeill, White, and Harness, is reported at Moorefield, in Hardy County.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

After two days' skirmishing, a severe battle was fought at New Market between our forces and those of Echols and Imboden, under Breckinridge. I had to withdraw our troops from the battle-field toward evening, and recrossed the Shenandoah. I will go back to my position behind Cedar Creek and accept another battle, if neces-

sary. The troops are in very good spirits, but greatly outnumbered, as Breckinridge has evidently thrown his principal forces against me. I will, however, do my best and depend on your assistance. I wish that you send me immediately the Fourth Virginia Infantry, and the Second Maryland Infantry as there is no serious danger for Cumberland and New Creek, or other places west, as long as I can maintain my position here. Please inform General Crook by any means, and direct him to operate against Staunton, and to destroy if possible the railroad between Staunton and Jackson River Depot.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 17, 1864.

General KELLEY:

SIR: Information from General Sigel just received. He fought Breckinridge on the 15th near New Market, and fell back to Strasburg. Our loss in killed and wounded about 600, with 5 pieces of artillery. Enemy's loss reported to be 1,000. Lieutenant-Colonel Lincoln, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, wounded. The enemy's forces were Echols' and Imboden's, commanded by Breckinridge. Our loss in prisoners 50.

Respectfully,

LAWRENCE,
Operator.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 17, 1864—4.30 p. m.

General F. SIGEL:

The following telegram* just received, which I forward for your information. Have sent copy to General Halleck. I find the two spans of railroad bridge swept away; also the pontoon bridges at Falling Waters and this place. Have ordered a pontoon bridge from Washington; expect it by special train. You need not be apprehensive about your supplies. You will be fully supplied from the west end of the road, which is in good working order. My son, Lieutenant Kelley, will leave Martinsburg this p. m. with dispatches for your headquarters.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 17, 1864—11 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL:

I have ordered the Second Maryland to move to-morrow morning. Three companies of the Fourth Virginia are scouting in Lewis and Gilmer Counties. The balance of the regiment I have ordered to Martinsburg by rail, to report to you without delay.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

There are now at Martinsburg seven regiments Ohio militia bound for Washington, awaiting repair of bridge.

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* See Kelley to Halleck, p. 475.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 17, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Lieut. W. B. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Sigel had a fight with Breckinridge near New Market on Sunday. Our loss about 600 and 5 pieces of artillery. Sullivan safe. Colonel Lincoln, of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, wounded. I will go up in the morning. I think you had better go via Bedford or Wheeling.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *May* 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Darby reports 3,600 Ohio troops at Martinsburg for Washington, waiting to be transferred at Ferry, and nearly as many more on the way. Wont you see that they are properly supplied with commissary stores and quarters while waiting? We can transfer them the moment we get a pontoon up, which ought to be to-morrow morning.

W. P. SMITH.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 17, 1864—11.45 p. m.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, Esq.,
Camden Station, Baltimore:

The report is too true. General Sigel was met by Echols' and Imboden's forces, commanded by Breckinridge. Please go to Washington in the morning and hurry up the bridge. See that everything is sent that may be wanted—anchors, &c. You will learn particulars at Washington in regard to the battle. Sullivan is safe.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *May* 17, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

Thanks for your dispatch. I have fully telegraphed General Meigs, and will leave at 7 a. m. to urge forwarding of bridge. If report of repulse is true, and enemy know state of our road, they may do great damage, if strong enough. I hope it is a false alarm. Where could it have occurred, and who was against him? Nothing done by Army of the Potomac since Thursday last. Lee at rest only four miles back in very strong place. It is said Sherman doing well. Butler moving slowly on Darling. Rebels here say Breckinridge and Morgan in front of Sigel. Do you expect anything from enemy above? How are Crook and Averell doing?

W. P. SMITH.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 17, 1864—11.30 p. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
Baltimore:

Your telegram to General Meigs just reached here. He is absent at Belle Plain. General Halleck to-day ordered all the pontoons that were here to Harper's Ferry. He sent them by canal, and informed me that they were started.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 17, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I telegraphed last night in regard to troops going east. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Ohio and two other regiments are now here; more coming; ordered to Washington. What shall be done with them?

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 17, 1864.

Col. R. S. RODGERS,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

The troops must remain at Martinsburg until further orders. All communication with the Maryland side is cut off.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

SAML. F. WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 17, 1864.

Colonel RODGERS,
Martinsburg:

Send the two companies of the Fifth New York Artillery to this place as soon as transportation can be furnished.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

SAML. F. WOODS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 17, 1864—9 p. m.

Colonel RODGERS,
Martinsburg:

What is your latest news from General Sigel? Please ask Captain Mathews if he has anything late.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 17, 1864.

Colonel MAULSBY,
Sandy Hook.

It is of the utmost importance that I see you. In some way you must cross the river and report here to-morrow a. m. for Martinsburg.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

GREEN SPRING, *May 17, 1864.*

General B. F. KELLEY:

From a source considered reliable it is reported that Imboden, White, and McNeill, with a force of from 700 to 800, are at or near Moorefield. Nothing at Romney yesterday or to-day. Colonel Higgins' cavalry will go to North Branch in the morning to cross river and come down on this side. They could not cross here for three days. All quiet here.

C. J. HARRISON,
Captain, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May 17, 1864—11 p. m.*

Colonel YOUART,
Charleston:

General Sigel, after a severe engagement at New Market with the forces of Echols and Imboden, under the command of Breckinridge, on the 15th, has been compelled to fall back north of Cedar Creek. He directs that you send a messenger to General Crook and advise him of General Sigel's situation, and inform Crook that General Sigel directs that he operate against Staunton, and destroy the railroad between Staunton and Jackson River Station, if possible.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

(Similar instructions to Col. T. M. Harris, Beverly.)

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *May 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

By dispatch from General Crook he was in Union, Monroe County, W. Va., May 15, 1864. No further particulars.

R. YOUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

BEVERLY, *May 17, 1864.*
(Received Cumberland, 6.20 p. m.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Dispatch received. Have sent message to Crook.

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 17, 1864—11 p. m.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Order the Fourth Virginia Regiment Infantry, or what is at Clarksburg, to proceed without delay to Martinsburg, and there await further orders. General Sigel had a severe engagement on the 15th with Breckinridge, and has been compelled to fall back. Direct the railroad agent at Grafton to furnish transportation.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 17, 1864—12.30 p. m.
(Received 12.42 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Companies for the 100-days' service report forming. Governor Bradford has no place to rendezvous, nor means of supplying them. Can I have authority to aid him in those respects? The call will, from present appearances, be a success. The Governor only needs the help above suggested.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding Middle Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
No. 123. } TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 18, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. The Third Unattached Company Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Captain Whiton, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed without delay to Arlington House, Va., and be reported by its commanding officer to Brigadier-General De Russy, commanding division, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

4. Battery I, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, Capt. Robert J. Nevin, having reported at these headquarters, will be reported without delay by its commanding officer to Brigadier-General Howe, chief of artillery, Department of Washington, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS HASKIN'S DIVISION,
No. 19. } *May* 18, 1864.

1. Until further orders the forces in the defenses north of the Potomac will be constituted as follows: The troops now occupying the line formerly held by the First Brigade, from Fort Lincoln to Fort Stevens, inclusive, will be designated as the First Brigade, under the command of Colonel Hayward, One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard, to whom reports on that line will be made.

2. The troops now occupying the line formerly held by the Second Brigade, from Fort De Russy to Battery Cameron, inclusive, will be designated as the Second Brigade, under the command of Colonel Miller, One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard, to whom reports on that line will be made.

3. The troops now occupying the line formerly held by the Third Brigade, from Fort Mahan to Fort Greble, inclusive, will be designated as "Forces south of the Eastern Branch," under command of Captain Allen, Sixth Company Massachusetts Artillery, to whom reports on that line will be made.

4. All reports and returns will be consolidated by the commanding officers of each of these lines and forwarded to these headquarters, in compliance with circular heretofore issued.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HASKIN'S DIVISION,
May 18, 1864.

Captain CONANT,
Company B, Maine Coast Guard:

By direction of Colonel Haskin, you will, as soon as practicable, move your company to Fort Sumner and report to Captain Schubert, Ninth New York Battery. The quartermaster at Fort Reno will furnish the necessary transportation upon application. Your reports will be made to Colonel Miller, One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard at Fort Reno.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HASKIN'S DIVISION,
May 18, 1864.

Colonel MILLER,
One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard:

By direction of Colonel Haskin, you will send one of the companies of your regiment, now stationed at Fort Kearny, to Fort Mansfield, to relieve Company B, Maine Coast Guard, sent to Fort Sumner. Orders have been sent direct to the latter company to move to Fort Sumner. Hereafter the detached companies will report to you, as per special orders herewith forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DE RUSSY'S DIVISION,
Arlington, Va., May 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR:

I have the honor to inform you that I have withdrawn one battalion Second Pennsylvania Artillery from Fort Ethan Allen, and that it is distributed in the works formerly occupied by Tannatt's brigade, as follows: One hundred in Whipple and C. F. Smith, each;

fifty each in Strong, Corcoran, Woodbury, Cass, Tillinghast, Craig, and Albany; twenty-five each in Bennett and Haggerty. In the same manner small garrisons from Piper's Tenth New York occupy all the works recently held by Abbot's brigade. It is my intention to leave these artillery officers and men in these different works and at once commence a system of instructions varied with some artillery practice on Tuesdays and Fridays.

I am, very respectfully,

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

VIENNA, VA., *May* 18, 1864.
(Received 7.05 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

The inclosed telegram of yesterday is just received from officers sent out on Saturday night with one squadron:

BELLE PLAIN, 17TH.

Mosby has concentrated, and I met his force in considerable numbers this p. m., three miles from here, toward Stafford Court-House. Davis, the guide, wounded by them, and ordered to remain here to-morrow and scout with a force from here.

P. H. MICKLES, JR.,
Captain, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

We have, however, here the best of evidence that Mosby was in Loudoun County on Monday. It was reported in Dranesville that he was killed in the fight with Kelley. I this morning sent Major Forbes with 300 men to scout Loudoun County, commencing at Rectortown and working up toward Leesburg. I made this force large because it is said White's battalion is in that vicinity. It is certain that some of White's men who were wounded in Rosser's fight of May 8 were in Middleburg last Friday. I think Major Forbes will get intelligence of any cavalry force that may be approaching from the Rappahannock. How far south am I expected to watch?

Respectfully,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *May* 18, 1864—4 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Near Spotsylvania, Va.:

The Secretary of War directs me to say that the President will appoint General Hunter to command the Department of West Virginia, if you desire it. Please answer as early as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
May 18, 1864—5.30 p. m. (Received 8 a. m. 19th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

By information just received I judge General Crook is going back to Gauley—by the same route he went. If so, all the surplus force

in General Sigel's department had better be collected at Harper's Ferry, so that it can be brought here or sent up the Shenandoah as may then seem most advantageous.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington:

No news of importance since the last engagement. The advance of cavalry of the enemy is at Woodstock. The infantry has not been able to cross the Shenandoah River, the water being too high. The enemy is constructing a bridge at Mount Jackson, and will probably march against me if he does not turn in another direction. Our advance is beyond Strasburg, and the cavalry was near Woodstock to-day.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

(Copies to Brigadier-Generals Kelley and Weber.)

CAMDEN STATION, *May 18, 1864—6 p. m.*
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

After I left Washington to-day by the 3 o'clock train, a letter was sent to the station for me from Major Woodruff, of Engineer Corps, stating pontoons could be towed more expeditiously than transported by rail, but adds that Colonel Pettes has been instructed to send by most expeditious route. As we are still keeping our cars and engine in Washington for this bridge, the want of which is so seriously interfering with military movements and public convenience at Harper's Ferry, we would like to know more definitely whether it is to go by canal or by our road, or whether it has started by canal; and, if so, at what hour it left Georgetown. We are informed that with the locks the average speed upon the canal is less than four miles per hour. This would require nearly twenty-four hours from Washington to Harper's Ferry, while by rail it would go in eight hours at tonnage speed.

W. P. SMITH.

(Same to Generals Halleck and Meigs.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 18, 1864—7 p. m.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, Esq.,
Baltimore:

The pontoons were ordered by General Halleck to be sent by canal. I am satisfied that it is a mistake and that they should go by rail, and I will try to have order changed at once.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 18, 1864—8.30 p. m.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, Esq.,
Superintendent, &c., Baltimore and Ohio R. R., Baltimore:

The order to send the pontoons by canal is countermanded, and they are ordered to be forwarded by rail. It is for you to give dispatch to the movement.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAMDEN STATION, *May* 18, 1864.
(Received 9.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Greatly obliged for your prompt and satisfactory dispatches about pontoon. We will certainly hurry it through. Water continues high at the Ferry.

W. P. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 18, 1864.

Major-General STAHEL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to order 300 cavalry to relieve the 100 now with Colonel Wells on the Strasburg and Woodstock road. They must leave camp before 6 a. m. to-morrow. Colonel Wells has been ordered to take his position with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, near Strasburg. He also directs that a cavalry picket of 150 men be stationed near the mouth of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, not far from the Winchester and Front Royal turnpike, opposite Front Royal, and a picket of 100 cavalry at Cedar Creek. These two detachments must keep connection by patrols with the cavalry at Strasburg, picketing our front, and must scout the country around their stations with vigilance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF MAJOR-GENERAL STAHEL,
OFFICE DIVISION PROVOST-MARSHAL,
May 18, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS H. WELLSTED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Harris and Welsh, scouts sent to Wardensville, have just returned this 4.30 p. m. Harris reports having gone on the Back road until he struck the Wardensville pike, and thence to Wardensville and Lost River. They gained no information and heard of but four rebels, who were making their way back to Imboden with four of our horses. Lost River was not fordable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

D. H. HARKINS,
Major and Provost-Marshal, Division.

CAMP NEAR FRONT ROYAL FORD, *May* 18, 1864.

Colonel TAYLOR,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: I arrived at this point last night about 11 o'clock. I met with no obstacle in the shape of rebels. This morning I made a close reconnaissance from the highest positions, but failed to discover anything. The citizens say that thirty of Mosby's men were here last week. I don't believe there is any force in Front Royal. The river is not fordable at any point. I have two scouting parties out, one to Morgan's Ford and the other to Berry's Ferry. I shall try and get all the information possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAT. BERRY,
Captain, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FRONT ROYAL,
May 18, 1864—7 p. m.

Colonel TAYLOR,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: I am unable to give you any information more than was forwarded this morning. My scouting parties have met with no rebels. It was reported to one of the officers that some of Mosby's men were still on this side of the river, on account of the river not being fordable. I shall send a strong party after them to-morrow, and, if possible, will try and hunt them up. I think I shall go in command myself. The sergeant that was sent to your headquarters has not returned as yet.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAT. BERRY,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lewisburg, W. Va., May 18, 1864.

Capt. JAMES A. UMPLEBY,
Commanding Picket at Bridge:

SIR: In case you need support you will apply to Colonel Oley, who is camped on the road this side of you. In case you are attacked in force send immediate word to General Averell. Hold the ford by all means. Send no false reports.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs you to order Colonel Wells, with the two regiments of infantry and the artillery, to return at 7.30 a. m. to-morrow to a position near Strasburg, and, if

practicable, make use of the works already constructed there. The 100 cavalry now with him will also withdraw with the infantry, and will be relieved by 300 cavalry, which Major-General Stahel has been ordered to detail. The infantry pickets of your command will, until further orders, remain as established.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Inform General Crook that Breckinridge has probably concentrated his whole force against me. Echols is here, and there are probably no troops of the enemy between Lewisburg and Staunton. On the latter place Crook should operate.

F. SIGEL.
Major-General.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, *May* 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

Order the engineers with their life-boat to assist in transporting passengers across the river. Either make a detail to assist them or call for volunteers who are good watermen. Sorry to learn they lost the rope. The boatmen must not charge the passengers more than 25 cents for taking them over. You will see that this order is executed.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Your telegram received. It will be impossible for me to allow passengers to pass over the river before to-morrow, as I have but one boat and must transport arms and ammunition all night. The printed order in which you assume command of the Reserve Division is received. Will you, as soon as possible, define my position here? The One hundred and sixtieth Ohio Militia for Martinsburg, en route for General Sigel, will leave to-night. The pontoons have not yet reached here.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 18, 1864—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

All right. Attend to your own business first, then if you can assist the railroad company do so, but do not permit the men of the

engineer company to use that life-boat for the purpose of extorting money from passengers. I will brigade my troops as soon as all the Ohio militia designed for me arrive.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

Have seen General Kelley. New information received, and the militia regiment cannot leave. Send that on Camp Hill by rail to this place, where the detachments of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts and the Eighteenth Connecticut will join them and move out. Your dispatch in the hands of Captain Mathews, General Sigel's staff. Colonel Maulsby here.

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. RESERVE DIVISION,
No. 29. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., May 18, 1864.

Lieut. Samuel F. Woods, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, is hereby relieved from duty as such, at his own request, and will rejoin his regiment. The general commanding desires to express his regret at losing the services of so valuable an officer, and thanks him for the ability and zeal shown by him since his connection with the staff.

By command of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding:

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 18, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I am about leaving. Captain Mathews, acting assistant adjutant-general, declines to take command. Says he has not time. General Sigel sends a special request to relieve the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, now on provost guard.

R. S. RODGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

POINT OF ROCKS, *May* 18, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Up to the present time there has thirteen men and eleven horses come in of Captain Keyes' command.

E. WHITE,
Sergeant.

COLUMBUS, *May* 18, 1864.
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Ohio has sent regiments as follows: Four to Baltimore, Md., two to Cumberland, thirteen to Washington, and the fourteenth will leave to-night; three to Parkersburg, four to Charleston, three to New Creek, three to Harper's Ferry; has stationed one at Gallipolis, two at Camp Dennison, two at Camp Chase; two regiments and a battalion of seven companies at Johnson's Island—being forty-one regiments and one battalion, comprising an aggregate of 34,000 men. This work has been completed in sixteen days.

JOHN BROUGH.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 18, 1864—11.15 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

We have no reports of operations since my last dispatch. The latest information from General Grant was that the roads had greatly improved, large re-enforcements had reached him, and he designed to move against the enemy without delay. It is the design of the Government to keep up the national forces until the rebellion is overthrown, and in order to provide against any inopportune reduction when the service of the 100-days' men go out, a draft to fill up their place and all other reductions will be ordered to take place on the 1st of July, by which time the new enrollments will be completed. No order is yet issued.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *May* 18, 1864.
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

General GEORGE W. CULLUM:

Great agitation. Cheerful dispatch from Secretary to Dix would do good.

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 18, 1864—10.40 p. m.

Major-General DIX:

We have no dispatches to-day from General Grant nor from Generals Butler or Sherman. The reports from the Kanawha confirm the destruction of the bridge over New River, and several miles of the railroad track destroyed by General Crook's command, and state that he had fought three battles with Generals Sam. Jones* and A. G. Jenkins and defeated them; the rebel loss being over 600 killed

*General Sam. Jones was then in command at Charleston, S. C.

and 300 prisoners. General Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded. All of our wounded that can be removed from Fredericksburg have reached Washington. The rebel prisoners have been removed from Belle Plain. Visitors from the Army of the Potomac represent the troops to be in excellent condition and re-enforcements rapidly arriving.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
No. 124. } TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 19, 1864.

* * * * * * *

6. Companies D and F, Twenty-first Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, are hereby relieved from duty at Rendezvous of Distribution, Va., and assigned to duty as follows: Company D will relieve the One hundred and eighty-sixth Company, First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, at Freedman's Village, Arlington Heights, Va., and Company F will relieve the Two hundred and second Company, First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, at Alexandria, Va., in the command of Brigadier-General Briggs. The One hundred and eighty-sixth and Two hundred and second Companies, Veteran Reserve Corps, upon being relieved, will proceed at once to Rendezvous of Distribution, and be reported to the commanding officer Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to which regiment they have been assigned. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
May 19, 1864—10.30 a. m. (Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

By all means I would say appoint General Hunter, or anyone else, to the command of West Virginia.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 200. } *Washington, May* 19, 1864.

By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of West Virginia.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May* 19, 1864—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Army of the Potomac:

If General Crook falls back to Gauley, I will dispose of his troops as directed. A telegram in the newspapers of this morning, dated Gauley Bridge, the 17th, says that General Crook was at Newbern on the 13th, having gained three victories over the rebels, and destroyed bridge over New River, and several miles of railroad track. Nothing further from Sigel or Sherman. If General Hunter should be given the command in West Virginia, please send me the substance of your instructions for operations in that department. I do not know what your orders to Sigel and Crook have been, but I presume they have looked mainly to the destruction of the rebel railroads and the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The destruction of the bridge at Harper's Ferry by the flood has delayed the arrival of Western troops.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *May* 19, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.:

General Hunter placed in command of the Department of West Virginia. The navy will work up the Rappahannock even to Fredericksburg if you protect the south bank from guerrillas. The land is so high they can fire down upon the decks without danger to themselves. More troops will be sent to Fredericksburg to-morrow. I shall continue to send there all I can raise until otherwise ordered. The Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived to-night fully mounted. Shall I send them forward as cavalry, or arm them as infantry, and give their horses to veterans of the Army of the Potomac? They are raw recruits and of little use as cavalry.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, May 19, 1864. (Received 11 p. m.)

Captain WAGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch dated May 17, 10 p. m., has been received. I reported to the Adjutant-General, from Mount Jackson and Strasburg on the 15th and 16th instant,* that we had met Breckinridge on the 15th at New Market, and fought him the whole day with about 5,500 men, against about 8,000 to 9,000 men. After a loss of 800 killed and wounded, I withdrew my force slowly to Mount Jackson. The enemy sustained heavy losses. I deemed it prudent to withdraw behind Cedar Creek, in which position I am at present, with my advance between Strasburg and Woodstock. The enemy has made no advance; his main force is at Mount Jackson and New Market and his cavalry at Woodstock. I will watch his movements, follow him closely if he withdraws, and resist him if he advances. I have

*See p. 76.

ordered the last two regiments from the interior of the department to join me, and have directed General Crook, through General Kelley, to operate from Lewisburg in the direction of Staunton.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 19, 1864.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The general wishes you to give the necessary orders on the arrival of the Second Maryland and Fourth Virginia Regiments at Martinsburg, so that these regiments march at once to join this command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 19, 1864.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The general has been informed that a rumor was spread in town, which is supposed to have come from Captain Ewing, that the general was on his way to Martinsburg, or that he intended to go there. The general wishes this matter investigated and the officer put under arrest for circulating false rumors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 26. } *Near Strasburg, Va., May 19, 1864.*

I. Maj. T. A. Meysenburg, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in obedience to orders from the Adjutant-General of the Army, is assigned to duty as acting assistant inspector-general of this department, relieving Col. A. B. Jones, additional aide-de-camp.

II. Lieut. J. H. V. Field, Ordnance Department, is announced as senior ordnance officer of this department, relieving Capt. John Carlin, First West Virginia Artillery, who will continue to perform the duties of chief of artillery.

By order of Major-General Sigel:

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 19, 1864.

Major-General STAHEL, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that all your cavalry, except those detachments used for picket and patrol duty, be en-

camped near Middletown in rear of our line. Such a camp should be selected from which the cavalry can easily reach the Front Royal and Cedar Creek roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 19, 1864.

Major-General STAHEL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general wishes to be informed whether you have sent any cavalry south of Cedar Creek going in a southerly direction on the Back road. They are said to number about 300 men and [may be] Mosby's men in our uniform.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Cedar Creek, May 19, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS H. WELLSTED,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. First Cavalry Division:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that after the detail of 250 men just furnished there remain 197 men available for duty in this brigade. I would further remark that the men just sent out only returned from duty this day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. WYNKOOP,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., May 19, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS H. WELLSTED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of your communication in relation to detail of thirty men. Immediately on the return of my adjutant (Lieutenant Hill) he ordered the detail, half from the Twenty-first New York Cavalry and the balance from the First New York Veteran Cavalry. Some half an hour after making the detail I received a communication from Lieut. Col. J. S. Platner, commanding First New York Veteran Cavalry, stating that he could not fill his detail except by taking some of his regiment who had just returned from a scout since yesterday. I then made a detail of one non-commissioned officer and fifteen men of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and received an answer from Capt. Ashbell F. Duncan, commanding, that he had not sufficient men present equipped to fill same.

Just at that time the detail from the Twenty-first New York reported, and knowing that you were in a hurry for the detail I ordered Lieutenant Shuttleworth, acting aide-de-camp at these headquarters, to take same and report them to you, and also show you the communications from those officers. Lieutenant S. returned and informed me that you ordered the men to return if you could not get them all. I would respectfully call your attention to the severe duty performed by this brigade during the last week. On an average, from 600 to 700 men have been on duty every day. Add to this want of rations and forage and you will see the impossibility of getting men ready as soon as expected. I could fill detail of thirty, but not with good men and serviceable horses as you desired, but supposed you did not want them except they were fit for duty.

I have at present about 300 men equipped for duty in the brigade. About 258 came in this afternoon and evening from scout duty, and would respectfully ask if those men are expected to go on picket in the morning, as a great many of them were relieved yesterday from picket, and the officers have reported to me the very poor condition of the horses in their commands, stating that the most of them will be unserviceable in a few days on account of scarcity of forage, and duty performed, if they are not allowed rest for a short time.

Hoping this will be a sufficient explanation, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. TIBBITS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 19, 1864.

Colonel WELLS,
Commanding Detachment:

COLONEL: The commanding general desires you to guard the roads and the country south of Cedar Creek and the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, toward Front Royal, Woodstock, and Cedar Creek, with great vigilance. There are posts now on this side of Cedar Creek at a point opposite Front Royal and at Cedar Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 19, 1864.

Col. GEORGE D. WELLS,
Commanding Advance Detachment:

COLONEL: The commanding general desires you to have two companies of infantry take a position at a secure place in the vicinity of Fisher's Hill, and fifty cavalry near Round Hill and a little this side, with their pickets and vedettes to the right as far as the Back road, to the left as far as the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, and in front so far as to leave Round Hill outside of the pickets. Besides

these regular outposts, patrols must be sent to the right, front, and left. It is the object to allow the enemy to occupy Round Hill, with the view of capturing them during the night by sending infantry around both sides of the hill. Captain Ellicott, the bearer of this, has been ordered to report to you for scouting purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 19, 1864—12 m.

Major-General SIGEL:

Your telegrams of yesterday just received, and the one for General Crook dispatched to Gauley with orders to send it by messenger to General Crook at once. My scouts have not yet returned from the direction of Moorefield. The streams are so swollen it is difficult moving about. I will send the detachments of the Fifteenth and Twenty-first New York Cavalry back to you, via Bloomery Gap and Pughtown, as soon as the streams are fordable. You may require them, and I can get along with the detachment of the Twenty-second until you can be able to spare me the balance of it. I have not heard from Harper's Ferry this a. m., but trust the new pontoon bridges arrived during the night and will be laid this a. m. The road west is all right.

B. F. KELLEY.
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS.
Cedar Creek, May 19, 1864. (Received 20th.)

Brigadier-General WEBER:

As it is very important to have the two militia regiments join me at once, would it not be best to send forward the Fifth New York Artillery instead of the militia? Please see that the detachment of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts join their regiment without delay. It has been ordered more than once and I should like to know the cause of the delay. I just learn that Colonel Rodgers' regiment is at Newtown.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS.
Cedar Creek, May 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

Take steps, without delay, to arm the dismounted cavalry either with carbines or muskets. It is essential that they be equipped soon to be of some avail.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 19, 1864—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

Push the work of laying the pontoon bridge as rapidly as possible; make a strong detail from the artillery on Maryland Heights to assist. Have the troops en route for Washington pushed over as soon as pontoon is completed. Please see Mr. Willard, the railroad agent, and direct him to have some of the trains moved down from Martinsburg with troops by the time the bridge is completed; also to have trains in readiness at Sandy Hook to carry them forward. Please advise me if the pontoon has arrived.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Your telegram is received. The orders will be promptly executed. The pontoons have not yet arrived. The rope has been prepared and the railroad company have their boat running across the river for passengers, and will allow no officers in the same without a railroad ticket, which causes much trouble. I have word that the chess are at Sandy Hook; the boats are every moment expected.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

Please inform me the number and titles of the regiments at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, W. Va.

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANDY HOOK, MD., *May* 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

Train here waiting. Not men enough here to load one-third of the train.

C. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 19, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Sandy Hook:

Send an orderly to Remount Camp with orders to hurry up the dismounted men to take the cars.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 19, 1864—12 m.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Send a company to protect Piedmont. I am not prepared to indicate what will be best location for it—perhaps Bloomington, or between that point and Piedmont.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 127. } *Baltimore, May* 19, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. Col. L. J. Jackson, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard, having reported with his regiment at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to the Third Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, and will report to Brig. Gen. J. R. Kenly for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 182. } *Washington, May* 20, 1864.

* * * * * * *

22. Col. Richard H. Rush, commanding First Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby relieved from that duty, and will proceed to Alexandria, Va., to take command of the Second Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps, at that place.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HASKIN'S DIVISION,
May 20, 1864.

Colonel MILLER:

I send order from department headquarters for detail. Great Falls is on the Potomac, about ten miles from Fort Reno. The best route for the detail to take would be to strike the River road or the canal, and follow it up until it reaches Great Falls. I think there is a road leading from Tennallytown west direct to the River road. Once on the River road the route is plain. Subsistence can be drawn from the nearest commissary. Instruct the officer to use great vigilance in protecting these works.

Very respectfully,

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE,
May 20, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

In regard to the operations it is better for General Hunter to engage in, with the disposable force at his command, I am a little in doubt. It is evident that he can move south, covering the road he has to guard, with a larger force than he can spare to be removed to re-enforce armies elsewhere. Then, too, under the instructions of General Sigel, Crook was to get through to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, cut New River bridge, and move eastward to Lynchburg, if he could; if not, to Fincastle, Staunton, and down the Shenandoah Valley. Sigel was to collect what force he could spare from the railroad, and move up the Valley with a supply train to meet him. The enemy are evidently relying for supplies greatly on such as are brought over the branch road running through Staunton. On the whole, therefore, I think it would be better for General Hunter to move in that direction; reach Staunton and Gordonsville, or Charlottesville, if he does not meet too much opposition. If he can hold at bay a force equal to his own he will be doing good service.

* * * * * * *

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 20, 1864.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

I have the honor to report my arrival at this point. All quiet.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 3. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Bunger's Mills, May 20, 1864.

General Duffié will keep a squadron constantly patrolling the road from Frankford to Lewisburg, and will watch all the fords on the Greenbrier between those two places. Colonel Oley will remain with his command at Lewisburg, and hold the fords at the burnt bridge. Colonel Schoonmaker will picket and hold the fords from the burnt bridge to Alderson's Ferry.

By order of Brigadier-General Averell:

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE CAVALRY,
Near Lewisburg, W. Va., May 20, 1864.

Capt. JAMES L. BOTSFORD,
A. A. G., Third Division, Dept. of West Virginia:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following statements: During the movements of the last twenty days my command has been almost entirely broken down from lack of rations, being obliged to obtain supplies from the country, and, owing to the scattered condition of my brigade, it has become very much disorganized and de-

moralized. I have been under command of General Averell since the expedition started, but have been without a written order on the subject. When I joined him I understood it to be only for the present expedition, and that when it should end my command would again be my own, subject to your orders only. This is now my great desire. I wish to be relieved from duty under General Averell, and to be ordered to report to you with my command. By going to Charleston I can rapidly reorganize my command, remount it, and put it in a state of efficiency for the field, which is my greatest desire.

You are aware that my command is scattered, a part yet remaining at Charleston dismounted. The men who are here are without clothing or shoes, the horses are worn down, their equipments destroyed, and everything in bad condition. To refit my command here must cost the Government thousands of dollars for the necessary transportation, and it never can be done so well as otherwise. If horses are sent here to remount my command they will be worn down for want of care and attention by the time they arrive, whereas if I could command them and bring them here mounted they would come here in good condition.

Hoping for your early attention to, and a favorable consideration of, this application, very respectfully, &c.,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE,
May 30, 1864.

[Capt. P. G. BIER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*]

CAPTAIN: Major Thorp reports: Did not go to Woodstock on account of flag of truce passing up this morning. There appears to be nothing in the Valley near W[oodstock], except Gilmor, with about 60 men. It is reported that about 250 of Gilmor's force went across into Little Fort Valley last night. A woman near Woodstock, who is our friend, says she is informed from over the mountain that Early is in Powell's Fort Valley with 4,000 men. (Not very direct or reliable.) Infantry scout sent across the river last night went to top of the mountain; found a rebel signal station there abandoned; saw nothing on the other side. Saw on this side of the mountain and other side of the river seven cavalry vedettes. Major Thorp says that in addition to the party of 250 of Gilmor's men, which went to our left last night, another party of the same size, which he believes to be McNeill's, went up to our right the other side of the mountain. All quiet here and at the picket-posts.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.
Cedar Creek, Va., May 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

Scouts sent out toward Moorefield returned from Wardensville this p. m., reporting no enemy in the direction of the former place, except McNeill's company, which is near Moorefield. Breckinridge

with his force is between New Market and Mount Jackson, and his cavalry between Mount Jackson and Woodstock, scouting in this direction. They are constructing a bridge across the Shenandoah near Mount Jackson. Our advance is at and beyond Strasburg. I am anxiously awaiting the re-enforcements asked for. Inform General Crook that I have received his reports. Tell him, also, where I am, and where Breckinridge is. Inform him also what re-enforcements of Ohio militia have been or will be sent to him.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 20, 1864—9 a. m.
(Via Martinsburg.)

Major-General SIGEL, *Cedar Creek:*

The Fourth Virginia Infantry, or a portion of it (four companies being detached in Lewis and Gilmer Counties), passed here last night en route for Martinsburg. The lieutenant-colonel commanding represents that in consequence of their hard service in the southwest, and being so reduced in numbers, only numbering now about 300, the War Department ordered him back into West Virginia to assist in guarding railroad. May I, therefore, ask you, if you can do so consistently, to use this remnant of a regiment on your line at Winchester, or between there and Martinsburg. They can then render the double service in protecting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and your line of communication also. Colonel Harris, at Beverly, reports that his scouts started on the 14th to communicate with General Crook; he sent another on the 17th. Refugees, arrived at Beverly on the 17th from Rockbridge County, report that Averell defeated Echols and Jackson on the 11th at Goshen, on the Central railroad, twenty-one miles southwest of Staunton. I fear this is not reliable, as Echols confronted you at New Market on the 15th.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *May* 20, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

Major-General Hunter and his horses leave Washington for Harper's Ferry by special train at noon to-day, by order War Department. Grant has had another fight, but without result so far. Butler quiet: Sherman going it with a rush. Weather probably settled here now.

W. P. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS.
Harper's Ferry, May 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL, *Cedar Creek:*

The Dismounted Cavalry Camp has been broken up, by order from the Secretary of War, and all dismounted men are en route for Camp Davis, near Washington. Our pontoons have not yet arrived, and we have no bridge, but expect to be all right to-morrow.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL,
Cedar Creek:

The Remount Camp is broken up, by order from the Secretary of War, and all the men sent last night to Washington. I have retained, under the same order, all mounted men, and propose to send them to-morrow morning, or as soon as possible, directly to you. There are about 500 well mounted detachments from the Twentieth Pennsylvania and First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Middleton, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Shall I send them via Winchester to Cedar Creek? Our pontoons not yet here, and no bridge to Maryland Heights.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 20, 1864—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

What news have you this a. m.? How are you getting along with pontoon; when will it be laid? When will the railroad bridge be repaired? Please ask Mr. Quincy. Will you please have my telegrams left on your table sent me; also copies of those sent by me while I was at the Ferry.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

I sent you a report by telegraph and will report each day. Our pontoons have not arrived. The railroad bridge is being rapidly constructed. They hope by Monday to be all right. I will send you the copies of telegrams by mail to-morrow.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

The following troops are at Harper's Ferry: Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, three batteries of light artillery, a small detachment of Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and one company of engineers. There are at Martinsburg: One hundred and fifty-fifth Ohio National Guard Infantry, 800; One hundred and thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard Infantry, 309; different detachments infantry, 68; detachment Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 104; Thirty-second New York Battery, 200; total, 1,481.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

By order from the War Department the Remount Camp at Pleasant Valley has been broken up, and the men sent to Washington. They left last night. Two regiments of Ohio militia from Martinsburg crossed the river last night en route for Washington. Pontoons not yet here; sent by canal and expected every moment. A detail from the Fifth [New York] Artillery has been made, and is waiting to assist in laying the bridge. The railroad bridge is commenced, and one span nearly ready. All quiet.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 20, 1864.

General B. F. KELLEY:

The pontoons have arrived and the bridge will be ready in the morning.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding:

HENRY A. URBAN,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 20, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM P. MAULSBY, *Martinsburg:*

Have the detachments of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, Eighteenth Connecticut, and Ohio militia left Martinsburg yet to join General Sigel? If not, send them forward without delay. Answer immediately.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

H. A. URBAN,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 20, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM P. MAULSBY,
Commanding, Martinsburg:

Major-General Hunter leaves here for your post in a special train in one-half hour. Be ready to receive him.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 20, 1864.

Col. W. P. MAULSBY, *Martinsburg:*

Heavy firing is reported in direction of Martinsburg. Report by telegraph whether you have heard it or not, and if you have, what is known about it.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

SAM. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

The firing alluded to was a salute to Major-General Hunter. Detachment Thirty-fourth Massachusetts and Ohio militia left last night for the front at 9 o'clock.

W. P. MAULSBY,
Colonel, Commanding.

SANDY HOOK, *May* 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

It is reported to me this morning that there are about 300 horses at the Dismounted Camp, and Lieutenant-Colonel Middleton claiming on that plea that he should remain. These horses were not there day before yesterday. Please find out if Captain Gardner has sent over any since that time; also number necessary to mount the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. I think the report of horses a mistake. Answer requested.

C. S. BOWMAN,
Captain, Commanding U. S. Cavalry.

BALTIMORE, *May* 20, 1864.

General MAX WEBER:

Sherman's is our only column making any rapid progress. Grant has had another fight with Lee, but without results. Butler is again quiet. Nothing from far southwest. War Department says Grant has fully as many men as when first moved two weeks ago. Great fighting expected to-day. The American has our statement to-day, but Tribune will have editorial and letter besides to-morrow. Major-General Hunter and horses leave Washington for Harper's Ferry about noon to-day with special train ordered from Washington.

W. P. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS.
Harper's Ferry, May 20, 1864.

W. P. SMITH,
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore:

Your telegram is received, and I thank you for the information. Any aid that can be given from this post will be cheerfully furnished. I will be ready to receive General Hunter on his arrival.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 20, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General WALLACE,
Baltimore:

The dismounted companies of the First Delaware Cavalry will report to General Augur, commanding Department of Washington.

J. C. KELTON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 128. } *Baltimore, May* 20, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. Col. George W. McCook, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard, having reported at these headquarters with his regiment, is hereby assigned to the First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, and will march immediately to the Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and report on his arrival to Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wallace:

S. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
No. 126. } *May* 21, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Company A, Knap's artillery battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, will be reported by its commanding officer, without delay, to Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin, commanding division, for duty.

* * * * * * *

8. Companies G, H, I, and K, Third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, having been reported at these headquarters, in compliance with orders from the Provost-Marshal-General, will proceed, without delay, to Alexandria, Va., and be reported by the commanding officer to Brigadier-General Slough, military governor, for duty with their regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS HASKIN'S DIVISION,
No. 51. } *May* 21, 1864.

1. The One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard, Col. J. M. C. Marble commanding, having reported to these headquarters for duty, is hereby assigned as follows, and will report to Colonel Miller, One hundred and sixty-third Ohio: Six companies to Fort Sumner, three companies to Fort Simmons, and one company to Fort Mansfield.

The headquarters of the regiment will be at Fort Sumner. The lieutenant-colonel will be stationed at Fort Simmons. Colonel Marble will make his reports to Colonel Miller, One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard, at Fort Reno.

2. The two companies of the One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard, now at Forts Mansfield and Simmons, will move without delay to Forts Reno and Kearny. The property at each of

these former forts will be turned over to the officers of the One hundred and fifty-first Ohio National Guard, who are ordered to occupy them.

3. Company A, Knap's artillery battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters for duty, is assigned to Fort Meigs, to which post the company will proceed without delay. The commanding officer will report to Captain Allen, at Fort Baker, as soon as practicable. The reports and returns of the company will be made to Captain Allen, to whose command it is assigned.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May* 21, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Major-General HUNTER.

Commanding Department of West Virginia:

I now learn that General Grant's instructions to General Sigel were to move up the Shenandoah with all his available force to meet General Crook, who was ordered to cut New River bridge, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; then move to Lynchburg, if he could, and if not, to Fincastle, Staunton, and down the Shenandoah Valley. It appears that the railroad and New River bridge have been destroyed, but whether Crook is moving north or west is uncertain. If he returns to the Kanawha Valley his available force will be brought to Harper's Ferry. General Grant says Lee is receiving supplies through Staunton, and thinks it best that you move in that direction, and, if you do not meet with too much opposition, reach Staunton and Gordonsville or Charlottesville. Moreover, if you hold at bay a force equal to your own, you will be doing him good service.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, May 21, 1864. (Received 10 a. m. 22d.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I have the honor to announce my arrival at this point and assumption of command this evening at 7 p. m.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR CEDAR CREEK, VA.,
May 21, 1864—9.30 p. m. (Received 10 a. m. 22d.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

I have directed Generals Crook and Averell to move immediately on Staunton. I hope to meet them there and then move directly east, via Charlottesville and Gordonsville.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 21, 1864.
(Received 9.40 p. m. 22d.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

GENERAL: If you can send me two energetic and efficient brigadiers it will add greatly to the availability of this command.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 183. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 21, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

15. Maj. Charles G. Halpine, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report in person to Major-General Hunter, U. S. Volunteers, in the Department of West Virginia, for duty on his staff.

16. Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty with Brigadier-General Wilson, U. S. Volunteers, and will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Hunter, U. S. Volunteers, in the Department of West Virginia, for duty on his staff.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cedar Creek, Va., May 21, 1864.*

By an order of the President of the United States, I am relieved from the command of this department. Major-General Hunter, U. S. Volunteers, is my successor. In leaving the troops under my immediate command I feel it my duty to give my most sincere thanks to the officers and men who have assisted me so faithfully during the last campaign. Having no other wishes and aspirations but to serve and to promote the great cause, which we are bound to defend, I hope that final success may crown the indefatigable zeal and good will of this army.

SIGEL,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Martinsburg, W. Va., May 21, 1864.*

Agreeable to the orders of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of West Virginia. All reports and returns will be made to the headquarters of the department, as at present directed; and all communications for the commanding general of the department will be promptly forwarded to him in the field. In addition to the present department staff, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Halpine is announced as assistant adjutant-general, and Maj. Samuel W. Stockton as aide-de-camp. And these officers will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR CEDAR CREEK, VA.,
May 21, 1864.

Lieut. JOHN R. MEIGS,
Chief Engineer, Department of West Virginia:

LIEUTENANT: Having before me a copy of the complaint* made by Captain Salisbury in relation to the pontoon train, I am enabled to answer it intelligently.

Captain Salisbury seems to labor under a misunderstanding, and I judge from the tenor of his letter has accepted the statement of a wagon-master given under undue excitement. The pontoon wagons were ordered to camp outside of Martinsburg as fast as loaded, to keep the streets from being obstructed by them. They camped outside of the pickets about two and one-half miles from the city. I did not know the location of camp until nearly dusk, when I informed Colonel Rodgers, who sent a guard out for their protection. Colonel Rodgers, deeming the escort sent in for the pontoon train not more than sufficient, ordered a detail of fifty men as escort for the commissary wagons.

In the morning when the pontoon train was ready to start, the infantry escort for the commissary wagons had not come up. I at once pushed on the pontoon train and escort, leaving the commissary train waiting for its escort. Major-General Sigel having ordered a certain escort for the pontoon wagons, and Colonel Rodgers also deeming it not too large, and providing a proper escort for the additional wagons, would have made it a serious matter for me if I had added a larger quantity of wagons with the same escort and met any loss by attack on the road. The delay to the commissary wagons resulted, as the tenor of Captain Salisbury's letter shows, not from my going forward but from the non-appearance of his escort, for which I was certainly not responsible.

With regard to giving Captain Root orders to take teams, &c., I neither gave such orders nor did Captain Root take any teams to my knowledge. I know of no teams taken from the commissary wagons. I desired the wagon-master of the pontoon train to endeavor to exchange one broken-down team, but he effected no exchange, and a few miles farther the team had to be abandoned. I was delayed three days in Martinsburg waiting for the miserable transportation I at last received, owing to the almost utter destitution of transportation at command of Captain Patton, and endeavored to push forward as rapidly as possible, but certainly with no desire to hinder the transportation of other necessary articles, and I feel satisfied that no action of mine produced any such result.

Respectfully,

EDWARD JAY ALLEN.

HDQRS. BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 21, 1864—1 a. m.

General W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Division.

GENERAL: Some of my men who were cut off at the ford have just come in through the brush and report that 200 or 300 rebels

* Not found.

crossed the river before they left and were still crossing. They also heard drums this morning on the road toward White Sulphur. From all my information, I must decide that the enemy has crossed in considerable force and contemplates an attack by daylight.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Commanding First Infantry Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that the companies of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, now on this side of Cedar Creek, be ordered to join the companies on the other side. The Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers will picket on the right and left, south of Cedar Creek, one company on the right and one on the left, both connecting with Colonel Wells near Strasburg. A picket of one company will be stationed on the North Fork of Shenandoah River, on the Middletown [and] Buckton road. Twenty-five cavalry have been ordered to report to the commanding officer of the infantry. A picket of twenty men will be stationed on the Shenandoah River where the road from camp strikes the river, between Strasburg and Buckton.

Ten cavalry have been ordered to report to the commanding officer of the infantry. Colonel Rodgers' command will picket with one company on the right and one company on the left of the turnpike. Your pickets will connect with the right and left of Colonel Rodgers' command, your right and left resting on Cedar Creek. If the river is fordable the cavalry will be stationed on the south side of the river, and patrol to the front as far as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN,
Commanding Infantry Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that he wishes the picket at or opposite Buckton to scout as far south as possible in the Powell's Big Fort Valley. Another party has been ordered from Colonel Wells in the same direction, the valley above mentioned being of the greatest importance to our position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 21, 1864.

Col. GEORGE D. WELLS,
Commanding Advance Detachment:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires you to send a strong scouting party of infantry to a point where Powell's Big Fort Valley can be observed, and, if necessary, to go into the valley as far south as they can go with safety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE,
May 21, 1864.

[Capt. PHILIP G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that I have received dispatch requesting me to send a strong scouting party of infantry to Powell's Fort Valley. The fords are impassable for infantry, and I think for cavalry. Captain Ellicott started with fifty cavalry for that point this morning. He was unable to cross at Banks' Ford, and left there for a ford farther up stream, in order to cross if possible, since which time I have not heard from him. There is no possible mode of crossing infantry, except by a small skiff, which will carry but a few men. If the cavalry have been able to cross, they are there by this time. Under these circumstances, I have deemed it proper to delay attempting to cross the men in the skiff until the facts can be stated to the commanding general.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. WELLS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE DETACHMENT,
Near Strasburg, Va., May 21, 1864.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Will you be kind enough to inform me whether it is intended that I shall occupy Round Top hill to-morrow or this morning?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. WELLS,
Col. Thirty-fourth Mass. Infty., Comdg. Advance Detach.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Strasburg, Va., May 21, 1864.

Col. GEORGE D. WELLS,
Commanding Advance, Valley Pike:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that you will not occupy Round Top hill again until you receive further orders to do so.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL,
Comdg. First Cavalry Division, Cedar Creek, Va.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that the following disposition of troops under your command will be immediately [made]: First, 300 cavalry will be stationed with Colonel Wells at Strasburg, to remain there under his orders until relieved. Second, a picket of 100 cavalry at Cedar Creek. The commander of this picket will send out small scouting parties toward Wardensville, in the direction of the Back road; also as far as Capon Springs and to Fawcett's Gap. They will come by the Back road into connection with the pickets and patrols sent out by Colonel Wells from Strasburg. Third, a picket of 150 cavalry will be stationed on this side of the river opposite Front Royal, to scout with small parties the roads toward Luray, Millwood, and Linden. Fourth, a picket of twenty-five men will be stationed at Buckton, on the south side of the North Fork of the Shenandoah, if the ford is passable. If the ford is not passable this picket will be stationed on the north side of the river. It will report to the commanding officer of the infantry stationed there. Fifth, a picket of ten men on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, at the point where the road from this camp strikes the river between Strasburg and Buckton. Sixth, a field officer will be detailed to take charge of the pickets at Cedar Creek and opposite Front Royal.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. BRIGADE, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 21, 1864—11.15 p. m.
(Received 12.35 a. m. 22d.)

[General W. W. AVERELL:]

GENERAL: I have just returned from my pickets and find that they have fallen back nearly a mile from the river. Captain Reynolds, commanding the picket, reports that he was forced back after skirmishing with the rebels. The enemy that attacked his right flank did not cross at the ford, but came from the right, for he has had men on the river-banks all day. The men at the river report that at the time the reserve was attacked they were forced back by men crossing the river, and they all report a large number of cavalry as having crossed, and think some artillery. I have nearly 200 men, 1½ miles beyond town, well posted. They cannot advance farther without going into the woods, one-half mile from the river. The officers and men of the pickets think that a large force is crossing, but I can hardly think so. I have notified the picket of General Duffié and Colonel Schoonmaker. I would suggest that a field officer of the division be appointed to insure more co-operation between the pickets from the different brigades.

Yours, truly,

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel.

P. S.—I have my entire command in readiness to act at once.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., May 21, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER 160TH REGIMENT OHIO STATE MILITIA:

The commanding general directs that you detail five companies of your regiment to report at these headquarters at 3 a. m. to-morrow, the 22d instant, to guard wagon train to Martinsburg, W. Va. The officer in command of the detachment will report to the commanding general for instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 21, 1864—4 p. m.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

The railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry is now repaired and ready for the passage of trains. The delayed troops will be pushed forward at once. The pontoon bridge will be completed this p. m. Nothing new; all quiet.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 21, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL,
Cedar Creek:

Your telegrams of the 19th and 20th received. Your orders will be promptly executed. I will relieve the four companies of the Fourth Virginia Infantry, now on duty in Lewis and Gilmer Counties, as soon as practicable and order them to join their regiment. Your instructions for General Crook sent forward at once. The detachments of the Fifteenth and Twenty-first New York will leave day after to-morrow to report to you, by the route indicated in my last. All quiet along my lines. Railroad bridge will be completed across Potomac to-day, also the pontoon will be laid.

B. F. KELLEY.
Brigadier-General.

CAMDEN STATION, *May* 21, 1864.
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our bridge is again completed, and trains have passed regularly since 1.40 p. m. The pontoon, by canal, has only this day reached Harper's Ferry, and is being placed in position.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding Reserve Division, Cumberland:

Pontoon bridge has arrived and will be laid as soon as possible. Railroad bridge will probably be completed for noon train of to-day to pass over. Major-General Hunter arrived here last evening; assumed command of this department. All quiet. I send to-day copies of your telegrams.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May* 21, 1864.
(Received Cumberland, 3.20 p. m.)

General B. F. KELLEY:

The railroad bridge is finished and admits of the passage of trains. Pontoon will be completed by evening.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

If I make requisition I become bond to ordnance officer, and must account to ordnance officer, which is impossible. Troops now here, and detachments constantly arriving and departing, apply for ammunition. The only efficient way to meet such necessities promptly, is to have an ordnance agent here with supplies. If one cannot be sent, let him send some blank requisitions, which can be filled by those receiving it and sent to Harper's Ferry. I would like to avoid this delay.

W. P. MAULSBY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 21, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Colonel HIGGINS,
Green Spring:

You will order Lieutenant-Colonel Root to proceed to-morrow morning, via Bloomery Gap and Pughtown, with the detachments of the Fifteenth and Twenty-first New York Cavalry, to Winchester, and thence to Cedar Creek, to report to Major-General Hunter. The command will take two days' rations, also two days' short forage. You will direct Colonel Root to keep his command well in hand, and he will not permit any straggling, stealing, or robbing. If the South Branch is not fordable the detachment can cross the Wire Bridge and then take the Bloomery Gap road.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 21, 1864.

Colonel YOUART:

General Sigel directs me to inform General Crook that he is yet at Cedar Creek near Strasburg awaiting re-enforcements; that Breckin-

ridge is between New Market and Mount Jackson, his cavalry scouting between Mount Jackson and Woodstock. He also directs me to inform him that he has received his reports, and that three regiments of Ohio National Guard have been sent to Kanawha to report to him. Tell the general from me that Grant had another severe fight on the 18th but without important results. Butler quiet, but Sherman is knocking the noise out of Johnston.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST.
Charleston, W. Va., May 21, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fayetteville, Va.:

Agreeable to orders from Brigadier-General Crook you will send to Meadow Bluff every available man not belonging to the National Guard, both mounted and dismounted, and have them to report to General Crook. They will make forced marches.

R. YOUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Charleston, W. Va., May 21, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER 13TH WEST VIRGINIA MOUNTED INFTY.,
Barboursville, Va.:

In compliance with orders from General Crook you will proceed with your regiment to Meadow Bluff immediately, and report to General Crook, by forced march. A regiment of Ohio National Guard will be at Guyandotte by to-morrow morning to take your place. Be at the river ready to take the boat back. This order includes every available man. If you have any companies at other points send for them forthwith.

R. YOUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 21, 1864—3.20 p. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

The One hundred and thirty-second Ohio Militia Regiment will be sent to Washington.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DE RUSSY'S DIVISION,
Arlington, Va., May 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Since the departure of Tannatt's and Abbot's brigades and the Ninth New York Artillery, I have assigned the troops re-

porting to me, and exchanged some of the Second Pennsylvania and Tenth New York Artillery, as follows: From Fort Smith to Fort Albany and interior works all included, Col. John C. Lee, One hundred and sixty-fourth Ohio, commanding, 9 officers and 486; Second Pennsylvania Artillery, One hundred and forty-fifth and One hundred and forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, about 1,700. From Richardson to Rodgers, and all included, Colonel Piper, Tenth New York Artillery, distributed Sixteenth Indiana [Battery] and Third Massachusetts; in Scott and Berry, One hundred and sixty-sixth, One hundred and thirty-sixth, and One hundred and forty-second Ohio. Colonel Gibson's command consists of two battalions of his regiment, one company Thirteenth New York Cavalry.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DE RUSSY'S DIVISION,
Arlington, Va., May 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that the next regiment reporting for duty in the defenses may be required to go through Georgetown, across the Chain Bridge to Fort Ethan Allen, as I desire to assign it for instruction to Colonel Gibson's command. I would further request that the regiments subsequently furnished me may be provided with tents, as the barracks at the different fortifications will be full after the next arrival. I have made the artillery officers receipt for ordnance and ordnance stores, and have given them the special charge of the magazines and property. If their regiments are to be relieved I would, therefore, respectfully request that I may be notified in season to select the most careful and competent officers left me to take charge of the ordnance property.

I am, colonel, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CEDAR CREEK, VA., *May* 22, 1864—11 p. m.
(Received 2.45 p. m. 23d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Our cavalry is utterly demoralized from frequent defeats by inferior forces and retreats without fighting, and it most urgently needs a commander of grit, zeal, activity, and courage. An experienced brigadier-general to command the cavalry division is needed. A brigadier-general also for the Second Brigade; for this latter post, many officers who know him well believe Lieut. S. W. Stockton, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, eminently fitted. I beg that he may be nominated, and if he proves not to be worthy within a very few days, let his name be withdrawn from the Senate's consideration. It would be impossible to exaggerate the inefficiency of General Stahel. About two hours ago, there being a distant alarm, he sent to ask for two

companies of infantry to protect his right flank. I beg that the two brigadier-generals asked for last night may be sent me; one for the cavalry division, one for the infantry, and that Lieutenant Stockton be nominated for brigadier-general of volunteers, to command cavalry brigade. The courier bearing this dispatch to Martinsburg will await your answer. Pray telegraph immediately. We move south to-morrow afternoon.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Creek, May 22, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I had the honor to request last night by telegraph, dated from these headquarters, that two efficient and energetic brigadiers might be sent immediately to this department to report to me in the field. I have now to renew this request by letter, the urgency of the need being my apology for troubling you. General Sigel has gone back to Martinsburg, there to assume command of the reserve troops and to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This leaves me with but General Stahel and Brigadier-General Sullivan, though I am happy to believe there are some excellent colonels in command of the brigades. General Stahel, in command of the cavalry, has had but little experience as a cavalry officer in this country, nor am I aware that he has had any experience with cavalry elsewhere. General Sullivan, in command of the infantry, may be a very excellent officer, but is also of limited experience, and I, therefore, urgently need two additional brigadiers of experience, energy, and reliability. As I break up camp here to-morrow and move, it is of importance that the brigadiers, if they can be spared, shall be ordered to report immediately to me at my headquarters in the field.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 29. } *In the Field, near Cedar Creek, May 22, 1864.*

It is of the utmost importance that this army be placed in a situation for immediate efficiency. We are contending against an enemy who is in earnest, and if we expect success, we too must be in earnest. We must be willing to make sacrifices, willing to suffer for a short time, that a glorious result may crown our efforts. The country is expecting every man to do his duty, and this done an ever kind Providence will certainly grant us complete success.

I. Every tent will be immediately turned in for transportation to Martinsburg, and all baggage not expressly allowed by this order will be at once sent to the rear. There will be but one wagon allowed to each regiment and this will only be used to transport spare ammunition, camp kettles, tools, and mess pans. Every wagon will have eight picked horses or mules, two drivers, and two saddles. One wagon and one ambulance will be allowed to depart-

ment headquarters and the same to division and brigade headquarters. The other ambulances will be under the immediate orders of the medical director.

II. For the expedition on hand, the clothes each soldier has on his back, with one pair of extra shoes and socks, are amply sufficient. Everything else in the shape of clothing will be packed to-day and sent to the rear. Each knapsack will contain 100 rounds of ammunition, carefully packed; 4 pounds of hard bread, to last eight days; 10 rations of coffee, sugar, and salt, 1 pair of shoes and socks, and nothing else.

III. Brigade and all other commanders will be held strictly responsible that their commands are amply supplied from the country. Cattle, sheep, and hogs, and if necessary horses and mules, must be taken and slaughtered. These supplies will be seized under the direction of officers duly authorized, and upon a system which will hereafter be regulated. No straggling or pillaging will be allowed. Brigade and other commanders will be held responsible that there is no waste, and that there is a proper and orderly division amongst their men of the supplies taken for our use.

IV. Commanders will attend personally to the prompt execution of this order, so that we may move to-morrow morning. They will see that in passing through a country in this way, depending upon it for forage and supplies, great additional vigilance is required on the part of every officer in command of men for the strict enforcement of discipline.

V. The commanding general expects from every officer and soldier of the army in the field an earnest and unhesitating support; and relies with confidence upon an ever kind Providence for a glorious result. The lieutenant-general commanding the armies of the United States, who is now victoriously pressing back the enemy upon their last stronghold, expects much from the Army of the Shenandoah; and he must not be disappointed.

VI. In conclusion, the major-general commanding, while holding every officer to the strictest responsibilities of his position, and prepared to enforce discipline with severity when necessary, will never cease to urge the prompt promotion of all officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men who earn recognition by their gallantry and good conduct.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 102. } *Near Cedar Creek, Va., May 22, 1864.*

I. The Second Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Col. R. S. Rodgers, is hereby assigned to the First Infantry Division of this department. Colonel Rodgers will report at once to Brigadier-General Sullivan, commanding division, for orders.

II. Maj. Gen. F. Sigel is hereby assigned to the command of the Reserve Division of this department, and of the troops in front of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad not comprised in the organizations of the army in the field. Brigadier-General Kelley and

Brigadier-General Max Weber will, under his orders, take charge of the defense of the railroad from the Monocacy to Parkersburg and Wheeling.

III. Maj. T. A. Meysenburg, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the army in the field, and will proceed with General Sigel to Martinsburg, W. Va., for duty as assistant adjutant-general.

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The One hundred and sixtieth Regiment Ohio State Militia is hereby assigned to the First Infantry Division of this department. The commanding officer of the regiment will report at once to Brigadier-General Sullivan, commanding division, for instructions and orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. D. Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.
Camp on Cedar Creek, May 22, 1864.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg, W. Va.:

CAPTAIN: As General Sigel goes to Martinsburg in command of the reserve troops, and for the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, you will hereafter issue no order in the name of the department commander, but will forward to headquarters in the field as often as practicable all returns, reports, and papers needing the action of Major-General Hunter. Your associate, Capt. W. I. Mathews, acting assistant adjutant-general, will continue his duties as at present. It is reported that large supplies contraband of war reach the enemy through the agency of sutlers and unauthorized tradesmen, who, under pretense of supplying our soldiers and the loyal citizens of places actually in our possession, are in the habit of thus smuggling through our lines stores of all kinds to the enemy.

Will you report to me, for the information of the major-general commanding, your experience and opinion on this point, with the names of any persons so engaged, if such be known to you. You will also make any suggestion which your long experience in the department may have to offer. All provost-marshals should be given strict orders to scrutinize the goods received by persons doing business within our lines, and as we have ordered back all sutlers, tradesmen, and citizens to Martinsburg, no person of this class should be allowed to proceed beyond Martinsburg on the pretense of bringing stores to our army, or any other pretense, except with the express orders in writing of these headquarters.

I am, captain, very obediently, yours,

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Please send by first opportunity copies of all orders, either in order form or by letter, issued at your headquarters during the past four weeks, for General Hunter's information.

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., May 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Comdg. Second Cavalry Division, Dept. of W. Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to send, in care of Captain McMullin, two letters delivered to me at Martinsburg, with the direction to forward them by the first opportunity. I also have the honor to inform you that I have been ordered to proceed to this point, with instructions to report to you for duty, but found upon my arrival (May 4) that you had moved your command far beyond my reach. I, therefore, remained to await the opening of communication, with the intention to proceed at once and join your command, whenever heard from. The arrival of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry (which has been assigned to the division) compels me to remain, as all the officers are to be mustered, which I am at present engaged doing. It is a full and fine organization, but not yet equipped with horses or arms, having since re-enlisted been transferred from infantry.

Captain McMullin brought the sad intelligence of your ill health, caused by a wound received in action, but states, thank God, that it is not considered serious, and the glorious news from all our armies and your own recent success will surely cause a speedy recovery. I inclose a message* from Lieutenant Harrison, who left Martinsburg in company with Major Lang and Lieutenant North as aides to General Sigel. He requested me at parting to convey his love to the general, and all deeply deplored their misfortune of being separated from him whom they esteemed above all others. It was mournful to hear their sad lamentations.

Soliciting pardon, general, for this undue liberty of addressing you, I must humbly ask leave to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

EDWIN FREY,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Musters.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY ADVANCE PICKET,
May [22], 1864.

Major THORP:

The enemy occupied Round Top Mountain last night and early this morning, and were signaling with rockets up the Valley to the right and left of Round Top. They were feeling my extreme left last night, and were fired on twice. I have sent out a scouting party to the Four-Mile Tavern. Please let me know if I am to be relieved this morning.

Respectfully, yours,

J. C. HENRY,
Commanding Cavalry Pickets.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
May 22, 1864—1.20 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding.

I send a staff officer, who can explain the position of our troops.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE,
May 22, 1864.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Major Thorp reports that the enemy occupied Round Top during the night, and made some demonstrations on his right and left. He went out himself with a re-enforcement, and reports that the enemy fell back, and he can now see nothing of them. A scout has gone out to Four-Mile Tavern. I cannot learn that any force of the enemy except small parties have been seen.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,
Colonel Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 22, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

SIR: You will forward to these headquarters immediately on receipt all telegraphic messages in cipher from the War Department or headquarters of the army, or from Gauley Bridge, or from General Crook, sent in any manner. You will send such messages forward by a special courier and escort.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Nothing of importance has happened since yesterday. Colonel Maulsby, commanding at Martinsburg, sent me a telegram for 400 men to guard supply trains going to the front this evening. I have only 900 men for duty, and cannot send the men to him. I have sent the last Ohio regiment from here to guard supply trains for the front. You promised me another Ohio regiment. When can I expect it?

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 22, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

Your telegram received. I will send you the militia regiment from New Creek as soon as I can get transportation. It is against the order of the Secretary of War for these militia regiments to be sent away from line of railroad. They are assigned to me for its protection. I am informed that there is a detachment of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering about thirty-five men,

under command of Capt. B. W. Denny, now at Harper's Ferry remounted. If this is so, please order them to join their regiment at Green Spring, either by railroad or by way of Mill Gap, Shanghai, Bloomery Gap, and Springfield. If they take latter route, must take three days' rations.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Commanding, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

You will send forward at once to their regiments and batteries all convalescents at Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook belonging to General Sullivan's division.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

I am called on by the post quartermaster for guard of supply trains to front this evening at 6 o'clock. Cannot possibly furnish it and protect the post. Can General Weber send here 400 men for that purpose at 6 o'clock, or at any other hour this evening?

W. P. MAULSBY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 22, 1864.

Colonel MAULSBY,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

I have only about 900 men for duty; half of this number on duty every day. It is, therefore, impossible to send you the men you ask for. All the militia regiments have been sent from here to guard supply trains. Send as many men as you can without endangering your post.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May 22, 1864—9 p. m.*

Colonel HIGGINS,
Green Spring:

As soon as practicable send Captain Hart with 125 or 150 men on a scout up the east side of the river to Moorefield and vicinity, after McNeill. The scout will take three days' rations. It is not neces-

sary for me to give Captain Hart any minute instructions. He is well acquainted in that vicinity. I will simply say I want McNeill killed, captured, or driven out of this valley.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 130. } *Baltimore, May* 22, 1864.

1. Col. J. G. Lowe, commanding One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to orders of Major-General Heintzelman, is hereby ordered to proceed with his regiment to Fort McHenry and report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, commanding Second Separate Brigade.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
No. 127. } *May* 23, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. So much of paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 124, current series, from these headquarters as relates to Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and Two hundred and second Company, First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby revoked. Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, will proceed at once to its proper station at Rendezvous of Distribution, Va., and be reported to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

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10. The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Depot Companies, Veteran Reserve Corps, having been reported at these headquarters, in compliance with orders from the Provost-Marshal-General, will proceed at once to Alexandria, Va., and be reported to Brigadier-General Slough, military governor, for duty with the Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to which regiment they have been assigned. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS HASKIN'S DIVISION,
No. 54. } *May* 23, 1864.

1. The One hundred and seventieth Regiment Ohio National Guard, Col. M. J. Saunders commanding, having reported at these headquarters, is hereby assigned as follows, and will report to Colonel Miller, commanding Second Brigade: One company at Battery Vermont, one company at Fort Gaines, five companies at Fort Simmons, two companies at Fort Mansfield, and one company at Fort Bayard.

2. The four companies of the One hundred and fifty-first Ohio National Guard at Forts Simmons and Mansfield will move without delay to Fort Sumner, and report to the commanding officer, Colonel Marble, at Fort Sumner.

3. The two companies at Forts Bayard and Gaines, of the One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard, will move without delay to Fort Reno, and report to Colonel Miller.

4. The detachments of companies of the First New Hampshire Artillery at Batteries Vermont and Kemble will move without delay to Battery Cameron.

5. The Ninth New York Independent Battery will move without delay from Fort Sumner to Battery Kemble.

6. Company B, Maine Coast Guard, will move without delay from Fort Sumner to Fort Foote and report to Captain Barton.

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By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DE RUSSY'S DIVISION,
Arlington, Va., May 23, 1864.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I had the honor of informing you yesterday morning that after receiving one more regiment I should not have quarters for any more. Since that communication was written the One hundred and sixty-ninth and One hundred and thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry have reported and been assigned to duty at Ethan Allen and other posts. I have no more barracks room to spare, and I now request that the One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry may be supplied with tents before leaving Washington, and directed to cross at Aqueduct Bridge, halting in front of Fort Corcoran until I can send a staff officer to select a camping-ground.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR CEDAR CREEK, *May 23, 1864.*
(Received 8.33 a. m. 24th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Major-General Sigel, actuated by an earnest patriotism, was anxious to take a division in this army or attend to any other duty. Upon consultation with him I have deemed it best to place him in command of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the reserve troops in that region. I have ordered General Kelley and General Weber to report to General Sigel, and to be subject to his command.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *May* 23, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Major-General HUNTER,
Cedar Creek, Va.:

Energetic and efficient brigadiers are scarce. Name any you want who are available and you shall have them. General Grant telegraphed last evening that Breckinridge had joined Lee.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *May* 23, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HUNTER,
Cedar Creek:

There are no vacancies of brigadier-general of volunteers. You have three generals of cavalry in your department, Stahel, Duffié, and Averell, certainly enough for your cavalry force. If any are worthless recommend them to be mustered out and I will indorse it. No one can be appointed till some one else is mustered out.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 103. } *Cedar Creek, Va., May* 23, 1864.

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5. The whole artillery of this command will report direct to the chief of artillery on the staff of the major-general commanding, and hereafter will be completely independent of brigade and division organizations.

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11. The general commanding directs that no citizens, male or female, be allowed to enter our lines, and that no citizen, male or female, residing within our lines, or already within our lines, be permitted to go outside them. Generals commanding divisions and brigades will see that this order is rigidly executed, and the provost-marshal will seize any citizen, male or female, found within our lines, irrespective of any pass or pretended authority they may have for so being. Such cases will be reported to headquarters and orders will be given thereupon.

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By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, May 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Comdg. Reserve Division, &c., Martinsburg, W. Va.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to represent to you that many regiments of this command are greatly crippled from the fact that large detachments of picked men have been drawn from them who are now on duty at other posts. Thus at Beverly there is a very large force of the picked men and officers

of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, thus rendering the part of the regiment here of little value. The major-general commanding begs that you will tax your resources to find means by which all officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men, belonging to regiments, battalions, or independent companies in this command, may be forthwith returned for duty here, where their services are so urgently and imminently needed. And in particular General Hunter desires that you will at once endeavor to relieve all the cavalry detachments belonging to General Stahel's division now serving in the district under your command.

The major-general commanding relies upon your cordial co-operation, and while not wishing you to do anything that would strip your district and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of necessary protection, he trusts and believes that you will fully appreciate the importance of making the army in the field as effective as possible; and that you will give prompt personal attention to the execution of so much of these instructions as may not be in direct opposition to your views of the force necessary to the discharge of your own duties.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. G. HALPINE.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHEELING, W. VA., *May* 23, 1864.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington City:

SIR: I feel it due to the kindness you have always shown me that I should explain the cause of my having requested to be relieved from duty under General Sigel just before the battles, and which conduct I felt after the fighting began might be attributed to want of courage or of interest in the cause. I found myself directed to command an important expedition through the heart of Virginia, planned by General Grant, the men, material, and details to be provided by the general commanding the department, who, for good and sufficient reasons, had been placed in his command by the President. The success of the expedition depended as much upon its strength and organization as upon its proper management after starting. I made up my mind to make no complaints of my department commander, and when I found what sort of force he had provided, this left me to choose either failure and defeat, or a recommendation that my expedition be abandoned.

On examining the subject and the respective strength of the three columns—General Sigel's, General Crook's, and mine—about to start, I found that if mine was abandoned the force would go mainly to General Crook, and that he needed it. Reports to this effect were made to General Grant at the same time that I requested to be relieved. The force allowed me by General Sigel was about one-half what he was directed should be the least force of my column, and I now state that when I informed him that he was to come to a certain point with supplies that my men might not starve, he stated to me in so many words, "I don't think I shall do it. I don't think I shall do it;" and I knew he would not. As I had been sent to the department of General Sigel only to command that expedition, with its abandonment my presence there ceased to be necessary.

All this, and my never having had to present my back to an enemy, my being placed under General S., mortified me and caused the step I took. The Secretary of War, I learned, sustains me, as does General Grant. General Schenck has been prejudiced against me by his former chief of staff, Donn Piatt, whom I found it necessary once to treat sternly. Perhaps if General Schenck knew me we would be better friends, for I hear he thinks I should be dismissed. Excuse my taxing your time, and should the opportunity occur, I would be gratified to think the President had learned the contents of this letter.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 30. } *In the Field, near Cedar Creek, May* 23, 1864.

I. Capt. Michael Auer, Company A, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, having, on the morning of the 22d instant, allowed a reserve picket guard of about thirty men under his command to be disgracefully surprised and captured by a party of the enemy, consisting of mounted and dismounted men, the reserve picket guard not firing a shot, and the result being the loss on our side of 11 men, 45 horses, and some small-arms captured, Capt. Michael Auer, Company A, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, is hereby dishonorably discharged the service of the United States from this date, subject to the approval of His Excellency the President, to whom this order will be immediately forwarded.*

II. The major-general commanding accepts this opportunity of announcing that all officers commanding guards, outposts, and pickets will be held strictly responsible for the performance of their duties, and that no excuse will be accepted for such officers, if guilty of negligence, inactivity, or misconduct before the enemy. In this department, and especially on the expedition now about moving, the vigilant and effectual performance of outpost and picket duty is of supreme importance, involving the safety and success of the entire command. Officers of outpost and picket, assailed by a superior force, who do their whole duty, feel the enemy's strength, and fall back fighting, bringing with them all attainable information, will be promptly recognized and their good conduct rewarded; but toward derelict officers of guards, outposts, and pickets, no leniency will in any case be shown, as any error on the side of mercy in such cases would be a crime against the whole command, put in jeopardy by their negligence or inefficiency. This order will be read immediately upon its receipt at the head of every regiment, battalion, and company in the troops composing the army in the field.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*By direction of the President, upon the recommendation of his department commander, by whom he was orginally dismissed, and on the report of the Judge-Advocate-General, the dismissal of Captain Auer was revoked, and he was honorably discharged to date March 6, 1865. (See Special Orders, No. 467, Adjutant-General's Office, August 30, 1865.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, May 23, 1864.

Major-General STAHEL,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Major Thorp, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding detachment of cavalry with Colonel Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, in charge of advance at Strasburg, states that he has 230 men with him, and the duty is too hard for the well-being of both officers and men and their horses. Colonel Wells and Major Thorp would like the rest of Major Thorp's battalion, about 150 men, ordered to report to them at Strasburg for duty. The above is respectfully submitted for such action as you may deem proper. This by direction of the major-general commanding.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 24, 1864.

Maj. TIMOTHY QUINN,
Commanding First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry:

MAJOR: The commanding general directs that you proceed at once with your command to Newtown, ascertain the house from which our train was fired upon last night, and burn the same with all the outbuildings pertaining thereto. Notify the inhabitants of the town and along the pike if our trains or escorts are fired upon in that way again, that the commanding general will cause to be burned every rebel house within five miles of the place at which the firing occurs.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE,
Strasburg, May 23, 1864.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report all quiet. Our pickets have been on Round Top; can see nothing. A man arrested within our lines says a young man told him yesterday that their generals (Breckinridge, Imboden, and Rosser) were with the enemy somewhere near New Market.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. WELLS,
Colonel Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Your telegram received. If you can send me the militia regiment now at New Creek, I shall have all the infantry necessary as a rail-

road guard at this post. The militia regiment that I sent from here to guard General Sigel's train can, if you think best, remain at Martinsburg, as I actually need here but one more regiment. The Pennsylvania cavalry will be sent as soon as their horses can be shod. All quiet.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS.
Harper's Ferry, May 23, 1864.

Colonel MAULSBY,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

I hear from good authority that 150 of Mosby's men have crossed into Clarke County. Send no trains out unless very well guarded, as they will surely be attacked.

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *May 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

There is a body of rebels in Waterford. Can we go there?

F. H. HARDESTY,
Capt. Co. G, First Maryland Regt., Potomac Home Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 23, 1864.

Capt. F. H. HARDESTY,
First Potomac Home Brigade, Point of Rocks, Md.:

It is not practicable to go to Waterford to attack the body of rebels. Your request cannot be granted.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 131. } *Baltimore, May 23, 1864.*

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4. The One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard is hereby transferred from the Second Separate Brigade to the Third Separate Brigade, and will report to Brig. Gen. J. R. Kenly.

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By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General KENLY,
Commanding Third Separate Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Wallace to call your attention to the bridges on the Back, Gunpowder, and Bush Rivers, on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. They are at present unguarded, and the general commanding directs that you take immediate steps to station a sufficient guard at each of the three points named; one company of infantry will be sufficient for each post. You are requested to make an early report of your action, and make known your views as to the propriety of guarding other points or erecting block-houses.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD SEPARATE BRIG., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, May 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Col. John R. Keene, commanding First Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, has inquired whether martial law has been declared in the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland, and as I am ignorant of the fact, if it exists, I beg that you will notify me whetner any general order has been issued to this effect by the major-general commanding this department, or by either of his predecessors. By reference to my file of general orders of 1863, I find that on the 30th day of June, 1863, a proclamation was issued by Major-General Schenck, commanding Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, declaring that martial law was established in the city and county of Baltimore, and in all the counties of the Western Shore.

I can find no order or proclamation other than the one referred to, and although I do not consider that any necessity exists for the promulgation of any such, I would like to know whether there be any outstanding, in order to answer Colonel Keene.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MAY 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General KENLY,
Comdg. Third Separate Brigade, Baltimore, Md.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Wallace to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date asking whether

**Brief of General Kenly's reply, May 23, 1864:* In obedience to orders has detailed three companies One hundred and fifty-ninth Ohio National Guard for duty at the bridges over the Bush, Gunpowder, and Back rivers, crossed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, which leaves him but one company of infantry for further detail until three companies of First Eastern Shore arrives. Thinks three is insufficient as guard at Havre-de-Grace, where the boat crosses the river. There should be a gun-boat there or battery.

martial law has been proclaimed in the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland. In reply I am instructed to inform you that martial law has not been proclaimed in that district.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR,
Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1864—6 p. m.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of Washington:

SIR: The following dispatch has just been received at these headquarters:

EDSALL'S, *May 24, 1864.*

Forty rebel cavalry made a raid at Fairfax Station this morning after our leaving, and succeeded in capturing Assistant Surgeon Craigen, of this regiment, and several private horses belonging to officers of this regiment.

C. M. ALEXANDER,
Colonel, Commanding Second District of Columbia Volunteers.

Nothing else unusual has happened in this command to-day.

Respectfully,

JNO. P. SLOUGH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Military Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DE RUSSY'S DIVISION,
Arlington, Va., May 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have complied with your request of the 16th instant, in regard to working parties on the fortifications in these defenses. Also, in compliance with your request of the 19th instant, I issued the following order, No. 76, from these headquarters:

Col. A. Piper, commanding Second Brigade, De Russy's division, will detail a guard sufficient to take charge of, say, 300 prisoners, detailed for work on the fortifications and roads within the limits of his brigade. This guard will be instructed by General Barnard at what hour the prisoners will be taken from the Camp of Distribution, and at what hour relieved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 31. } *In the Field, near Cedar Creek, May 24, 1864.*

I. Col. D. H. Strother, Third West Virginia Cavalry, is hereby announced as chief of staff; Capt. H. A. Du Pont, Fifth U. S. Artillery, as chief of artillery; and Lieut. H. N. Harrison, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, as aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, on the staff of the major-general commanding department. These officers will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

II. Maj. Henry Roessle, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, having grossly neglected his duty while in command of pickets, resulting in the capture of 11 men and 45 horses, is hereby dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States from this date, subject to the approval of His Excellency the President.*

III. It has been reported to the commanding general that Capt. Michael Auer, Company A, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, dismissed yesterday for the same offense, behaved bravely when aroused, and exerted himself to rally his surprised pickets. Personal bravery is indispensable in a good soldier, but cannot be urged as an excuse for gross neglect of a vital duty, thus endangering the lives of thousands of our fellow-soldiers and the welfare of the country. Picket and outpost duty must be attended to with the greatest strictness. Careless and inefficient officers must give way to trustworthy privates.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding Martinsburg, &c.:

GENERAL: You will immediately relieve from duty the detachments of the Fourth Virginia Infantry, at present stationed in Gilmer and Lewis Counties, and send them to join their regiments at this point. This letter will be handed you by Lieutenant-Colonel Vance, Fourth Virginia Infantry, who will take command of the detachments to this point. I am further instructed by General Hunter to beg that you will furnish to Colonel Vance all needed facilities. You will also relieve from duty at Harper's Ferry and send to report at these headquarters one battalion of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, now on duty at Harper's Ferry, replacing them at that post by some of the militia or other troops at your disposal. The major-general commanding relies upon your prompt co-operation.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 24, 1864.

Colonel MAULSBY,
First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Martinsburg:

COLONEL: You will immediately send Lieutenant Sheppard, Second Maryland [Eastern Shore] in command of all the well men of that regiment on duty (detached) at your post, to report forthwith for duty with their regiment to Colonel Rodgers.

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*The disability resulting from this dismissal was removed by order of the President March 21, 1865, and Major Roessle was authorized to re-enter the service as a commissioned officer. He was re-commissioned as major Fifteenth New York Cavalry, April 6, 1865.

Your letter of the 22d instant has been received. General Sigel will see that you have the necessary force from the State militia organizations in his district. An escort of 300 or 400 infantry appears three or four times too large, except for some train of very special and urgent value.

All this by command of Major-General Hunter:

[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—As the army moves farther south a larger escort than at present may be required, but on this point General Sigel will give orders, as well as on all others affecting your command.

[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., May 24, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER 155TH OHIO STATE GUARD:

The commanding general directs that you report to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock promptly, with your command to Capt. T. K. McCann, chief quartermaster troops in the field, at these headquarters, for the purpose of guarding wagon train to Martinsburg, W. Va.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS RESERVE DIVISION,
No. 1. } *Martinsburg, May 24, 1864.*

In obedience to orders from the major-general commanding the department, I hereby assume command of the Reserve Division, and of the troops in front of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad not included in the organization of the army in the field. Brigadier-General Kelley will take command of the troops comprised in the above, from Sleepy Creek to Wheeling and Parkersburg, and Brig. Gen. Max Weber from Sleepy Creek to Monocacy River. All reports and returns will be made and forwarded to Maj. T. A. Meysenburg, assistant adjutant-general, at these headquarters.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May 24, 1864—4 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

By direction of the general commanding department, all officers belonging to the regiments, battalions, and batteries comprising the command in the field now detached on service at Martinsburg, Cumberland, and Harper's Ferry, will be forthwith relieved from such duty as they may be upon, except it be upon a general court-martial now in session, and will report for duty with their commands at these headquarters immediately. You will be held responsible for the prompt execution of the order. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of General Sigel:

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 24, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your orders by telegram received, and will be executed without delay.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May 24, 1864.*

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Do you understand that Special Orders, No. 102, issued by Major-General Hunter on the 22d instant, revokes the order of the Secretary of War of the 6th instant, assigning General Kelley to the command of all the troops guarding Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Monocacy to the Ohio River? What is General Kelley's status under Special Orders, No. 102?

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 24, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

As reported yesterday, about 150 of Mosby's men crossed the Shenandoah for the purpose of attacking the trains going to the front from Martinsburg. Fifty of them were in Charlestown last night. The report is reliable.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

Have the 500 cavalry lately mounted left for the front? How many cavalry have you?

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 24, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The remounted cavalry have left for the front as fast as equipped. There are two detachments still here having their horses shod. Will report particulars regarding their number and when they can move.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER.
Harper's Ferry:

The One hundred and forty-eighth Ohio Infantry is en route to report to you at Harper's Ferry.

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 32. } *Harper's Ferry, Va., May* 24, 1864.

Col. L. B. Pierce, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is hereby appointed to the command of all cavalry at this post, and also of all cavalry and detachments of cavalry arriving or reporting to this command.

By command of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 24, 1864.

Captain MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The detachments of the Fifteenth and Twenty-first New York Cavalry left Green Spring yesterday morning to report to Major-General Hunter via Bloomery Gap, Pughtown, and Winchester.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., May 24, 1864—12 m.

General E. B. TYLER,
Relay House:

A large number of deserters from our army are reported crossing the Potomac just beyond General Butler's lines. Colonel Draper, at Point Lookout, reports this, and has been directed to send cavalry to arrest them. Have you any troops there? If so, direct them to co-operate and secure them.

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JERICHO FORD, VA., *May* 25, 1864—12 m.
(Received 2 a. m. 26th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The enemy are evidently making a determined stand between the two Annas. It will probably take us two days to get in position for a general attack or to turn their position, as may prove best. Send Butler's force to White House to land on north side and march up to join this army. The James River should be held to City Point,

but leave nothing more than is absolutely necessary to hold it, acting purely on the defensive. The enemy will not undertake any offensive operations there, but will concentrate everything here. Breckinridge is unquestionably here. Sixty-six officers and men have been captured who were with Hoke in the capture of Plymouth. If Hunter can possibly get to Charlottesville and Lynchburg, he should do so, living on the country. The railroads and canal should be destroyed beyond possibility of repair for weeks. Completing this he could find his way back to his original base, or from about Gordonsville join this army.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS,
No. 56. } DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, May 25, 1864.

1. Company B, Knap's artillery battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to Fort Meigs, and will relieve the detachment of the Ninth Company Massachusetts Artillery, at that post. The commanding officer of Company B will report to Captain Allen, at Fort Baker.

2. The detachment of the Ninth Company Massachusetts Artillery, now at Fort Meigs, will move, without delay, to Fort Du Pont.

3. The detachment of the Ninth Company Massachusetts Artillery, now at Fort Du Pont, will move without delay to Fort Davis.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIVISION, 22D ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, May 25, 1864.

Captain ALLEN,
Fort Baker:

Company B, Knap's artillery, Capt. James Brown, will leave Soldiers' Rest at about 12 m. to-day. I gave him the order (a copy inclosed*), and directed him to report to you after his company arrives at Meigs. The changes made in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this order are for the purpose of keeping detachments of the same company together, and not having parts of two companies mixed up at one post. You can make the necessary changes.

Very respectfully,

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DE RUSSY'S DIVISION,
Arlington, Va., May 25, 1864.

Col. A. A. GIBSON:

COLONEL: From instructions this moment received from department headquarters, the Tenth New York Artillery will at once pre-

*See next preceding.

pare to take the field. The general commanding directs that requisitions be made out at once for shelter-tents and ammunition, 100 rounds per man, and that the moment you are ready to move the fact be reported at these headquarters. Detachments of artillery from Washington will be sent to take charge of the magazines, and an officer and non-commissioned officer will be detailed to instruct the militia regiments in the duties pertaining to their present position.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. BUNCE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to Col. A. Piper.)

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 32. } *Cedar Creek, Va., May 25, 1864.*

It appearing from the testimony of Col. W. B. Curtis, Maj. R. H. Brown, Capt. J. B. Jester, Adjt. George B. Caldwell, and Lieut. Thomas H. Means, all of the Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, indorsed by the brigade and division commanders, that Lieut. James W. Dunington, Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, did directly after entering the fight disgracefully desert his command at the late battle at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864, remaining absent during the remainder of the engagement, and not rejoining his company and regiment until about noon of the following day, near Woodstock, Va., the said Lieut. James W. Dunington is hereby disgracefully dismissed the military service of the United States, subject to the approval of His Excellency the President.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 105. } *Cedar Creek, May 25, 1864.*

1. The Fourth West Virginia Infantry is hereby assigned to the First Infantry Division of this department. The commanding officer of the regiment will at once report to Brigadier-General Sullivan, commanding division, for instructions and orders.

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By order of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, near Cedar Creek, Va., May 25, 1864.

I. First. Hereafter the Army of the Shenandoah will camp in order of battle. The infantry in front, cavalry in rear, and artillery and trains in the center. Second. The First Brigade of Infantry will be camped on the right of the position in two lines, 150 paces apart, its regiments arranged in proper order of rank, with intervals

of twenty-two paces. Each regiment will be camped in column of companies right in front. Third. The Second Brigade will be similarly disposed on the left of the position with its regiments in column of companies left in front. Fourth. Arms will be stacked on the color lines of the brigades for at least an hour after arriving in camp except in bad weather. Fifth. The brigade of cavalry will be camped in a similar manner except that the regiments will be in column of divisions. Sixth. The artillery will be parked in the most advantageous positions under direction of the chief of artillery, and the trains under that of the chief quartermaster. Seventh. The pioneer corps of each division will encamp near the center of the division. Eighth. The headquarters will be within the limits of the commands to which they belong, and will be distinguished as far as practicable by the flags with which they have been furnished.

II. First. The order of march will be as follows: The advance guard will consist of the First New York Cavalry, with a section of horse artillery and a company of mounted pioneers. The advance will precede the column by a half hour's march. The Cavalry Division will follow with the horse artillery in front of the rear regiment. Second. Then will follow the infantry division and the train. One battery of artillery will march in rear of the second regiment of the leading brigade of infantry, and the rest of the artillery will precede the last regiment of the Second Brigade of Infantry. Third. One regiment of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry will be detailed each day from division headquarters to follow the train as rear guard. Fourth. Whenever a command is detached for any purpose room will be left that it may take its proper place. Fifth. On arriving near camp the commanders of brigades will find orderlies from department headquarters waiting to show them the position of their color lines. This order of march and encampment will be varied from only by direction or permission of the commanding general.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RESERVE DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Martinsburg, W. Va., May 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your letter with instructions of the commanding general has been received. Every effort will be made to carry out all the directions with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *May* 25, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

On the 6th instant I received an order from the Secretary of War directing me to assume command of all the troops guarding the

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the Monocacy to the Ohio River. Yesterday I received a copy of an order from Major-General Hunter, dated the 21st [22d], assigning Major-General Sigel to the command of these troops. To-day I received an order from General Sigel assigning me to the command of the troops on the railroad west of Sleepy Creek, and assigning the command to General Weber of the troops east of that point. Am I to regard the order of the Secretary of War to me as abrogated by General Hunter's assigning General Sigel to the command?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 25, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

Order of the major-general commanding department assigning you to the command of the Reserve Division is received. On the 6th instant I was directed by the Secretary of War to assume command of all the troops guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of the Monocacy River, and having received no intimation from the War Department that Major-General Hunter was authorized to relieve me, I deem it my duty to submit the matter to the Secretary of War for instructions; also to advise you of my action.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 25, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The companies of the Fourth Virginia Infantry on duty in Lewis and Gilmer Counties were ordered to be relieved by detachment of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment from Parkersburg, and were ordered to report without delay at your headquarters in Martinsburg. This order was sent on the 20th instant and is now, doubtless, being executed. The men were out on scouts and it would require some days before they would be ready to move. The detailed statement required will be sent you.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

By direction of the department commander you will relieve one battalion of the Fifth New York Artillery and send them to department headquarters in the field. Please send report by first train of all the troops under your command and their stations, as detailed as possible.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 25, 1864.

COL. SAMUEL GRAHAM,
Commanding Fifth Regiment New York Artillery:

COLONEL: You are hereby notified that the train will be ready to move about 4 o'clock this p. m. The First Battalion, Fifth New York Artillery, will move as soon as possible to embark on the train at Harper's Ferry, Va. The general commanding directs that none of the officers on duty at general court-martial be relieved, but remain on duty with the court.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

How many cavalry have you at Harper's Ferry and at the different posts near Harper's Ferry? The general wishes to know as soon as possible.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 25, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

We have at Harper's Ferry, 540 Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, not equipped; 200 Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, equipped, and 280 Sixth Virginia, equipped. At Sleepy Creek, Back Creek, and Cherry Run, detachments from the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, dismounted, 140. At Martinsburg, detachments Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 110, equipped; at Duffield's and Kearneysville, detachments Sixth Virginia Cavalry, equipped, 98.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 25, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding Reserve Division, the number and station of troops comprising this command, Sleepy Creek to Harper's Ferry, as follows:

Dismounted cavalry on guard on railroad, commanded by Capt. M. F. McDonald, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry: Back Creek, 1 commissioned officer and 54 enlisted men; Cherry Run, 1 commissioned officer and 46 enlisted men; Sleepy Creek, 1 commissioned officer and 47 enlisted men; Martinsburg, detachment Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 95 enlisted men.

Infantry: North Mountain, two companies One hundred and thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard; Opequon, one company One hundred and thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard; Vanclevesville, one company One hundred and thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard; Kearneysville, two companies One hundred and thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard; Duffield's Depot, two companies First Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers; Martinsburg, four companies One hundred and thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard, 309 men; One hundred and fifty-fifth Ohio National Guard, 732 men.

Artillery: Martinsburg, Thirty-second New York Independent Battery, including detachment of First Virginia Battery; Opequon to Duffield's, Sixth Virginia Cavalry, 100 men; from Monocacy to Harper's Ferry, First Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers, 700 men, First Company Loudoun Rangers Cavalry (Independent), 131 men.

Forces at Harper's Ferry: One regiment Fifth New York Artillery, 2,200 men; one battalion has just received orders to move to the front, and one battalion garrison Maryland Heights and man the guns; three batteries light artillery, sixteen guns, 300 men; one battery, not effective in consequence of two-thirds of the number being away on veteran furlough; detachment Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 200 men; detachment Sixth Virginia Cavalry, 110 men.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

The commanding general wishes you to have your detachments along the railroad notified to be on the alert to-night. The enemy's cavalry is hovering about Smithfield.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 25, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

Rebel cavalry captured one of our pickets this morning. Captain Walker, Fourteenth Pennsylvania, and detachment Fifteenth New York, in pursuit. Rebels are going toward Smithfield. Please send as good force as you can toward Smithfield to co-operate with energy. They may be captured. It is probably Mosby's band.

WM. P. MAULSBY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, *May* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

By order of General Kelley, I have the honor to report to you that the One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard will be in to-night.

T. W. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding.

RELAY HOUSE, *May* 25, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have no troops in Charles or Calvert Counties. Infantry would be of little service there without cavalry, particularly the militia. A number of rebel deserters were reported last evening between Noland's and Conrad's Ferries, on the other side of the Potomac. Captain Buckley is looking after them. Will report to-day.

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS,
No. 57. } DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
May 26, 1864.

I. The following-named batteries of light artillery (dismounted), having reported to these headquarters for duty, are hereby assigned as follows: The Thirteenth Michigan Battery, Captain O'Riordon commanding, to Fort Stevens; the commanding officer will report to Colonel Hayward for such assignment. The Fourteenth Michigan Battery, Captain Heine commanding, to Fort Slocum; the commanding officer will report, without delay, to Colonel Hayward for such assignment. Battery I, Second U. S. Artillery, to Battery Reno; the commanding officer will report, without delay, to Colonel Miller for such assignment. The First Ohio Battery*, Captain Gibbs, will report to Colonel Miller, commanding Second Brigade, for assignment to Fort Sumner.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIVISION, 22D ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1864.

Colonel MILLER,
163d Ohio National Guard, Comdg. Second Brigade:

I am directed by Colonel Haskin, in answer to your communication in reference to the change of posts of the One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard, to inform you that the following disposition will be made: One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard—two companies at Fort De Russy, one company at Battery Smead, two companies at Fort Kearny, five companies at Fort Reno. Company I, Second U. S. Artillery, at Battery Reno, sent to you this morning. The disposition of field officers will be as you suggest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Battery L, First Regiment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 26, 1864—10.20 a. m.

Major-General HUNTER, *Valley of the Shenandoah:*

General Grant is between the North and South Anna. He wishes you to push on if possible to Charlottesville and Lynchburg and destroy railroads and canal beyond possibility of repair for weeks, then either return to your original base or join Grant via Gordonsville. In your movements live as much as possible on the country.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 26, 1864—10 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HALPINE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters in the Field:

COLONEL: A courier from a detachment of cavalry sent to escort a return train from the front has reported that Mosby is in the vicinity of the pike with 400 men, watching the movements of trains. The train that started this morning, in consequence of this, will be delayed. A battalion of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery (as infantry) are now en route to the front. The colonel commanding has been directed by Colonel Maulsby, commanding post, to take charge of the train, and has authority to regulate its progress, and to permit it to proceed rapidly, solely with the cavalry escort, when in his opinion it will be prudent so to do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. V. BARRINGER,
Capt. and Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of W. Virginia.

HDQRS. RESERVE DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. G. HALPINE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I respectfully forward a copy of a dispatch* from Brigadier-General Kelley received yesterday. Until I receive further orders I will be governed by Special Orders, No. 102, from the general commanding the department. I have not yet received any orders or instructions from the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 26, 1864—10.50 a. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

The order of the Secretary of War did not make you independent of the orders of the commanding general of the Department of West Virginia. You were directed to take charge of the defense of the railroad in his absence, but of course subject to his orders, whenever he could communicate with you.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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* See Kelley to Sigel, May 25, p. 539.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 26, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

A detachment of the Fifteenth and Twenty-first New York left Green Spring on the 22d under orders to report to Major-General Sigel in the field. I am not advised that there is a detachment of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry at Beverly. There is at Beverly a detachment of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, which was ordered on the 14th to report to you in the field. I understand, however, that when the order was received at Beverly most of the detachment was absent on a scout into Pocahontas County. I have telegraphed Colonel Harris to send the detachment of the Twenty-first forward if they have returned, and if not, to do so at once when they do return.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS.
Cumberland, Md., May 26, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Lieutenant-Colonel Root, commanding detachments of the Fifteenth and Twenty-first New York Cavalry, was ordered to proceed to Cedar Creek and report to Major-General Sigel, commanding department, from Green Spring Run via Springfield, Bloomery Gap, Pughtown, and Winchester. This being the nearest and most practicable route, I deemed it best he should take it; besides, I desired the country scouted in that direction, as it was reported that small bands of guerrillas were known to be in the neighborhood of Bloomery Gap. I learned to-day that Lieutenant-Colonel Root disobeyed this order; that instead of proceeding by route indicated he crossed the Potomac at Green Spring Run and went down on the Maryland side of the river to Williamsport, or that neighborhood, and then recrossed the river and proceeded by way of Martinsburg, Winchester, &c. I am impressed with the belief, from information received from Green Spring, that Lieutenant-Colonel Root disobeyed this order from sheer cowardice, fearing that he might meet on the route indicated by the order some Confederate force or guerrilla bands. I, therefore, find it my duty to report his conduct to you and ask that it may be represented to the general commanding the department.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 26, 1864.

General MAX WEBER:

Captain Waters, the conductor on the express west, encountered obstructions on the tracks this a. m. at 2.30 o'clock at Quincy Station, three-quarters of a mile east of Kearneysville; cross-ties were thrown on the track.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 26, 1864.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, Esq.,
Master of Transportation, &c., B. and O. R. R.:

Your telegram received. I think you have no cause for uneasiness. I was already aware that obstructions had been placed upon your track, and had before 3 o'clock to-day taken measures to prevent such attempts in the future. I have established a regular patrol from Opequon Creek to Pitcher's Mill, with reserves as strong as the number of our troops will permit. Some of the best officers belonging to the only old and experienced regiment under my command, the First Potomac Home Brigade, are on detached duty along the road for the purpose of instructing the green Ohio militia in their duties as railroad guard. The party of guerrillas that made a demonstration upon Berlin did not cross the river, were few in numbers, and were driven off without trouble. Two days ago information reached me that a gang of about 100 had crossed the Shenandoah and are now in our neighborhood. My cavalry met some of them near Charlestown, and a party of them were last night at Smithfield. I once more assure you that all measures in my power to insure the safety of your road will be taken. One great trouble is that between here and Kearneysville there is no telegraphic communication, so that during the night it is almost impossible to act in concert with forces there.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 26, 1864.

Colonel MAULSBY,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

The general commanding has information that obstructions were found by the express train west on the railroad track at Quincy Station, three-quarters of a mile east of Kearneysville, about 2.30 this a. m. You will instruct your men to use the utmost care and vigilance to prevent such occurrences along your line of the road. Some stragglers from the Fifth New York will be sent to-morrow with the officers now on a general court-martial if the case now on trial closes.

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May 26*, 1864.

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Orders have been issued and executed to-day establishing picket-posts every mile from Opequon bridge to Pitcher's Mill, with patrols every half hour from 7 p. m. to 6 a. m., with reserves, measured only by force at hand. Extra trains were sent down with orders and officers to see them executed. Lieutenant-Colonel Murray stated that a detachment of 250 men of his battalion was yet to arrive. Is this not correct? I understand from yours that it is not.

WM. P. MAULSBY,
Colonel, Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 26, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I telegraphed you that Lieutenant-Colonel Murray had stated that a detachment of 250 men of his battalion was to leave Harper's Ferry and arrive here to-day, and asked whether this was not correct, and have received no reply. Please answer.

WM. P. MAULSBY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 26, 1864.

Colonel HARRIS, *Beverly:*

Send the detachment of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry to report to Major-General Hunter via Martinsburg.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 26, 1864.

Col. T. M. HARRIS, *Beverly:*

What news have you? Have you heard anything from your scouts sent to Webster and Braxton, or from the one sent to communicate with General Crook?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Woodstock, Va., May 27, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. J. STAHEL:]

GENERAL: You will immediately proceed to establish regulations for procuring subsistence from the country and its proper distribution to the men of your command. Foraging parties will be detailed by you, under command of reliable and just officers, who will collect such subsistence and forage as the army needs, allowing no waste or pillage, and giving to such of the residents as claim to be, and are commonly reputed to be, loyal, certificates of the amount of stores taken for the use of the United States Government; the payment of such certificates being conditional (and so expressed) on proof that the persons holding the same are, and have been, strictly loyal, and have never willingly aided or abetted the rebellion. All such certificates to be of value, must be brought to you by the persons to whom they are issued, and countersigned by you on presumptive proof of their loyalty. You will charge the officers detailed for this duty to hold their men well in hand, and to allow no plundering or oppression of the inhabitants, nothing being seized except by order of the officer in charge of each party. All subsistence and forage seized will be turned over, under such regulations as you may establish, to brigade and regimental commissaries and quartermasters, for equal distribution to the men of your command.

I have the honor to be, general, very obediently, your servant,

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 27, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

A detachment of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry will be ready to move to the front to-morrow, fully equipped, 290 in number. I shall order them to report to you at Martinsburg. They will move by road.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

The commanding general wishes to be informed what militia regiment has arrived at Harper's Ferry, and how strong is it.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 27, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Reserve Division, Martinsburg:

The One hundred and forty-eighth Ohio National Guard have arrived at this place, 750 strong.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 27, 1864.

Colonel MAULSBY,
Martinsburg:

The measures you have taken to insure the safety of the railroad line meet the approbation of the general commanding. The railroad company are much afraid of danger in the vicinity of Kearneysville. You will see that the men do not become careless in their duty should there be no sign of an enemy for a few days. No post returns need be made. Only the usual consolidated reports need be made.

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS,
No. 59. } DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, May 28, 1864.

1. Company C, Knap's artillery battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to Fort Mahan, and will proceed to that post without delay.

Until further orders, Capt. S. Riddle will report to Captain Allen, commanding forces south of Eastern Branch. The quartermaster will furnish necessary transportation.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR WOODSTOCK, *May* 28, 1864—12 m.
(Received 10.40 a. m. 29th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have been detained for shoes. Have now received a full supply. I shall depend entirely on the country. Hope to form a junction with Crook at Staunton, and then move immediately on Lynchburg.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Woodstock, Va., May 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Commanding Infantry Division:

GENERAL: Lieut. J. H. V. Field, chief ordnance officer, reported to me at Cedar Creek that a number of the infantrymen are without knapsacks, and could not carry their spare 100 rounds of amunition agreeably to orders. On this I directed him to transport whatever could not be transported by the men on account of the deficiency of knapsacks. By some misapprehension of Lieutenant Field, it appears that this conditional revocation of the first order in regard to men who were without knapsacks was misconstrued as a total revocation of the order. Please, therefore, have the original order obeyed, and 100 extra rounds placed in the knapsack of every man who has one. I am much pleased with the infantry, who must form the main reliance of every army. They are fine, stalwart, soldierly young fellows for the most part. You will have a beautiful division with proper care, and if we can only inspire them with confidence by teaching them their own strength, and every man is determined to do his whole duty, we are sure, under God's blessing, of complete victory. Impress on all your officers and men the importance of strict and unhesitating obedience to orders. In this is the true strength of every army, and it is under the inspiration of perfect discipline that "Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety." With vigilance, energy, and judicious management, no officer commanding any division that I have seen in this war—and I have seen many—will have more cause to be proud of his men than will you. They have all the physical material, and already possess many of the qualities that go to make up a noble soldiery.

I am, general, very sincerely, your friend,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Commanding Infantry Division:

GENERAL: I have much pleasure in informing you that in your statement of facts in regard to the affair of the abandoned ammunition, the major-general commanding fully acquits Col. James H. Dayton and Col. R. S. Rodgers of all responsibility for the loss—they appearing to have done their whole duty in the matter with the fidelity to be expected from officers of such excellent repute. The papers in the case are now referred to Lieutenant Field, chief of ordnance, on whom the responsibility would seem definitively fixed, unless his report can greatly alter the present bearing of the facts. You will be kind enough to communicate the tenor of this paragraph to Colonels Dayton and Rodgers in case they were apprised of the former correspondence on this subject; otherwise not. I am further instructed to direct that your division shall move upon the advance at sunrise, without further orders, to-morrow morning.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, May 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Comdg. First Infantry Division, near Woodstock, Va.:

GENERAL: You will notify the commanding officer of the One hundred and sixtieth Ohio State Militia to hold his regiment in readiness to move to-morrow morning (the 29th) at daylight with wagon train returning to Martinsburg, W. Va.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Woodstock, Va., May 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL,
Comdg. Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Hunter to request that you will immediately detail one good company of cavalry, under officers whom you will select for their discreetness and good conduct, to act as a permanent provost guard for this army. The company commanders will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Starr, assistant provost-marshal forces in the field.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your servant,

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 28, 1864.

Major-General STAHEL,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

SIR: Your command will move forward at sunrise to-morrow morning without further orders, the orders of march issued at Cedar Creek being your guide.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Woodstock, Va., May 28, 1864.

Maj. TIMOTHY QUINN,
Commanding First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry:

MAJOR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that you detail Captain Prendergast with his company to act as a permanent headquarters guard. He will report with his command at sunrise in the morning. All the orderlies belonging to your regiment, now at headquarters and not in Captain Prendergast's company, will be returned to duty with your command.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Woodstock, May 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding Reserve Division, &c., Martinsburg:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding department requests that you will immediately have Captain Rosney's battery (D, First Pennsylvania Artillery) prepared and held in complete readiness for active service. You will also order Capt. J. V. Keeper's battery (B, First Virginia Artillery) to Martinsburg, and have at least one section thereof immediately converted into horse artillery, and completely prepared for active field service. You will also be kind enough to convey to Captain Barringer, assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster of department, the order of General Hunter to provide without delay the additional horses which will be required for Keeper's battery as thus reorganized.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,
CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 28, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

I have ordered the One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard here and the One Hundred and fifty-second, at New Creek, to proceed without delay to Martinsburg and report to you.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

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* See circular, p. 537.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 28, 1864—9 p. m.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The following dispatch* just received in reply to mine asking Colonel Harris how he got the information that the rebels had gone from the Valley to join Lee.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, May* 28, 1864.
(Received 1.10 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

I left Martinsburg last night. Colonel Cole is in Washington. He saw Stanton and the President; you can imagine for what purpose. Sullivan's reputation is not safe; look out for secret operations. I am fully posted. By the way, I hear it from good authority that General Butler is to be relieved.

Yours,

W. P. SMITH.

BEVERLY, *May* 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Rebel forces nearly all gone from the Valley to re-enforce Lee. This is absolutely reliable.

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 28, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Col. T. M. HARRIS,
Beverly:

How did you learn that the enemy had left the Valley? Please give me all the particulars immediately.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BEVERLY, *May* 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

My own scouts, who have been beyond Franklin, and General Hunter's scouts, who came through from Cedar Creek and arrived last night, concur in this statement. The rebel forces passed through Staunton on 21st, going to join Lee. Have written you the particulars. There is no doubt of its correctness.

T. M. HARRIS.
Colonel, Commanding.

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*See Harris to Kelley, May 28, bottom of this page.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Rude's Hill, May 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I think it right to inform you that, from information just received by the major-general commanding, it appears probable that McNeill, with his seventy guerrillas (perhaps re-enforced by men from Imboden's command), has withdrawn or will withdraw to-night from his position south of New Market, in Major Quinn's front, and will make an attempt to annoy our pickets on the flanks and rear, and to operate on our line of communication via Edenburg and Woodstock, by which the major-general commanding expects to receive important dispatches. I give you this information for whatever you may consider it worth, and to be acted upon as you please in strengthening the pickets or sending out a patrol.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, May 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Maj. T. Quinn, First New York Cavalry, is holding New Market, and the position one mile south of it, in the immediate presence of the enemy. He asks that 200 cavalry be immediately ordered to report to him, in order that he may be able to relieve his pickets to-night with the proper force. General Hunter thinks the request reasonable, but refers the matter to you for such action as you may think fit.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 29, 1864.

Col. W. H. FRENCH,
Commanding C. S. Cavalry:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday regarding the exchange of Private Manning, Fourteenth Virginia (C. S.) Cavalry, for a private of the First West Virginia (U. S.) Cavalry, and in reply to state that the exchange may be effected at any time you shall appoint if Manning has not been sent to the rear. I avail myself of the opportunity to inform you that on the 26th instant a party of men numbering thirty-nine when they crossed the river, claimed to be Confederate cavalry, went to the house of a citizen where one of my men was posted as a guard for the protection of private property, and robbed him of his horse and accouterments. It was reported subsequently that Captain French was in command of the party. This conduct,

so opposed to military discipline and usuages of war, has rendered it necessary to withdraw guards from all houses outside of my camp, thus leaving peaceable citizens to suffer from pillage, which can be prevented in no other way.

Respectfully, &c.,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 29, 1864—8 a. m.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

A messenger arrived at New Creek this a. m. at 3 o'clock from Greenland Gap, with report from Major Huntley that the enemy (Imboden and McNeill) had arrived at Petersburg with four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, and that they were to attack the force at Greenland Gap this a. m. A few hours will develop the truth or falsity of this report. In the mean time I have ordered Colonel Wilkinson to detain the One hundred and fifty-second Regiment until we get further news. I send scouts out at once.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 29, 1864—10 p. m.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Heard from my scout sent from here at Burlington. He had found no enemy, nor could hear of any. He has pushed on toward Petersburg. I am impressed with the belief that the reported force is only McNeill's and Harness'. I will probably know in the morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 29, 1864.

General WEBER:

When will the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry arrive here?

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 29, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry will start at 1 o'clock to-day.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 29, 1864—7 p. m.

Colonel HIGGINS, *Green Spring:*

Dispatch just received from Colonel Wilkinson says that a messenger just in from Greenland Gap reports that McNeill had gone to occupy Mechanicsburg Gap. If this is so, it is to prevent the approach of a force from that direction, while the main body would assail New Creek. Has your scout returned that went out with Harris after his brother's body? Have you heard no rumors from Romney or above?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 29, 1864—8 p. m.

Colonel HIGGINS, *Green Spring:*

Inquire of Captain Hart who gave him the information that McNeill had gone to the Valley. It appears it was not so, and I want to know who gave the information. It was unquestionably done to deceive, as I expect McNeill was only a short distance from town when Captain Hart was there. Be on the alert. Have your men up, saddled, and ready for any emergency by 3.30 a. m.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 29, 1864—8 a. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Hold the regiment ordered to Martinsburg till further orders. Put your command in the best possible condition for defense. Keep fully advised. I will send a cavalry scout up Patterson's Creek from here.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 29, 1864—8 a. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Send the company at Fort Pendleton twenty axes, with orders to blockade all the roads and paths thoroughly east of that point, so as to prevent the passage of troops or citizens from the New Creek Valley to Fort Pendleton, or any other point toward Oakland or Altamont; also, advise them of this rumor and direct them to be on the alert.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 29, 1864—9 a. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

If you have not already done so, you will assign Captain Holmes' company of artillery to man the guns of the fort. See that your troops are amply supplied with ammunition. I have sent a cavalry

scout from here via Burlington to communicate with the force at Greenland Gap, if possible, by way of the Moorefield Junction, above Williamsport.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 29, 1864—8 p. m.

Col. T. M. HARRIS,
Beverly:

Colonel Wilkinson reports quite a rebel force at Petersburg this a. m., supposed to be under the command of Imboden and McNeill. It was reported by citizens who came into Greenland Gap that the rebels would attack that place to-day. Send a strong scout to Soldier White's; they may intend an attack on Rowlesburg.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
No. 133. } TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. Company E, Twentieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, now serving with Brigadier-General Briggs, Alexandria, Va., and Company F, Twentieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps at cavalry depot, Giesborough Point, D. C., are hereby relieved from duty at their respective stations, and will proceed without delay to Point Lookout, Md., reporting on arrival to the commanding officer at that post for duty with their regiment.

* * * * * * *

5. The commanding officers of Batteries L and M, Third U. S. Artillery, will report for duty without delay to Brigadier-General De Russy, commanding division, and those of Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, and Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery, to Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin, commanding division. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Rude's Hill, May 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL,
Comdg. Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah:

GENERAL: I desire to call your attention to the numerous and grave complaints against soldiers of this command for unauthorized pillaging. It is represented that the men sent out in regular foraging parties break away from their officers and straggle into houses, carrying off dresses, ornaments, books, money, and doing wanton injury to furniture; and that some not sent out, nor with leave to be out, do also straggle beyond the camps in squads, and

commit similar depredations. In a country like this, infested by guerrilla parties, these practices are dangerous to the commands, and are in gross violation of the spirit of the order for levying supplies upon the country. Many of the residents of this neighborhood have been very kind to our wounded, and it is neither just nor politic to allow wanton outrages and injuries to be inflicted upon any people. In sending out foraging parties no men should be allowed to enter any house except in company with a commissioned officer, of whom many should (whenever practicable) be detailed to accompany each foraging party. These suggestions are made, assured that you will adopt prompt and severe measures to repress the acts referred to. In one case a party found in a house not far from here six or eight barrels of flour. They took what they needed or could carry, and emptied the other barrels over the fields. This is a devastation, and not a recognized levying of subsistence upon the enemy.

I have the honor to be, general, very obediently, your most respectful servant,

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—It is not alleged that the cavalry are more culpable than the infantry in this matter. There would seem to be bad and unsoldierly men in each command, it is to be hoped but few, and these can easily be restrained by a few severe examples made by yourself and General Sullivan.

All this by command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, May 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL.
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will please send a good regiment to relieve the First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, Maj. T. Quinn commanding, that Major Quinn may at once report with his entire command to the major-general commanding.

This by direction of Major-General Hunter:

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
May 30, 1864.

Maj. T. QUINN,
First New York Cavalry, New Market, Va.:

Report here at once with your entire command.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, at Rude's Hill, Va., May 30, 1864.

Maj. T. QUINN,
Commanding First New York Cavalry:

MAJOR: You will detail from your command 200 men, with the proper complement of commissioned officers, to proceed to Newtown to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of burning every house, store, and out-building in that place, except the churches and the houses and out-buildings of those who are known to be loyal citizens of the United States. You will also burn the houses, &c., of all rebels between Newtown and Middletown. You will spare the house and premises of Dr. Owens, at Newtown, he having been very kind to our wounded soldiers; and where the burning of the house of a rebel would endanger the property of a loyal citizen, the house or out-buildings of the rebel shall not be burned. You will report back to these headquarters, making a written report of the expedition.

This by command of the major-general commanding:

I am, major, very obediently, yours,

[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 8. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Bunger's Mills, May 30, 1864.

I. The organization of this division into brigades will be, until further orders, as follows:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié commanding: Second West Virginia Cavalry, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, Eighth Ohio Cavalry. Second Brigade, Col. J. M. Schoonmaker commanding: Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, First West Virginia Cavalry. Third Brigade, Col. J. H. Oley commanding: Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, Third West Virginia Cavalry.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Averell:

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 30, 1864—2.10 p. m.*

Major-General SIGEL, *Martinsburg, W. Va.:*

Report by telegraph to Adjutant-General of the Army, by arm and regiment, all troops on or in vicinity of line of railroad from Parkersburg to the Monacacy, with their stations.

J. C. KELTON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May 30, 1864—8 a. m.*

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Nothing further this a. m. I am of the opinion that the garrison at Greenland Gap was unnecessarily alarmed, and that the officer in

command believed the reports of excited and affrighted citizens instead of relying on information which he should have had from his own scouts and patrols. I expect reliable information during the day.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 30, 1864—10 a. m.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Your telegram of this a. m. just received. I had already anticipated your order in regard to the protection of the road. I had ordered Colonel Harris to send a strong scout to Soldier White's, on the Dry Fork of the Cheat River, which is the key to the Cheat River Valley. The scout I ordered from Beverly into Webster and Braxton returned to-day. It has been entirely successful. I understand that among the prisoners is the notorious Major Triplett. I send you a copy of telegram* just received from Colonel Harris.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 30, 1864—1 p. m.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Information just received from the front confirms my convictions of yesterday, that there is no enemy in force at or near Petersburg. The officer in command at Greenland Gap relied upon statements of excited and scared citizens instead of his own scouts and patrols. For this I have reprimanded him. I am now satisfied that there is no force in the South Branch Valley but McNeill's and Harness' commands. I am drilling and disciplining the new regiments Ohio National Guard. They are composed of good material and are improving rapidly.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 30, 1864—1 p. m.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The regiment of Ohio National Guard will proceed to Martinsburg from New Creek, as heretofore ordered.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 30, 1864—1 p. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Make an investigation and report to me why such reports were made from Greenland Gap without foundation. Such conduct is exceedingly reprehensible.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

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*See Harris to Kelley, May 30, p. 559.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 30, 1864—1 p. m.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Send the regiment of Ohio National Guard to Martinsburg, as heretofore ordered.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BEVERLY, *May* 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Will send strong scout to Soldier White's. The expedition under Lieutenant-Colonel Hall successful; captured 85 horses, 36 prisoners, and 40 head of cattle. All will be in to-day.

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT
POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE VOLUNTEERS,
Sandy Hook, Md., May 30, 1864.

Capt. HENRY M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed please find report of Capt. J. Hewett, commanding at Berlin, Md., which, by request, I hereby forward to headquarters Harper's Ferry. I had on the 27th instant reported the affair to headquarters Martinsburg, supposing that to be the channel through which you were to receive it. Yesterday I received a note from Captain Hewett requesting that I forward his report direct to headquarters Harper's Ferry, which would have been immediately attended to had such wish accompanied his report.

I am, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. COOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Inclosure.]

BERLIN, MD., *May* 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. E. COOK,
Commanding First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that this day the enemy made a descent on west bank of the Potomac, burning some hay and press, and captured 2 wagons loaded with forage for this market. A few volleys from this side instantly dispersed the gang, which prevented them from committing any further depredations. Thinking it my duty to prevent said forage and stock from being taken away by the enemy, in the absence of orders, I proceeded across the river with a detachment of my command and pursued him till I had recaptured 2 wagons and teams, which the enemy left in his hasty retreat. They took off a citizen and some horses from the immediate vicinity of the river, and retreated in such a mysterious route that I was baffled in my efforts to find any trace of the gang a few miles from the river. The men exhibited great

willingness to engage the enemy, and I have no doubt had we met him, and the forces been anything like equal, the men would have well sustained their former prestige for fight. I could not exactly ascertain the strength of the enemy, but the party which approached the river consisted of eight of Mosby's gang.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. HEWETT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS,
No. 60. } DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, May 31, 1864.

1. Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery, having reported to these headquarters for duty, is hereby assigned to Fort Lincoln, and will report without delay to Colonel Hayward, commanding First Brigade, at Fort Bunker Hill.

2. The Ninth New York Battery, Captain Schubert commanding, will move from Battery Kemble, without delay, to Camp Barry preparatory to being mustered out of U. S. service. The commanding officer will report to General Howe, chief of artillery. The acting brigade quartermaster at Fort Reno will furnish the necessary transportation.

3. Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery (dismounted), having reported for duty at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to Battery Kemble, and will report without delay to Colonel Miller, commanding Second Brigade, at Fort Reno.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 33. } *Near New Market, Va., May 31, 1864.*

The exigencies of this expedition, which has cut loose from its base, and the rapid manner in which it will be necessary to march for the successful accomplishment of our object when once started, will render it necessary for the comfort and recovery of those who may fall too sick to be able to march, that they shall be left behind in care of the loyal inhabitants along the road. It would be obviously inhuman to expose those who are seriously sick to the fatigues of rapid transportation, and would be also impossible, consistently with the interests of the public service. Every good soldier will recognize the necessity of this course, and be satisfied that every personal consideration must give way to the public good. This course, evidently for the benefit of our sick, has been adopted on the recommendation of the medical director of the Army of the Shenandoah.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *May* 31, 1864.

[COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA:]

Left Meadow Bluff this morning. Expect to be in Staunton in about six days. We can get plenty of fresh beef in this country, but the other necessary supplies cannot be obtained in the country, even if every pound was taken from the people. I shall, however, drain the country of all supplies as I pass through. Owing to the miserable transportation sent me here my command is in very low state. I shall insist on having an investigation of this matter, so as to have guilty parties punished. It came very near making the whole expedition a failure. It will be indispensably necessary to have to meet me at Staunton the following articles of supplies: Fifty kegs of horseshoes, 1,500 pounds of horseshoe nails, 500 hats, 1,000 blouses, 1,000 pants, 1,500 shirts, 2,000 pairs drawers, 3,000 pairs socks, 2,000 pairs boots, 1,000 haversacks, 1,000 canteens, 500 ponchos, for the Second Cavalry Division. Two thousand pairs infantry pants, 5,000 pairs stockings, 2,000 pairs shoes, 1,200 pairs drawers, 3,000 shirts, 3,000 blouses, 3,000 hats, 3,000 canteens, 3,000 haversacks, 50 kegs fitted horseshoes, 25 kegs fitted mule shoes, 10 sacks horseshoe nails, 100 6-mule wagons with teams complete, with forage for 1,500 animals, for the Second Infantry Division. One hundred thousand rations hard bread, coffee, sugar, salt, half rations salt meat. Send to the medical director field supplies of medicine, dressings, applications, stimulants, anti-periodics, astringents, morphia, anæsthetics, antiscorbutics, fruit, vegetables, and extracts, of Government and Sanitary Commission, sufficient for eight cavalry regiments and twelve infantry.

GEO. CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near New Market, May 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL,
Comdg. Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding instructs me to request that you will be kind enough to order Cole's cavalry to report to him for special duty early to-morrow morning (June 1). The commanding officer of Cole's cavalry will please report in person to General Hunter this evening for orders.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST NEW YORK VETERAN CAVALRY,
Near New Market, Va., May 31, 1864.

Lieut. E. C. WATKINS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Cav. Div.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of Lieut. E. H. Brady, commanding left division of my picket-line, in relation to an attack upon one of his outposts made by the enemy between

1 and 3 o'clock this morning. I would also state that as my picket-line is all of four miles in extent, I certainly require at least 150 more men to do picket duty properly, and therefore respectfully request that the Second Maryland Cavalry* be ordered to report to me for duty. In addition to the above, I have the honor to inform you that at 1 o'clock this morning there were about seventy-five of the enemy's cavalry directly in my front, and I judge as many more on my left.

J. S. PLATNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST VETERAN NEW YORK CAVALRY,
New Market, Va., May 31, 1864.

Lieut. J. M. GUION,
Acting Adjutant, First Veteran New York Cavalry:

SIR: I have the honor to report that one of my outposts, consisting of one sergeant and twelve men, which were posted on the Luray pike at the foot of the mountain, was attacked by the enemy this morning between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock and the entire post taken. There were four men on duty as vedettes from the post, a double vedette in front guarding the pike leading through the gap and also a cross-road leading along the base of the mountain; the other two were posted on high ground on the right, and the other on the left of the pike. These men report to me that they distinctly heard the vedette in front halt the approaching party, after which two shots were fired and the sound of horses galloping up toward the gap was heard. They were of the opinion that the sergeant pursued with his party and was drawn into an ambush. My own opinion, however, is that the men, being very much exhausted both by hunger and the want of sleep, having had little or none for the two nights previous, were surprised and captured. There were several shots fired on the right of my line during the night by my men, but after thorough examination I could find no cause for the alarm.

E. H. BRADY,
Lieutenant E Company, First New York Veteran Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
New Market, Va., May 31, 1864.

Lieut. E. C. WATKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

In obedience to the within order, I have the honor to report that I have made an investigation, and from all the information I can obtain 1 sergeant and 12 men, as named within, were captured without an alarm while asleep on their post. I attach no blame to the officer (Lieut. E. H. Brady) in command of the picket-line. It is but just to state that these men had been on duty for three nights in succession previous to their capture. The following is a list of articles captured: 13 horses, 13 revolvers, 13 horse equipments complete, 8 carbines.

A. H. NASH,
Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal, Acting Inspector.

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*Officially known as the First Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 1ST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
May 31, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding division.

ANDW. T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel First New York Cavalry, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near New Market, Va., May 31, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general of the department.

Attention invited to inclosed report* of Colonel McReynolds, commanding First Brigade.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
July 1, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, who will exercise his discretion as to increasing the picket force beyond New Market.

By command of General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 1ST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
May 31, 1864.

Lieut. A. H. NASH,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General:

LIEUTENANT: You will proceed at once to New Market and make a thorough investigation of the capture of a sergeant and twelve men of the First New York Veteran Cavalry between the hours of 1 and 3 this a. m., while on picket on the Luray pike, near New Market, and report in writing to these headquarters.

By order of Col. A. T. McReynolds:

E. C. WATKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 2D CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Bunger's Mills, W. Va., May 31, 1864.

Capt. WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division:

SIR: In compliance with General Orders, No. 8, headquarters Second Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia, I have the honor to submit the following report of my brigade:

Arms: The general condition is good; many, however, are unserviceable, through being bent and bruised on the march.

Ammunition: The ammunition on hand is in good condition.

* Not found.

The Second Virginia Cavalry is without ammunition. This fact has been reported for about two weeks, and no supplies have been obtained. In case this regiment cannot be immediately supplied with ammunition, I must report unfit for field service. The Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry is fully supplied.

Equipments: These are generally in bad condition, having been exposed to the inclement weather and having been badly damaged on the march. No opportunity has been afforded to repair them or to grease them.

Horses: The horses of this brigade, having been fed almost entirely upon grass for about one month, although presenting a good appearance, are in poor condition for active service. In my opinion, not more than two-thirds of them would stand a march of twenty miles a day.

I would here add that this bad condition of my command does not come from the neglect of the officers of this brigade, but is owing to the lack of proper supplies.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *May* 31, 1864.
(Received 6 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

In obedience to orders, signed by Colonel Kelton, I have the honor to report the following troops on and in the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

Infantry: From the Monocacy River to Harper's Ferry, at Kearneysville and Duffield's, First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade; at Harper's Ferry, One hundred and forty-eighth Ohio National Guard; at Martinsburg and from Martinsburg to North Mountain, One hundred and thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard; at Martinsburg, One hundred and fifty-fifth Ohio National Guard, One hundred and sixty-first Ohio National Guard, and One hundred and fifty-second Ohio National Guard; at Paw Paw, One hundred and fifty-third Ohio National Guard; at Cumberland, One hundred and thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; at New Creek, detachment Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, One hundred and thirty-third Ohio National Guard, and One hundred and fifty-fourth Ohio National Guard; at Grafton and on railroad, Sixth West Virginia Infantry; at Beverly, Tenth West Virginia Infantry; at Greenland Gap, Second Maryland Potomac Home Brigade; at Parkersburg, Eleventh West Virginia.

Cavalry: From Sleepy Creek to Harper's Ferry, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, partly dismounted; at Harper's Ferry, detachment Sixth West Virginia; at Martinsburg, detachment Fourteenth Pennsylvania; at Green Spring Run, detachment Twenty-second Pennsylvania; at Cumberland, Third Independent Company Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; at New Creek, Company C, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry; at Beverly, detachment Twenty-first New York, mounted, and detachment Sixth West Virginia, dismounted; at Buckhannon, Company A, First West Virginia.

Artillery: At Harper's Ferry, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery and Battery D, First Pennsylvania; at Maryland Heights, Battery

A, First Virginia and Seventeenth Indiana Battery; at Martinsburg, Thirty-second New York Battery; at Cumberland, Battery E, First Virginia; at New Creek, Battery L, First Illinois and Battery H, First Virginia; at Clarksburg, Battery F, First Virginia; at Beverly and Webster, Battery B, First Virginia. Battery B, First Virginia Artillery, has been ordered by the department commander to this place, one section to be prepared for the field as horse artillery, and Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, at Harper's Ferry, ordered to be in readiness for active service.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE DIVISION,
Martinsburg, Va., May 31, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The commander of the post on yesterday morning sent the detachment of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, numbering about 120 men, as escort to a train of sixteen wagons with medical and subsistence stores, the latter for the battalion of the Fifth New York Artillery. To-day the detachment returned, having been attacked at Newtown in the rear by a force which took from them the train and drove our cavalry toward Middletown, until they met the One hundred and sixtieth Ohio, coming from the front as escort to a wagon train. Of the sixteen wagons, the rebels burned twelve, taking with them four loaded with subsistence stores. There are now four regiments of infantry here, Ohio National Guard, which will greatly facilitate the sending of supplies should any be needed. As I hear orders have been given by department headquarters that no subsistence stores shall be sent forward, I have taken no steps to fit out a train, but this will be done immediately on receipt of the order. The detachment now going consists of 290 Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 100 Fifteenth New York Cavalry, 150 Fourth Virginia Infantry, and 60 men Fifth New York Artillery. They escort ten wagons loaded with supplies for the Fifth New York Artillery. I will organize a movable column of infantry and cavalry to scout the country thoroughly between the Shenandoah and North Mountain and occupy Smithfield. Please inform me, if you think proper, by cipher letter, what is wanted, so that I can make the necessary arrangements.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 31, 1864—8 p. m.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The Second Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Regiment passed here this evening for Martinsburg.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, May 31, 1864.

Col. W. P. MAULSBY,
Commanding Post, Martinsburg:

Why do you remove your cavalry pickets from the front of Martinsburg, so they cannot connect with our pickets via Halltown? Answer immediately.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

MARTINSBURG, *May* 31, 1864.

Lieut. S. F. ADAMS,
Aide-de-Camp:

Our cavalry pickets have been withdrawn and infantry substituted to enable the cavalry to do scouting and other active duty in front of the lines. There are but 108 cavalry here. Major-General Sigel thinks that 300 cavalry ought to be on duty here under a first-rate officer, and a system arranged of complete co-operation between the cavalry on the front from here to Harper's Ferry. Whatever General Weber can do to effect this will be thankfully received. If he can send 50, 100, or 200 good cavalry here, shall be most thankful. On Sunday evening a train from this to my front was attacked and captured at Newtown; wagons destroyed, supplies captured, several officers and men captured. The rebels, 200 to 400 strong, are between this and Bunker Hill, and we have no force to send after them.

WM. P. MAULSBY,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 31, 1864—10 a. m.

Colonel HIGGINS,
Green Spring:

Send Captain Hart with 100 men to Moorefield, with orders to scout that neighborhood thoroughly. Let him take a wagon and take ten days' rations of hard bread, sugar, coffee, and salt, and depend on the country for forage and cattle. I have already sent a scout from here to Petersburg, with orders to go to mouth of Seneca and Franklin; therefore, Captain Hart will watch the country toward Brock's Gap and Wardensville.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 31, 1864—12 m.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Order a scout of twenty-five or thirty men from the company at Piedmont to go to Wilson's Mill, on the North Branch, and scout that neighborhood thoroughly. Send some one as guide, if possible; direct them to take three days' rations.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 31, 1864—4 p. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Send fifteen or twenty mounted men to the junction of the Moorefield and Alleghany pike with Northwestern pike, with orders to watch the route out by Nevill's house, the way McNeill went out.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May* 31, 1864—4 p. m.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Send a force and hold Doll's Gap; also scout all the roads. Send messenger at once to Greenland Gap with orders to watch every possible way for the devils to get out. Don't let one of them escape.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BEVERLY, *May* 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Forces left Valley as reported; two battalions Eighteenth Cavalry, Mosby's guerrillas and four pieces of artillery left behind. Imboden in command. Has ordered out all the militia of that region to supply place of forces sent to Lee.

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	21	37	58	63	...	...
Camp of Light Artillery Instruction	30	431	527	559	...	14
Cavalry Depot	9	170	217	250	...	...
Cavalry Division	96	4,316	5,873	6,236	...	...
District of Washington	95	2,522	3,367	5,671	...	...
Camp Relief, Washington, D. C	21	485	573	1,153	...	...
General hospitals, guards, &c	34	1,943	2,774	3,114	...	...
Haskin's division	245	5,362	6,306	6,590	96	49
Fort Washington, Md	6	98	169	176	70	3
Total, north of the Potomac	547	15,364	19,864	23,812	166	66
District of Alexandria	64	1,800	2,565	3,000	...	6
Rendezvous for drafted men	18	658	798	1,012	...	...
Rendezvous of distribution, &c	48	1,877	2,364	2,470	...	...
Provisional brigades	5	73	80	83	...	...
De Russy's division	348	7,760	9,115	9,486	338	128
Cavalry Brigade	74	1,354	2,055	2,825	...	...
Detachments	7	235	292	326	...	...
Total, south of the Potomac	564	13,757	17,369	19,202	338	134
Grand total	1,111	29,121	37,133	43,014	504	300

Troops in the Department of Washington (Twenty-second Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, U. S. Army, commanding, May 31, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS.

Signal Corps (detachment), Capt. William B. Roe.

CAMP OF LIGHT ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.*

Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.

3d Maine Battery, Capt. Ezekiel R. Mayo.
16th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Henry D. Scott.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. Leonard Martin.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. Gulian V. Weir.

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

Col. MOSES N. WISEWELL.

First Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Col. MOSES N. WISEWELL.

1st Regiment, Lieut. Col. Frederick E. Trotter.
6th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Palmer.
9th Regiment, Col. George W. Gile
19th Regiment, Col. Oscar V. Dayton.
22d Regiment, Lieut. Col. Allan Rutherford.
24th Regiment, Lieut. Col. John F. Marsh.

Not brigaded.

27th Pennsylvania, Company F, Capt. John M. Carson.
150th Pennsylvania, Company K, Capt. Thomas Getchell.
Union Light Guard (Ohio cavalry), Capt. George A. Bennett.
U. S. Ordnance Detachment, Maj. James G. Benton.

HASKIN'S DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH A. HASKIN.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

143d Ohio, Col. William H. Vodrey.
150th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John N. Frazee.
13th Michigan Battery, Capt. Callaghan H. O'Riordon.
14th Michigan Battery, Capt. Charles Heine.

Second Brigade.

Col. HIRAM MILLER.

151st Ohio, Col. John M. C. Marble.
163d Ohio, Lieut. Col. John Dempsey.
170th Ohio, Col. Miles J. Saunders.
1st Company New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Capt. Charles H. Long.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Frank C. Gibbs.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. Randolph V. Monteith.

* Camp Barry, Maj. James A. Hall commanding.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JOHN H. OBERTEUFFER.

Massachusetts Unattached Heavy Artillery (seven companies).*
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery Battalion (three companies), Maj. Joseph M. Knap.

FORT FOOTE.

2d Company New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Capt. Ira McL. Barton.

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Col. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (three companies), Capt. Lindsey D. Sims.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE.

[Detachments from Army of the Potomac.]

FORT WASHINGTON, MD.

Col. HORACE BROOKS.

4th U. S. Artillery (regimental headquarters), Col. Horace Brooks.
Maine Coast Guard, Company A, Capt. Charles Barker.

DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH.

1st District of Columbia (four companies), Lieut. Col. Robert Boyd.
2d District of Columbia, Col. Charles M. Alexander.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. William Borrowe.
8th Illinois Cavalry, Company D,† Capt. Henry J. Hotopp.
1st Michigan Cavalry, Company D,† Capt. Thurlow W. Lusk.
3d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. John Speidel.
12th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Col. Addison Farnsworth.

RENDEZVOUS FOR DRAFTED MEN.

Brig. Gen. HENRY S. BRIGGS.

9th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Lieut. Col. Robert E. Johnston.
11th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company B, Lieut. Eli H. Mix.
16th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company F, Capt. Nathan H. Randlett.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Capt. Thomas Leddy.

RENDEZVOUS OF DISTRIBUTION.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL MCKELVY.

14th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, } Lieut. Col. Carlile Boyd.
21st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company F, }

* The 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Independent Companies: afterward in the 3d Regiment Heavy Artillery.

† Constituting, with detachment of 12th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, the command of Lieut. Col. Henry H. Wells, provost-marshal-general, Defenses south of the Potomac.

PROVISIONAL BRIGADES.

Maj. Gen. SILAS CASEY.

23d U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), Lieut. Denny Stevenson.

DE RUSSY'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GUSTAVUS A. DE RUSSY.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN C. LEE.

138th Ohio, Col. Samuel S. Fisher.
145th Ohio, Col. Henry C. Ashwill.
147th Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Rosson.
164th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Augustus S. Bement.
169th Ohio, Col. Nathaniel Haynes.
13th New York Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Francis C. Brown.
1st Maine Battery, Capt. Albert W. Bradbury.
Maryland Artillery, Battery A, Capt. James H. Rigby.
1st New York Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Solon W. Stocking.
5th New York Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. Beldin Spence.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Andrew Fagan.

Second Brigade.

Col. W. SMITH IRWIN.

136th Ohio, Lieut. Col. David A. Williams.
142d Ohio, Col. William C. Cooper.
166th Ohio, Col. Harrison G. Blake.
16th Indiana Battery, Capt. Charles R. Deming.
Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Third Company, Capt. Lyman B. Whiton.
10th New York Heavy Artillery (detachment), ——— ———.
1st New York Artillery, Battery F, Capt. William R. Wilson.
17th New York Battery, Capt. George T. Anthony.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James Thompson.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Nathaniel Irish.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Robert J. Nevin.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Wallace Hill.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery (one company), Maj. Charles C. Meservey.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, Jr.

2d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Casper Crowninshield.
13th New York, Col. Henry S. Gansevoort.
16th New York, Col. Henry M. Lazelle.

DETACHMENTS.

Glymont Landing, Md.

1st Indiana Cavalry, Companies I and K., Capt. Theodore Majtheny.

Freedman's Village, Va.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies), Capt. Emil Sturmfels.

Camp Relief, Washington.

8th Illinois Cavalry (seven companies), Lieut. Col. David R. Clendenin.

Abstract from return of the Department of West Virginia, Maj. Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....
Signal Corps	13	96	112	112	.....	.....
First Division	155	4,245	4,851	6,530	.....	.....
Second Division	286	6,116	7,256	9,834	.....	.....
First Cavalry Division	118	2,722	4,227	7,644	.....	.....
Second Cavalry Division	88	2,364	2,661	5,156	.....	.....
Reserve Division	637	14,666	16,634	19,673	37	45
Artillery Brigade	17	509	559	667	.....	.....
Frederick, Md	3	77	113	119	.....	.....
Wheeling, W. Va	3	71	82	85	.....	.....
Total	1,334	30,766	36,509	49,834	37	45

Troops in the Department of West Virginia, Maj. Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Army, commanding, May 31, 1864.

FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH C. SULLIVAN.

First Brigade.

Col. AUGUSTUS MOOR.

18th Connecticut, Maj. Henry Peale.
2d Maryland Eastern Shore, Col. Robert S. Rodgers.
28th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gottfried Becker.
116th Ohio, Col. James Washburn.
123d Ohio, Major Horace Kellogg.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.

34th Massachusetts, Col. George D. Wells.
5th New York Heavy Artillery (four companies), Lieut. Col. Edward Murray.
54th Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob M. Campbell.
1st West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Jacob Weddle.
12th West Virginia, Col. William B. Curtis.

SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

First Brigade.

Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

23d Ohio, Lieut. Col. James M. Comly.
36th Ohio, Col. Hiram F. Devol.
5th West Virginia, Col. Abia A. Tomlinson.
13th West Virginia, Col. William R. Brown.

Second Brigade.

Col. CARR B. WHITE.

12th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jonathan D. Hines.
91st Ohio, Col. John A. Turley.
9th West Virginia, Col. Isaac H. Duval.
14th West Virginia, Col. Daniel D. Johnson.

Third Brigade.

Col. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

3d Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. Robert Johnson.
4th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. B. Tapper.
11th West Virginia, Col. Daniel Frost.
15th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Thomas Morris.

Artillery.

Capt. JAMES R. MCMULLIN.

1st Kentucky Battery, Capt. Daniel W. Glassie.
1st Ohio Battery, Capt. James R. McMullin.

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. TIBBITS.

1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Maj. Robert S. Mooney.
1st New York (Lincoln), Maj. Timothy Quinn.
1st New York (Veteran), Lieut. Col. John S. Platner.
21st New York, Lieut. Col. Charles Fitz Simmons.
14th Pennsylvania (detachment), Capt. Ashbell F. Duncan.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN E. WYNKOOP.

15th New York, Companies A, B, C, and D, Capt. Oscar R. Colgrove.
20th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Gabriel Middleton.

Artillery.

1st West Virginia Light, Battery G, Capt. Chatham T. Ewing.

SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED N. DUFFIÉ.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN H. OLEY.

RESERVE DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

Monocacy to Sleepy Creek.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER.

1st Potomac Home Brigade, Lieut. Col. Roger E. Cook.
135th Ohio, Col. Andrew Legg.
148th Ohio, Col. Thomas W. Moore.
152d Ohio, Col. David Putnam.
155th Ohio, Col. Harley H. Sage.
160th Ohio, Col. Cyrus Reasoner.
161st Ohio, Col. Oliver P. Taylor.
1st New York Cavalry (Lincoln) detachment, Lieut. David R. Disbrow.
12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col Lewis B. Pierce.
14th Pennsylvania Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Zaddock Walker.
6th West Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Francis W. Thompson.
17th Indiana Battery, Capt. Milton L. Miner.
32d New York Battery, Capt. Charles Kusserow.
5th New York Heavy Artillery (eight companies), Col. Samuel Graham.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Andrew Rosney.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. George Furst.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. Chatham T. Ewing.
Engineer troops,† Capt. William P. Gaskill.

* Brigade organization not given on return; but see General Orders, No. 8, p. 557.
† Independent company of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

West of Sleepy Creek.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN F. KELLEY.

23d Illinois, Capt. Samuel L. Simison.
133d Ohio, Col. Gustavus S. Innis.
134th Ohio, Col. James B. Armstrong.
153d Ohio, Col. Israel Stough.
154th Ohio, Col. Robert Stevenson.
6th West Virginia, Maj. John H. Showalter.
10th West Virginia, Col. Thomas M. Harris.
11th West Virginia (detachment), Maj. James L. Simpson.
16th Illinois Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Julius Jaehne.
21st New York Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Eugene B. Gere.
3d Company Ohio Cavalry, Capt. Frank Smith.
22d Pennsylvania Cavalry (detachment), Col. Jacob Higgins.
1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Harrison H. Hagans.
4th West Virginia Cavalry, Company M, Capt. William King.
6th West Virginia Cavalry (detachment), Maj. Hanson W. Hunter.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. Charles Bagley.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Francis M. Lowry.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. George W. Graham.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. James H. Holmes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frederick, Md.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, 132d Company, Lieut. James Drysdale.

Wheeling, W. Va.

West Virginia Exempts, Capt. Ewald Over.

Abstract from return of the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy	Field.
General headquarters	14	...	14	14	...	...
First Separate Brigade	90	1,844	2,082	2,541	...	...
Second Separate Brigade	63	1,288	1,655	1,815	155	10
Third Separate Brigade	115	2,888	3,423	4,143	...	...
Annapolis, Md	6	118	129	135	...	...
Total	288	6,138	7,303	8,648	155	10

Troops in the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army, commanding, May 31, 1864.

First Separate Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.

3d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Charles Gilpin.
144th Ohio, Companies A, C, D, F, and H, Col. Samuel H. Hunt.
157th Ohio, Col. George W. McCook.
1st Maryland Cavalry, Company C, Capt. John K. Buckley.
1st Maryland Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Francis Shamburg.

Second Separate Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. MORRIS.

131st Ohio, Col. John G. Lowe.
137th Ohio, Col. Leonard A. Harris.

*Third Separate Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. KENLY.

1st Maryland Eastern Shore, Maj. John R. Keene.
149th Ohio, Col. Allison L. Brown.
159th Ohio, Col. Lyman J. Jackson.
1st Maryland Cavalry, Col. Andrew W. Evans.
5th Maryland (detachment), Lieut. Solomon S. Thompson.
144th Ohio, Company E, Capt. Philip Smith.
Smith's Independent Company Maryland Cavalry, Lieut. Joseph T. Fearing.
Baltimore Battery, Capt. Frederic W. Alexander.
Maryland Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. John M. Bruce.
71st Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, Lieut. Robert J. Sutherland.
72d Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, Lieut. Frank P. Gross.
89th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, Lieut. Nelson Bronson.
95th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, Lieut. Vivian K. Spear.
96th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, Capt. Horace F. Crossman.
143d Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, Lieut. Horatio Roberts.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Lieut. James Lewis.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

1st Maryland Eastern Shore, Company I, Capt. George W. Evans.
144th Ohio (detachment), Capt. Luther Black.
118th and 119th Companies U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Charles Reynolds.

Abstract from return of the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters	71	.....	71	72
City and Harbor of New York	56	996	1,375	1,707
Other forts	68	1,870	2,347	2,512
Total	195	2,866	3,793	4,291

* Comprising the troops serving in the District of Delaware, General Kenly, commanding.

Troops in the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding, May 31, 1864.

CITY AND HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

Brig. Gen. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.

37th New York State National Guard.*
3d United States, Capt. Andrew Sheridan.
6th United States, Capt. Montgomery Bryant.
7th United States, Companies A, B, D, E, G, I, and K, Capt. Gurden Chapin.
31st U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), Lieut. Henry L. Lawton.
21st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company C, Capt. Michael Walsh.
21st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company E, Capt. Charles W. Gibbs.
110th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Dennis A. Dolan.
20th New York Battery,† Lieut. Charles J. Chatfield.
28th New York Battery,† Capt. Josiah C. Hannum.

[*Note on original return.*]—The balance of the troops borne on the face of this return is composed of small detachments from various regiments, militia, &c.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters	9		9	9
Philadelphia	12	259	275	858
Pottsville	3		3	3
Harrisburg	11	141	152	152
Pittsburg	11	5	16	23
Chelton Hill	14	381	395	444
Total	60	786	850	1,459

Troops in the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding, May 31, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CADWALADER.

186th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Frink.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Robert J. Nevin.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Lieut. Col. JAMES V. BOMFORD.

Patapsco (Maryland) Guards (detachment), Lieut. Lemuel Bowley.
50th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Capt. Robert T. Knox.
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Thomas H. Bates.

*Commander not of record.
†Serving as heavy artillery.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Capt. JOSIAH C. HULLINGER.*

20th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company I, Sergt. Jeremiah Alcorn.
21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. James C. Patton

CHELTON HILL (CAMP WILLIAM PENN), PA.

Lieut. Col. LOUIS WAGNER.

43d U. S. Colored Troops, Companies H, I, and K, Maj. Horace Bumstead.

CARLISLE, PA.

Patapsco (Maryland) Guards, Capt Thomas S. McGowan.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

Cavalry Depot, Capt. William B. Royall.
Draft Rendezvous, Capt. David P. Hancock.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

U. S. Signal Corps (detachment), Lieut. Amos M. Thayer.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Capt. EDWARD S. WRIGHT.

109th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Charles A. Edmonds.
21st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company I, Capt. Greenlief P. Davis.

YORK, PA.

Surg. HENRY PALMER.

108th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. William Mitchell.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 135.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, *June* 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. Companies B, G, H, I, and K, Ninth Veteran Reserve Corps, Company G, First Veteran Reserve Corps, and Company H, Nineteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, are hereby relieved from further duty at Alexandria, Va., and will proceed, without delay, to Washington, D. C., being reported on arrival to the commanding officers of their respective regiments for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

4. The Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings commanding, will proceed, without delay, to Alexandria, Va., and be reported on arrival, by the commanding officer, to Col. W. H. Browne, commanding Second Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Commanding Lehigh District.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 34. } *Camp near New Market, Va., June* 1, 1864.

I. Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel is charged with the important duties of picketing the camps of the army now in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and of throwing out small flanking parties while on the march, so as to give timely information of the approach of the enemy. Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan will promptly furnish, on the requisition of Major-General Stahel, such infantry force as may be needed for the picketing and flanking parties.

II. Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan is charged with the foraging of the army, and will take such energetic measures as to insure a full supply and prompt and just distribution to all portions of the command. All empty wagons will be placed at Brigadier-General Sullivan's disposal, and Major-General Stahel will furnish such small cavalry escorts as he may think necessary, but as a general rule foraging trains will mostly be guarded and escorted by infantry.

III. No receipts will be given or payments made for property taken, except to well-known and openly avowed loyal men, and then only on the express approval of the general commanding, under his own signature.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 35. } *Camp near New Market, Va., June* 1, 1864.

Lieut. John R. Meigs, U. S. Army, in addition to his duties as chief engineer of the department, will also perform the duties of acting assistant inspector-general of the Army of the Shenandoah. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 109. } *In the Field, June* 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. The First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, Maj. T. Quinn commanding, is relieved from duty at these headquarters, with the exception of the company of Captain Prendergast, which will be retained as the headquarters guard. Major Quinn will immediately report with his regiment to Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, commanding Cavalry Division.

* * * * * * *

VI. This command will march to-morrow morning precisely at 5 o'clock, the infantry division, by brigades, in the advance, and the Second Maryland Cavalry forming the advance guard. The cavalry, artillery, signal corps, pioneers, ambulances, and trains will preserve the order observed on last day's march.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near New Market, Va., June 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Commanding First Infantry Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that hereafter your command shall march with the First Brigade in front, and the regiments of each brigade arranged in proper order according to rank of commanding officers. The regiments will not take turns in leading the column, but will march in the same order habitually. A different regiment, however, will be detailed each day as a rear guard. The proper intervals will be preserved between brigades and regiments. Particular care will be taken to prevent straggling, and no men will be allowed to fall to the rear of their regiments unless by written permission of the regimental surgeon. You will hold the commanding officers of regiments strictly responsible that this order is carried out. You will send to these headquarters a list of the regiments in your command in the order in which they will be arranged in column.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Bunger's Mills, W. Va., June 1, 1864.

Capt. WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report the number of men barefooted in my brigade as follows: Second Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, 188 men: Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Mounted Infantry, 190 men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *June 1, 1864.*

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

A squad of McNeill's men flanked our pickets at Greenland Gap, and worked their way through the mountains to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Wilson's Store, a siding and stopping place for the mail trains between Swanton and Altamont, where they had concealed their horses and most of the men in the mountains near by. Their intention unquestionably was to capture and rob the trains last night. Information was telegraphed me yesterday by the roadmaster in regard to these parties. I ordered Colonel Wilkinson to dispatch Captain Faris with his company from New Creek by rail at once. He arrived there about 3 p. m., and has captured 6 of the party with 10 horses with equipments, &c. I have also ordered scouts from New Creek and Greenland Gap to cut off the retreat of the balance of the party. Captain Faris is pursuing.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

How long will it take to relieve the First Maryland by the Ohio regiment at Harper's Ferry? The general commanding wishes to know.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 1, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

It will take two days to relieve the First Maryland by the Ohio militia, and the last are very green.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 1, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Two men were at my farm yesterday that came from South Branch Valley; passed Fort Pendleton, and were not halted; saw no picket; saw soldiers fishing, but were not halted. Write to Godwin at once and order him to stop all travel past that post; to blockade the roads and paths thoroughly. Say to him if he does not attend to his duty better I will have him dismissed the service.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 1, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Yes, go up and see Godwin, and tell him what he will catch if he don't do his duty better. Call and see Mrs. Sullivan as you go or return; it is not out of your way.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Report to me by letter to-night who the parties captured by Captain Faris are, together with all particulars connected with their arrest and movements, &c.

B. F. KELLEY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1864.

Capt. H. S. TAFFT,
Signal Officer, U. S. Army:

I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this detachment for the month of May, 1864:

The 1st of the month there were only four stations in operation. These were located as follows: Station No. 1 at provost-marshal's

building, corner of Nineteenth and I streets, in charge of Sergt. John C. Hudgen. No. 2 at Fort C. F. Smith, Va., in charge of Lieut. John C. Abbott. No. 3 at Battery Parrott, D. C., in charge of Sergt. Alonzo V. Richards, and No. 4 at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., in charge of Sergt. J. Willard Brown. These stations had no official messages to communicate, but were kept practicing daily at least three hours.

On the 6th I sent a communication to the assistant adjutant-general, Department of Washington, in compliance with circular from office signal officer, asking that Second Lieuts. Charles H. Boone and Charles E. Duffield, of the Second Pennsylvania Artillery, and Second Lieuts. Edgar H. Wilsey and Edgar S. Moss, of the Seventh New York Artillery, be detailed for duty in the signal corps in this department.

May 11 Edgar S. Moss and Edgar H. Wilsey, second lieutenants in the Seventh New York Artillery, reported. Same date received notice that Second Lieuts. Charles H. Boone and Charles E. Duffield, Second Pennsylvania Artillery, could not be spared from their regiments, and requesting that the names of other officers be sent in. I immediately began instructing Lieutenants Wilsey and Moss in the code. They were progressing finely when I received an order from department headquarters relieving them from duty in the signal corps, and ordering them to join their regiment at once, it having been ordered to the front. All the regiments having been ordered to the front from this department, I made no further effort to get officers detailed into the corps.

On the morning of May 12 Lieut. Frederick S. Benson and Lieut. E. H. Wardwell, acting signal officers, together with Acting Second Lieut. William Wallace and fifteen enlisted men, reported to me from signal camp, Georgetown, D. C. Lieutenant Benson was ordered to report to General De Russy and establish a station at Fort Tillinghast, Va., and open communication with Fort Smith, provost-marshal's station, and, if possible, with Lieutenant Wallace, who was sent to Fort Lyon, Va. Lieutenant Wardwell was ordered to Fort Reno to communicate with Forts Ethan Allen and Sumner. Sergt. A. V. Richards was ordered to proceed to Fort Sumner, D. C., and open communication with Lieutenant Wardwell at Fort Reno and Sergeant Brown at Fort Ethan Allen. It being very rainy, communication was not established that day, but the next morning I was informed that communication had been opened between Forts Sumner, Reno, and Ethan Allen.

May 14 communication was opened between Forts Lyon and Tillinghast, and also between the latter fort and headquarters station.

The line is in good working order. The officers are required to practice at least three hours each day, and to send a report of practice and official duty to these headquarters weekly. The lines are sending some official messages now, and the number of such is slowly increasing. During the month twenty-eight official messages have been sent, signed by General Augur, General De Russy, General Ramsay, Colonel Haskin, Colonel Morris, and others. I have kept the line practicing in repeating messages for most of the month, and they are improving rapidly. A message can now be sent through the entire line almost as soon as in the usual way it could be sent from one station to another.

The detachment is in perfect health, and there is no doubt but that its work will be appreciated by the officers in command in this department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. ROE.

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of Washington.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS,
No. 61. } DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 2, 1864.

1. Battery G, Third U. S. Artillery, First Lieutenant Pendleton commanding, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to Fort Bunker Hill, and will report without delay, to Colonel Hayward, at that post.

2. Colonel Hayward, commanding First Brigade, will direct one company of the One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard to move without delay from Fort Bunker Hill to Fort Lincoln. Battery G, Third U. S. Artillery, will relieve the company sent to Fort Lincoln.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Wheeling, June 2, 1864.

Major-General HUNTER,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

GENERAL: The counties between the Great Kanawha and Big Sandy Rivers, in the southern part of the State, have been infested with large bodies of guerrillas from the beginning of the rebellion, but the loyal people have had some little protection from U. S. soldiers stationed in those counties by order of the several commanders of the department. With what protection there has been it has been difficult to keep up county organization for the execution of civil law, even in counties immediately on the Ohio River, yet in these counties the courts have been held (irregularly) and some taxes collected. In the back counties (toward the mountains) there has been no civil organization for three years. There are gentlemen here now from Cabell County, who bid for protection, if it be possible, so that they can remain at their homes in safety. They inform me that the troops which have been stationed in their county, and who have given some protection to the loyal people of the counties of Cabell and Wayne, have been withdrawn within a few days past, and that they are now left to the mercy of the guerrillas.

They further state that in these counties there are from 300 to 400 guerrillas, under the command of three rebel captains, who are robbing the people of their property, and capturing and carrying off some of the loyal citizens, and are imprisoning and otherwise maltreating them. On the 17th of May Mr. John Adams, whom I heretofore had employed enrolling the militia, was captured and carried off, and has been either killed or imprisoned, probably the

latter. This was done because he had dared to hold an office under the State government. Under these circumstances, I request, if possible with the force under your command, that you give orders for the occupation of the region of country spoken of, by such numbers of troops as may give the loyal people protection and safety for their persons and property. If Major Witcher, of the Third Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, could be placed in command it would give great satisfaction.

Very respectfully,

A. I. BOREMAN.
Governor.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 2, 1864.

Col. T. M. HARRIS,
Beverly:

Your letters of recent date, both received, giving me your views, for which I am much obliged. I think, however, for the present you had better hold your position with your command, but send strong scouts to the front and keep the country well scouted. I am much pleased with your late operations. I sent a cavalry scout to the mouth of Seneca and Franklin, also to Moorefield and Wardensville; will advise you of result. Send the cattle captured to Clarksburg and turn them over to assistant quartermaster at that post, to be sold. The news from Grant is most cheering.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Branch Office, Martinsburg, June 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. G. HALPINE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of West Virginia:

COLONEL: I forward you General Crook's report* (with those of subordinate commands) of his recent operations; also letter of recommendation, asking for promotion of certain field officers of his command. As the train leaves early in the morning, I have not the time or clerical force to record or copy all the papers, and hence I send them as received. I am embarrassed in the matter of returns. To-day I received from General Crook tri-monthly returns for the 15th May (none for 5th), of the Second Infantry Division, but, strangely enough, the general fails to send one of any date of the Second Cavalry Division, General Averell's command. By order of General Sigel, General C. had, and I presume has, control over both divisions operating together, and it was expected that both would be reported together; or at least that copy of General Averell's report would be forwarded with that of the Second Infantry Division.

On April 26, 1864, the Second Cavalry Division was organized, General Averell retained a portion of his old command, and that in addition assigned to him General Duffié's brigade, and a new regiment, the Eighth Ohio Cavalry. The regiments not assigned to him of his old command are now reported by Major-General Stahel, commanding First Cavalry Division. No return from General Averell has been received since the one for April 15. Under these circum-

* See p. 9.

stances it is impracticable to make out a tri-monthly return even approximating correctness until the Second Cavalry Division is heard from. The old report of April 15 cannot be copied, for a portion of the forces included therein are now reported by Major-General Stahel. I see no other way but to await the action of General Averell. I telegraphed to General Crook for the returns from both divisions May 29, but the telegram may not reach him. Can you assist in the matter after the proposed junction is effected? Please advise me. The monthly returns for April will, of course, be sadly behind (one division heard from so far), but the delay may, in view of the operations of the forces, be overlooked by the Adjutant-General.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Harrisonburg, Va., June 3, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. W. C. Starr, Ninth Regiment West Virginia Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as acting provost-marshal-general of the Department of West Virginia, and will report to the major-general commanding for duty as judge-advocate-general of the Army of the Shenandoah.

II. Maj. Daniel H. Harkins, First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty as acting provost-marshal-general on the staff of Major-General Stahel, and will report to the major-general commanding for duty as acting provost-marshal-general of the department.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harrisonburg, Va., June 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The command will march precisely at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, the cavalry in advance, in three columns. Two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry will form the rear guard. From perfectly reliable information we are informed that on the 15th of May the enemy were just on the point of retreating when our men commenced falling back, and considered themselves defeated until we commenced our retreat.

By command of General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brigadier-General Sullivan, commanding infantry division, and Capt. H. A. Du Pont, commanding artillery brigade.)

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 2D CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
No. 10. } *White Sulphur Springs, June* 3, 1864.

I. The following will be the order of march for to-morrow: The Third Brigade and Conger's battalion will move at 4 a. m. The artillery will follow the Third Brigade. The Second Brigade will follow the artillery. The First Brigade will follow the Second. If the detachments expected from Meadow Bluff have not arrived at that hour Colonel Oley will leave a picket of fifty mounted men, who will picket at the river and in the Monroe Draft. They will remain there until 9 a. m., when they will follow the command. The wagons of each brigade will move in rear of their brigade, except those of the Third Brigade, which will move in rear of the artillery. Supply train will follow the division.

II. The general commanding has observed with regret that a number of horses and equipments have been abandoned to-day, although the march has been very short. Hereafter no horse will be abandoned as long as he can stand. If a horse gives out every effort will be made by resting, grazing, and watering him to get him along. Short and easy marches will be made that this may be done. If the horse cannot get along the equipments will be taken off and the owner will put them into the wagons of his regiment and join the battalion of dismounted men. Equipments will not be abandoned. The rear guard of each brigade will be instructed to see that this order is enforced. All men armed with rifles and carbines only will be required to carry them on the shoulder on the march. They will not be allowed to carry them strapped to the saddle or slung.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell:

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 3, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

I sent Lieut. T. W. Kelley with a scout of thirty men yesterday up Patterson's Creek to Burlington; thence via Northwestern pike to Fort Pendleton, with instructions to examine all the roads and report on the state of the blockades. He had five days' rations with him. Write Godwin to furnish him rations if he gets out.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 3, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Colonel Harris reported yesterday the return of scout from Crab Bottom, in Highland County; found no enemy. Militia had been called out in all that region and ordered to Staunton. I also received the following from him this a. m.*

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

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*See next.

BEVERLY, *June* 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Scout returned from Soldier White's. All quiet. Two companies of State troops there; found very vigilant; will aid them whenever necessary.

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel.

HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIVISION, 22D ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1864.

Col. H. MILLER,
Commanding Second Brigade:

By direction of the general commanding the department, you will prepare at once for the field the regiment in your command best suited in your opinion for active service. The regiment will be furnished five days' rations and 150 rounds of ammunition per man. You will please send by return orderly the regiment which you select for this purpose. The necessary orders for turning over property, &c., will be sent you to-morrow.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIVISION, 22D ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENTT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, June 4, 1864—9 p. m.

Col. W. H. HAYWARD,
One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard:

In compliance with orders from department headquarters, you will prepare your regiment (One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard) for the field with five days' rations and 150 rounds of ammunition per man. You will notify these headquarters with as little delay as practicable when you can be in readiness to embark for White House. The senior artillery officer at Forts Lincoln and Bunker Hill will receipt for the ordnance stores and post property at each of the above-named posts. You will direct Colonel Vodrey to detail two companies of his regiment, one to relieve the companies of the One hundred and fiftieth at Fort Saratoga and the other at Fort Thayer. The commanding officers of these companies will receipt for the post property at those posts. An assistant surgeon will be sent to-morrow to receipt for the supplies of your regimental hospital. The quartermaster of the One hundred and forty-third Ohio National Guard will relieve the quartermaster of your regiment.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 11. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Morris' Hill, June 4, 1864.

The following will be the order of march for to-morrow: Conger's battalion will move at 4 a. m. At the crossing of Jackson River he will post pickets at all points where there may be apprehension of an attack by bushwhackers. The Second Brigade will move at 6 a. m. The artillery will follow the Second Brigade. The First Brigade will move at 6 a. m. The Third Brigade will follow the First. The supply train will follow the division. Brigade commissaries will report to Lieutenant Koenigsberger, acting commissary of subsistence, in the morning.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell:

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 4, 1864—11.40 a. m.

Major-General SIGEL,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

You will immediately send to Washington, to report to Major-General Augur, five of the Ohio 100-days' regiments, under your command.

J. C. KELTON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *June* 4, 1864.
(Received 8.50 a. m. 5th.)

Col. J. C. KELTON.
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received. I have ordered four regiments to report to General Augur at Washington at once. On yesterday I sent two regiments and five companies to General Hunter as escort to a train. After sending the four regiments under your orders it will leave only one battalion Fifth New York Artillery at Harper's Ferry, one regiment Ohio National Guard at this post, one Ohio National Guard at Cumberland, and one Ohio National Guard at New Creek. Shall another regiment of those be sent before those now on the way to General Hunter have returned?

FRANZ SIGEL.
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 4, 1864—11 p. m.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard will proceed from here to-morrow morning. One hundred and thirty-third, at New Creek, will move as soon as a large detachment returns, that is now out on a scout, which will be probably in a day or two.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 4, 1864—11 p. m.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Colonel Higgins, at Green Spring, reports a rebel cavalry force of 200 or 300 at Mechanicsburg Gap, for the purpose of cutting off the return of Captain Hart, who has gone to Moorefield and Petersburg, on a scout, with about 100 men. A force was ordered from New Creek to drive them off.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 4, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Reserve Division, Martinsburg:

My scouts at Point of Rocks crossed into Loudoun and captured 2 men, 1 a guerrilla, named Clay Rhine. One of the party who hoisted a flag of truce at Edwards Ferry, induced two Federal soldiers to cross into Virginia, fired on them, wounded 1 and captured and robbed the other. The Halltown pickets were attacked last night by guerrillas. There was some firing, but the guerrillas were driven back. I send two scouting parties into Loudoun and one to Charlestown.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

The commanding general wishes you to send from 300 to 400 men to Halltown, with a detachment of cavalry, to be stationed there for the present. The cavalry must scout well toward Berryville and the fords on the Shenandoah River. A large train is on its way to Staunton.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 4, 1864.

General WEBER:

The One hundred and forty-eighth Ohio is ordered to Washington. The general commanding does not wish to send any troops to Halltown under the circumstances. The order will reach you this p. m.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 4, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Your telegram regarding sending troops to Halltown has been acted upon. Four hundred of the Ohio regiment are there, and

the cavalry already at the point with the infantry as support. Your second telegram, ordering the Ohio regiment to Washington, is at hand. Transportation will be ready for them at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Will it not be possible to send the One hundred and fifty-fifth Ohio direct from Martinsburg to Washington, or must I countermand the order for the occupation of Halltown, and call in the cavalry from Berryville? If the Ohio regiment leaves I have no men for their support. Please answer at once, else the order for the recall of the troops will issue.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 4, 1864.

General WEBER:

The One hundred and forty-eighth and One hundred and fifty-fifth Ohio National Guard will both be sent to Washington. It will be necessary to abandon Halltown. The order for the One hundred and fifty-fifth has been given to Colonel Maulsby.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 4, 1864.

The cavalry scouting party for Charlestown from the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry to move to-night will be under the sole direction of Judge J. W. Kennedy. The officer commanding will act upon his advice and under his direction.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding:

[H. M. BURLEIGH,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 4, 1864.

Col. N. WILKINSON, *New Creek, W. Va.:*

The following just received from Colonel Higgins, commanding at Green Spring:

There is a rebel force of from 200 to 300 at Mechanicsburg Gap awaiting the return of Captain Hart. I am preparing to take out all the force I have and meet them.

The general is at Oakland to-day. I have sent him a copy of the above.

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW CREEK, *June* 4, 1864.
(Received 4.50 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Received Freeman's dispatch about Mechanicsburg Gap. Sent messenger to Greenland Gap instructing that two companies of infantry accompany Hart's return, all occupying Doll's Gap and sending a strong force toward Romney with one piece of artillery.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

JUNE 4, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

Colonel Hoffman reports that one of the Ohio 100-days' regiments at Johnson's Island can be spared. Please send it to Washington to report to Major-General Augur.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 4, 1864.

Major-General WALLACE,
Baltimore:

The First Maryland Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and Battery D, First Maryland Light Artillery, will be sent to Washington to report to Major-General Augur. As the force in your department is much weakened, it will be necessary for you to concentrate it as much as possible by occupying only the more important points.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. KENLY:

GENERAL: Orders from War Department to send the First Maryland Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and Battery D, First Maryland Light Artillery, to Washington without delay. Get them ready to go early in the morning by train. The companies of the cavalry now at the Relay House will be ordered to march from there.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER,
Relay House:

Concentrate all your cavalry at the Relay House at once and prepare to proceed to Washington with the balance of same regiment. Reply by telegraph.

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER,
Relay House:

All the First Maryland Cavalry will march to Washington, commanded by Captain Shamburg. Order them to report to General Augur.

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1864—11 p. m.

Major-General WALLACE,
Baltimore, Md.:

You will immediately send one regiment of Ohio 100-days' men to Fort Delaware to relieve the Fifth Maryland Regiment at that place.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER, *Relay House:*

Prepare the One hundred and fifty-seventh Ohio National Guard, Colonel McCook, to proceed at once to Fort Delaware. Reply by telegraph, stating when it will be ready. There will be a part of the First Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers sent to you.

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1864—12.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General SCHOEPF,
Fort Delaware:

General Wallace has been directed to send you a regiment of Ohio 100-days' men to replace the Fifth Maryland, which will be sent to Washington to report to Major-General Augur.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., June 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General SCHOEPF,
Fort Delaware:

The One hundred and fifty-seventh Ohio leaves here to-morrow morning to relieve the Fifth Maryland, by orders from the War Department.

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS.
No. 142. } *Baltimore, June* 4, 1864.

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6. The One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard, Col. George W. McCook commanding, is hereby relieved from duty with the First Separate Brigade, and will be put en route at once for Fort Delaware, to report to Brigadier-General Schoepf. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, commanding Second Separate Brigade, is charged with the execution of this order.

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8. The First Regiment Maryland Veteran Volunteer Cavalry will be put en route at once for Washington, D. C., to report to Major-

General Augur, commanding Department of Washington. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Brig. Gen. J. R. Kenly, commanding Third Separate Brigade, is charged with the execution of this order.

9. Battery D, First Maryland Light Artillery, will be put en route at once for Washington, D. C., to report to Major-General Augur, commanding Department of Washington. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Brig. Gen. J. R. Kenly, commanding Third Separate Brigade, is charged with the execution of this order.

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By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. HEADQUARTERS HASKIN'S DIVISION, *June* 5, 1864.

1. In compliance with orders from department headquarters, the One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard will prepare for the field, with five days' rations and 150 rounds of ammunition per man. The command of the Second Brigade will be turned over to Colonel Saunders, of the One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard, who will relieve Colonel Miller, One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard. The following changes will be made in the Second Brigade, of this division: One-half of Company E, Second U. S. Artillery, will move from Battery Kemble to Fort Gaines; one company of One hundred and fifty-first Ohio National Guard from Fort Sumner to Battery Vermont; one company of One hundred and fifty-first Ohio National Guard from Fort Sumner to Fort Mansfield; two companies of One hundred and fifty-first Ohio National Guard from Fort Sumner to Fort Simmons; six companies of One hundred and fifty-first Ohio National Guard will remain at Fort Sumner. Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, will remain at Fort Sumner; one company of the One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard from Battery Vermont to Fort Bayard; five companies of the One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard from Fort Simmons to Fort Reno; one company of the One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard from Fort Bayard to Fort Kearny; two companies of the One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard from Fort Mansfield to Fort De Russy; one company of the One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard from Fort Gaines to Battery Smead; Company I, Second U. S. Artillery, will remain at Battery Reno; the First New Hampshire Artillery will remain at Batteries Cameron and Parrott; one-half of Company E, Second U. S. Artillery, will remain at Battery Kemble. The quartermaster of the One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard will relieve the quartermaster of the One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard. The commanding officers at Forts Gaines, Mansfield, Simmons, Bayard, Reno, Kearny, De Russy, Batteries Vermont and Smead will turn over the post property at each of these posts to the officers who relieve them. The surgeon of the One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard will receipt to the surgeon of the One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard for hospital stores, &c., at Fort Reno. Two field officers of the One hundred

and fifty-first Ohio National Guard will be stationed at Fort Sumner, and the lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and fifty-first Ohio National Guard at Fort Simmons. Two field officers of the One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard will be stationed at Fort Reno, and the lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and seventieth at Fort De Russy. Brigade headquarters at Fort Reno.

2. In compliance with orders from department headquarters, the One hundred and forty-third Ohio National Guard will be prepared for the field, with five days' rations and 150 rounds of ammunition per man, as soon as practicable. The commanding officer of the regiment will notify these headquarters when it can be in readiness to embark for White House. If the regiment is not furnished with shelter-tents, and camp and garrison equipage, requisitions for the same will be sent in at once.

3. The order issued to the One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard yesterday to prepare for the field is hereby revoked.

4. The following disposition will be made of the One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard as soon as the One hundred and forty-third Ohio National Guard is ready for the field: Two companies at Fort Lincoln, one company at Fort Thayer, one company at Fort Saratoga, one company at Fort Bunker Hill, one company at Fort Slemmer, two companies at Fort Totten, one company at Fort Slocum, and one company at Fort Stevens. The four light batteries (dismounted) will remain at the posts where they are now stationed, and the commanding officers of same will receipt for the post property at their respective posts. The commanding officers assigned to the other four posts will receipt for the property at their respective posts. Colonel Hayward will direct one of the assistant surgeons of the One Hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard to receipt for the hospital supplies of the One hundred and forty-third Ohio National Guard.

By order of Colonel Haskin

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIVISION, 22D ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1864.

Col. H. MILLER,
Commanding Second Brigade:

In compliance with orders from department headquarters, you will prepare the One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard for the field as soon as practicable, with five days' rations and 150 rounds of ammunition per man, and notify these headquarters when you will be in readiness to embark for White House. You will accompany the regiment, and before leaving will turn over the command of the brigade to Colonel Saunders, of the One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—An order for the disposition of forces in your brigade will be sent out this morning.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Falls Church, Va., June 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report everything quiet in this vicinity during the last twenty-four hours. Major Forbes returned with his mounted party from Middleburg and Rector's Cross-Roads last night, bringing five rebel hostages (Hamilton Rogers, Dr. Powell, Gurley R. Hatcher, Noland, and Hooper). This party did not see a single guerrilla. The dismounted party which acted with it met a squad of five rebels and wounded two of them, but they got off. This party has not yet returned; it was to bring in more hostages from above Dranesville. The regular scouting party which was relieved this p. m. brought in Fenton Beavers and the two Gunnells, of Mosby's command, who have been making themselves very obnoxious recently as horse-thieves. Beavers is the same man who feigned desertion from Mosby some two months ago, and, after taking the amnesty oath and spying about Alexandria and Vienna, returned to the enemy. These three men, with two Bowies from Maryland and a man named Campbell, are the party which, under orders from Mosby, seized Walters and Dr. Lloyd. I think that these gentlemen will both be back within a day or two.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Col. Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Comdg. Cav. Brig.

COLD HARBOR, VA., *June 5, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The object of the cavalry expedition to Charlottesville and Gordonsville is to effectually break up the railroad connection between Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley and Lynchburg. To secure this end they should go as far as Charlottesville, and work upon the Lynchburg branch and main line to Staunton for several miles beyond the junction. This done they could work back this way to where the road is already destroyed, or until driven off by a superior force. It is desirable that every rail on the road destroyed should be so bent or twisted as to make it impossible to repair the road without supplying new rails. After the work is accomplished, herein directed, the cavalry will rejoin the main army, keeping north of the Pamunkey until the position of the army is known to them. It may be found necessary to keep on the north side as far down as West Point. Instructions will be sent to General Hunter by the cavalry expedition. He will be required to join his force to General Sheridan's and return with him to the Army of the Potomac. If it is practicable, whilst the cavalry is at the most westerly point reached by it, to detach a brigade or more to go over to the James River and destroy the canal, it will be a service well repaying for three or four days' detention.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 12. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Warm Springs, June 5, 1864.

The following will be the order of march for to-morrow: Two regiments First Brigade at 3 a. m.; artillery; remainder of First Brigade; Third Brigade will follow the First; Second Brigade will follow the Third; division, brigade, and regiment trains will follow the mounted command. Conger's battalion will move in rear of train. Commanding officers will see that men are not allowed to straggle in front of the command for any reason whatever.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell:

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Piedmont, June 5, 1864.

General J. C. SULLIVAN,
Comdg. Infantry and Cavalry, Army of the Shenandoah:

GENERAL: This command will march precisely at 5 a. m. to-morrow; the cavalry in three columns, as this morning; the infantry in two columns of brigades, the First Brigade on the right, following the first column of cavalry; the Second Brigade on the left, following the third column of cavalry; the artillery immediately behind the center column of cavalry; the train and rear guard precisely as they were this morning, keeping well closed up to the artillery; the whole command as compact as possible, in order to be readily wielded in any direction.

All this by command of Major-General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864.

General J. C. SULLIVAN,
Commanding Infantry and Cavalry:

GENERAL: You will be kind enough to detail two companies of cavalry (not less than 100 men) to report to Surgeon Reed, acting medical director of department, at 5 a. m. to-morrow for fatigue duty in burying the dead, collecting arms and ammunition, and taking care of the wounded, carrying them to hospital, &c.

All this by command of Major-General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864.

Colonel MCREYNOLDS,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: You will please detail a squadron to report to Captain TOWN, chief signal officer, for duty in observing the enemy's move-

ments. The signal party commanded by Lieutenant Muhleman will join the squadron at your headquarters without delay. During the inability of Major-General Stahel from the wound received in to-day's battle to command the Cavalry Division, all the cavalry and infantry forces of this army will be commanded by Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan.

All this commanded by General Hunter, commanding department:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 5, 1864—11.20 a. m.

Major-General SIGEL, *Martinsburg, W. Va.:*

You will not send at present the remaining one of the five regiments of Ohio militia ordered to report to Major-General Augur.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Harper's Ferry:*

Please state by what authority a Mr. Fillebrown has been specially authorized to trade with Loudoun County people; and also by what authority the provost-marshals at Berlin and Point of Rocks are empowered to permit $15 worth of provisions across the river to each loyal family wanting supplies. This had been prohibited for the present by the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 5, 1864.

Capt. J. A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General, War Department:

When I took command of this post I found markets already established at Berlin and Point of Rocks, with permission granted for the people bringing produce to buy $15 worth of necessaries. I modified the order so that once in a week each loyal person, well vouched for, and bringing to our lines supplies, could purchase $10 worth of necessaries, swearing that they were for family use. Mr. Fillebrown has permission from General Sigel to buy grain from the people of Loudoun County, but none to trade in goods, save under the marketing order above mentioned.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 5, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

A colored man who started from Berryville last night, for the purpose of bringing information, has just arrived. He states that he

saw between 400 and 600 of Mosby's and Gilmor's men in Berryville. They have been concentrating there for the purpose of making a raid on the railroad or army trains.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 5, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The quartermaster informs me that it will be impossible to furnish transportation for the One hundred and forty-eighth Ohio National Guard before 6 o'clock this afternoon. The One hundred and forty-eighth is in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 5, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The quartermaster informs me that it will be impossible to furnish transportation for the One hundred and forty-eighth Ohio National Guard before 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

H. W. PITCHER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

CUMBERLAND, *June 5, 1864.*

Colonel HIGGINS, *Green Spring:*

Have you heard from Mechanicsburg Gap or Captain Hart?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June 5, 1864.*

Colonel WILKINSON, *New Creek:*

Hold the One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Ohio National Guard in readiness to proceed to Washington on the return of the detachment now on scout. Transportation will be in readiness. Have you any news from your front this a. m.?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

JUNE 5, 1864—11 a. m.
(Received 12 m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

The First Maryland Veteran Volunteer Cavalry and Battery D, First Maryland Artillery, leave here this morning to report to Gen.

eral Augur at Washington. Four of the companies of the cavalry are mounted, and will march from the Relay House. The battery has horses, but no guns. They all go by railroad.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, June 6, 1864.*

Capt. John Edwards, jr., Third Artillery, U. S. Army, is hereby announced as inspector of artillery of this division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, June 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery, having reported for duty at these headquarters, in compliance with orders from department headquarters, is hereby assigned to Fort Totten, and will report to Colonel Hayward, commanding First Brigade. The quartermaster will furnish necessary transportation.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIVISION, 22D ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1864.

Colonel HAYWARD, *Commanding First Brigade:*

In case the One hundred and forty-third Ohio National Guard is ordered to the front you will order one company of your regiment to Fort Totten, and two companies to Fort Slocum, instead of two to Totten and one to Slocum, as designated in the order of yesterday, disposing of the troops in your line. Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery, has been ordered to Totten, and will report to you tomorrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIVISION, 22D ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, June 6, 1864.

Col. H. MILLER,
Commanding Second Brigade:

I wrote you yesterday a note stating that you would not turn over the command of the Second Brigade until you received orders to

move to the front. There seems to be a misapprehension upon this point. You have not yet received the order to move, and until you do, the command of the brigade remains with you. Please notify Colonels Marble and Saunders that you are still in command of the brigade, and when you receive orders to move the proper assignment will be made. Their roster at this office shows the same date of muster-in, May 13. If there is any mistake in the roster, have it corrected at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLD HARBOR, VA., *June* 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. HUNTER,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

GENERAL: General Sheridan leaves here to-morrow morning with instructions to proceed to Charlottesville, Va., and to commence there the destruction of the Virginia Central Railroad, destroying this way as much as possible. The complete destruction of this road and of the canal on James River is of great importance to us. According to the instructions I sent to General Halleck for your guidance, you were to proceed to Lynchburg and commence there. It would be of great value to us to get possession of Lynchburg for a single day; but that point is of so much importance to the enemy that in attempting to get it such resistance may be met as to defeat your getting into the road or canal at all. I see in looking over the letter to General Halleck on the subject of your instructions that it rather indicates that your route should be from Staunton via Charlottesville. If you have so understood it you will be doing just what I want. The direction I would now give is, that if this letter reaches you in the Valley between Staunton and Lynchburg, you immediately turn east by the most practicable road until you strike the Lynchburg branch of the Virginia Central road. From there move eastward along the line of the road, destroying it completely and thoroughly until you join General Sheridan. After the work laid out for General Sheridan and yourself is thoroughly done, proceed to join the Army of the Potomac by the route laid out in General Sheridan's instructions. If any portion of your force, especially your cavalry, is needed back in your department you are authorized to send it back. If on receipt of this you should be near to Lynchburg, and deem it practicable to reach that point, you will exercise your judgment about going there. If you should be on the railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, it may be practicable to detach a cavalry force to destroy the canal. Lose no opportunity to destroy the canal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

COLD HARBOR, VA., *June* 6, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER,
Comdg. Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

An expedition under General Hunter is now on its way up the Shenandoah Valley, and a large cavalry force will leave here to-mor-

row under General Sheridan to join him, for the purpose of utterly destroying the enemy's lines of communication on the north side of James River. When this is done it is my intention to transfer all the force now with me to the south side. To do this I may be compelled to go to the mouth of the Chickahominy. I now send Colonel Comstock, of my staff, to you to see what preparations are necessary to secure the rapid crossing of the river, and to learn if your position will be secure during the time the enemy would necessarily be able to spare a large force to operate with against you before re-enforcements could reach you. Colonel Comstock will explain to you fully the situation here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 13. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
June 6, 1864.

The following will be the order of march for to-morrow: Third Brigade at 4 a. m. Artillery will follow Third Brigade. Second Brigade will follow artillery. First Brigade will follow Second Brigade. Division, brigade, and regimental trains and supply train will follow the mounted command. Major Conger's battalion will follow the train. General Duffié will promulgate this order.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell:

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 6, 1864.

Colonel HARDIE,
Inspector-General, War Department:

There are loyal men, well known as such, living within two or three miles of our lines, many of whom have been of much benefit to the camp; have sold wheat and corn to the Government, and desire to communicate in person with Baltimore in relation to such sales. Can the existing orders be modified so as to allow the general commanding at this post discretionary power to pass to a limited extent such parties to Baltimore and back? I think the Government would gain much in many instances by granting such licenses. We rely upon these men for information of movements in the Valley, and they have always been found reliable. These men are within the State limits of West Virginia, and claim that they should have the privileges extended to loyal citizens of other States. Can you inform me whether or no the market regulations now in existence at this post have the approbation of the Department?

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

Your letter received. Arrange it with your cavalry as you please. I am satisfied. Send a strong scouting party to Berryville as soon as you can.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 6, 1864.

Capt. DANIEL M. KEYES,
Comdg. Independent Va. Loudoun Rangers, Point of Rocks:

Information has been received at these headquarters that a strong force of guerrillas are near Hillsborough, or near Short Hill, impressing horses. A citizen just came in who lost three horses. Take your whole force, advance cautiously, and ascertain their strength. They are reported to be 100 strong, but report is not credited. If you are not obliged to retreat, ascertain the amount of damage done, and report to these headquarters without delay. Be very cautious in your movements.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 6, 1864.

Colonel HIGGINS,
Green Spring:

Have you any news from your force out to the front, or from Hart?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 6, 1864.

Colonel HIGGINS,
Green Spring:

What information do the infantry bring you in regard to the reported force of rebels being at Mechanicsburg Gap? If any, what was it, and under whose command?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 6, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Grafton:

Is there any truth in the rumor that there was a guerrilla party near your post yesterday stealing horses?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 6, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Have you any information of guerrilla party being near Grafton yesterday? If so, what steps have you taken to cut them off?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 6, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Send messenger to Greenland Gap with orders to Colonel Stevenson to send a small cavalry scout up the North Fork toward mouth of Seneca, and communicate with the Swamp Dragoons and inform them that the guerrillas are coming through, probably by the Black Fork, with a lot of stolen horses, and direct them to cut them off, if possible.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

N. B.—Give Showalter a severe reprimand for not advising us at once.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 6, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

Order Godwin to send a scout of twenty men with five days' rations to Blackwater, to cut off a squad of guerrillas that have been stealing horses at Grafton and will attempt to escape that way. He must move at once, or it will be too late.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 7, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
In the Field:

GENERAL, Your letter of the 5th,* by Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, was received last evening. General Meigs has been advised of your wishes in regard to ferry-boats. He will keep all he has or can procure in the vicinity of Fort Monroe subject to your orders. Many of the side-wheel boats in the quartermaster's department will also answer all the purposes of ferry-boats. The barges will also be excellent for teams and stores, and can be towed by the tugs. Everything will be sent forward as soon as you direct. They are now mostly engaged as transports to White House. Nothing has recently been heard of Generals Hunter and Crook. Sherman is still doing well, but some apprehension has been felt about Forrest's movements to cut off his communications. General Canby has sent forces to Memphis to assist in driving Forrest out of the country.

*See Vol. XXXVI, Part III, p. 598.

Nothing recently from Steele. I inclose a list* of the troops forwarded from this department to the Army of the Potomac since the campaign opened—48,265 men. I shall send you a few regiments more, when all resources will be exhausted till another draft is made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS,
No. 65. } DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, June 7, 1864.

1. By direction of the major-general commanding, the One hundred and forty-third Ohio National Guard, Col. W. H. Vodrey, will proceed to the Sixth-street wharf in time to embark on steamer for the White House at 6 a. m. to-morrow morning. The general directs that this regiment be promptly at the wharf, so as not to keep the steamer waiting.

2. By direction of the major-general commanding, the One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard, Col. H. Miller, will proceed to the Sixth-street wharf in time to embark on the steamer for the White House at 12 noon to-morrow. The general directs that the regiment be promptly at the wharf, so as not to detain the steamer.

3. On the departure of the One hundred and sixty-third Ohio National Guard, Colonel Miller will turn over the command of the brigade to Colonel Marble, of the One hundred and fifty-first Ohio National Guard, who will take post at Fort Reno.

4. Colonel Marble, on taking command of the brigade, will make the following changes in the dispositions of the regiments: The One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard will garrison the forts assigned to the One hundred and fifty-first Ohio National Guard in Special Orders, No. 63, of June 5, 1864, from these headquarters, and the One hundred and fifty-first Ohio National Guard will occupy the posts assigned by the same order to the One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard. He will direct these changes executed as soon as possible.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 111. } *Staunton, June 7, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. The Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry, Col. A. Moor, is relieved from all duty with this command, and will at once report at these headquarters for the performance of the duty to which they have been assigned.

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*See Vol. XXXVI, Part III, p. 665.

14. All detachments of cavalry now serving with the troops under Major-General Stahel belonging to regiments in the command of Brigadier-General Averell will immediately report to their regimental commanders for duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. D. Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 14. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
June 7, 1864.

The following will be the order of march to-morrow: The Second Brigade will move at 4 a. m. Artillery will follow the Second Brigade. The First Brigade will follow the artillery. The Third Brigade will follow the First. The division, brigade, and regimental trains and supply train will follow the mounted command. Major Conger's battalion will follow the train. The foraging company of each brigade will report with the brigade quartermaster and commissary to Captain Brown, assistant quartermaster, at the head of the trains each morning. Hereafter, each brigade commander on starting will leave a staff officer to see that his brigade is put properly en route. All men found straggling from the column or from camp will be dismounted and their horses turned over to dismounted men of the same regiment.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell:

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June 7*, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Captain Hart, commanding a detachment of the Ringgold Cavalry, Twenty-second Pennsylvania, had a severe skirmish with McNeill and Harness near Moorefield yesterday. Captain Hart lost 4 men killed and 6 wounded, but drove the enemy to the mountains.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June 7*, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

The commanding general desires you to instruct the colonel of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry to make a requisition at once for all his dismounted [men] in the department and to forward the same.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June 7*, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Keyes has not returned yet. He is all safe. I will inform you when he returns.

R. C. BAMFORD,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

POST HEADQUARTERS,
Martinsburg, W. Va., June 7, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state I have visited Camp Distribution and found in camp Lieutenant-Colonel Northcott and several infantry officers. There are two camps, one of unarmed infantry and dismounted and unarmed cavalry, the other of cavalry having horses but no arms. The camps are adjacent but sufficiently apart to be clearly distinct. I failed to find in either camp a cavalry officer, though informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Northcott that he had ordered all cavalry officers except Major Thorp into camp. The case in the matter of the report conveyed to you by a lieutenant of cavalry is this: Yesterday a number of dismounted cavalry were sent up to camp from hospital in Pleasant Valley. They were all, or nearly all, in such condition, in the judgment of Colonel Northcott, as to require treatment in hospital, and were unfit for camp. Colonel Northcott permitted some in the worst condition to come to town during the night, where they stated that they could obtain shelter, and retained the remainder in camp. This morning he sent the greater part of the whole number to the post hospital, where they remain until they shall be discharged by the surgeon.

This was a plain state of case, and must have been understood by any officer taking sufficient interest in them to report in regard to them. The only lieutenants of cavalry now here, as I am informed, are Lieutenants Short and Daber, First New York Cavalry. One or the other of these officers made the report to you. They have been here since I have been in command of the post, and I am constrained to say that neither they, nor any other cavalry officer here, have appeared to contribute any effort toward reducing to order or arming and equipping for service the dismounted and unarmed cavalry. I have been forced to the conviction that they have not desired service in the field, and now that an effort is being inaugurated, apart from reliance on them, looking to some result in that direction, my opinion is that the report in question was made to you, with knowledge of its substantial incorrectness, for the purpose of confusing and thwarting that effort. If you shall think proper to investigate the matter and order into arrest the party making this substantially false report, it will, in my opinion, be promotive of the end aimed at, the subjection of the cavalry and their officers here to discipline and readiness for the field at the earliest practicable moment.

I propose, in accordance with the views of your communication, and to remove further excuse for inefficiency, to place Major Thorp in command of the camp of mounted men, and to direct Lieutenant-

Colonel Northcott to turn over to that camp all unarmed and dismounted men as rapidly as he may be advised by Major Thorp that he has either arms or horses for them. Until then they can be serviceable doing fatigue duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Northcott has certainly cleared the town of all squads of men and horses, which other officers failed to do.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. MAULSBY.
Colonel, Commanding Post.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 7, 1864.

Col. T. M. HARRIS,
Beverly:

Your letter received. Hunter and Crook are expected to form a junction at Staunton to-day. I am not advised whether Crook left a force to hold Lewisburg or not. Will advise you as soon as I ascertain. Captain Hart, with a detachment of the Ringgold Cavalry, had a fight with McNeill and Harness yesterday near Moorefield. Had 4 men killed and 6 wounded. Drove the enemy to the mountains. Am much pleased with your policy. Keep your command active, and the enemy will give you a wide berth.

B. F. KELLEY.
Brigadier-General.

All right with Grant and Sherman.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 7, 1864.

Col. T. M. HARRIS,
Beverly:

Send the detachment of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry to Greenland Gap. Send all the men that are armed and able to march by the Seneca route; all the balance with camp equipage, &c., by Webster and New Creek.

B. F. KELLEY.
Brigadier-General.

Advise me when the detachment moves by Seneca route. Send a guide with them.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 7, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
New Creek:

You will be relieved at New Creek by Colonel Mulligan, of the Twenty-third Illinois. You will assume command of all troops in Northwestern Virginia west of Piedmont. Headquarters for the present at Clarksburg.

B. F. KELLEY.
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIVISION, 22D ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., June 8, 1864.

Colonel MARBLE,
Commanding Second Brigade.

As soon as the disposition of troops in your brigade is made in pursuance of orders heretofore sent, you will send to these headquarters a statement showing the companies which garrison each fort, and the names of the commanding officers at each post. Colonel Haskin suggests that you appoint Second Lieut. F. G. Wentworth, First Company Heavy Artillery, New Hampshire Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general of your brigade, he being a suitable officer for the purpose. Colonel Haskin also recommends you to detail First Lieut. George A. Wainwright, First Company Heavy Artillery New Hampshire Volunteers, as your brigade quartermaster. This officer has a thorough knowledge of the business and considerable experience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STAUNTON, VA., *June 8, 1864*—6 a. m.
(Received 10.30 a. m. 12th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

We met the enemy at Piedmont last Sunday, the 5th instant, killing William E. Jones, their commanding general, and totally routing them after a battle of ten hours' duration. We have captured 1,500 prisoners altogether; 1,000 men and over 60 officers on the field of battle; also 3,000 stand of arms, 3 pieces of artillery, and a vast quantity of stores. We have to-day effected a junction with Generals Crook and Averell, and will move south immediately to perform our work.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Staunton, June 8, 1864.

Col. A. MOOR,
28th Ohio Infty., Comdg. 1st Brig., Army of the Shenandoah:

COLONEL: In taking leave of you on the expiration of the term of your regiment, the major-general commanding desires to express to you his high appreciation of your soldierly qualities and services, and his regret at losing you from this command. The masterly management of your brigade at the recent battle of Piedmont, on the 5th instant, did no more than sustain the creditable character given of you by your former commanders. The major-general commanding trusts that the service may not permanently lose so good an officer at a time so critical, and to this end has written a letter to the honorable the Secretary of War, of which I transmit a certified copy herewith.

I am, colonel, with very sincere respect, your most obedient servant,

[CHAS. G. HALPINE.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. SECOND INFTY. DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Staunton, Va., June 8, 1864.

The general commanding regrets to learn of so many acts committed by our troops that are disgraceful to the command, such as breaking open trunks of private citizens, &c., the utter disregard of General Orders, No. 11, by troops of this command. Brigade commanders must hold their officers responsible that this order is enforced. Supplies must not be taken by individuals, as their supplies are being collected by the division quartermaster for issue.

By command of Brig. Gen. George Crook:

JAMES L. BOTSFORD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 2D INFTY. DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
No. 19. } *June 8, 1864.*

Hereafter foraging parties will be sent out under the direction of the division commissary and quartermaster. Eighteen good men with three sergeants from each brigade and one sergeant from each battery will be detailed each day for this purpose, and will be provided with passes from the officer in charge. All other persons foraging will be arrested and marched under guard during the day and reported to the division provost-marshal upon arrival in camp.

By command of Brig. Gen. George Crook:

JAMES L. BOTSFORD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Staunton, Va., June 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will see that all private property and dwellings in the vicinity of your camp has a guard, to prevent soldiers from marauding. No soldier will be allowed to enter the town without a pass from division headquarters. When horses are sent into town to be shod they must be sent under the charge of a commissioned officer.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

D. H. HARKINS,
Major and Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June 8, 1864.*

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Colonel Mulligan, with the Twenty-third Illinois, has arrived at New Creek. I have assigned him to the command of troops between Sleepy Creek and Piedmont. I will now take immediate steps to drive McNeill and Harness out of the South Branch Valley. I will

forward Captain Hart's report as soon as received. The fight was a severe one. Hart's command was only saved by the timely arrival of Major Work with re-enforcements and a mountain howitzer.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

It is the intention of the general commanding to send an expedition of cavalry toward Strasburg and Mount Jackson. The whole must be about 300, under a good officer, of which he desires your command to furnish 250, and the officer to be placed in charge. Please report what officer and cavalry you can send. They are to leave to-morrow p. m. Further orders will be sent on receipt of your report.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 8, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

I can furnish only 150 of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Major Bell, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, will command them. I have a scouting party out in Loudoun, sixty men of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry. They went out this afternoon. The remainder of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry have horses, but have no sabers or revolvers.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 8, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

My scouts have been to Berryville. They did not meet any considerable force, but only small parties of guerrillas. The scouts took 2 rebel prisoners from Twelfth Virginia.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 8, 1864.

Captain BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have information direct from Mosby's camp that yesterday he was organizing, at Upperville, his men for a raid on Harper's Ferry or Martinsburg. It may be as well to be on the alert.

WM. P. MAULSBY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS.
Harper's Ferry, June 8, 1864.

Capt. D. M. KEYES,
Independent Loudoun (Virginia) Rangers, Point of Rocks:

Hereafter a scouting party will be sent from this point into Loudoun County nearly every day. I will send you a telegram when each scouting party goes out, and notify you of the direction they take. As often as possible you will take out your command and act together with the party. To-morrow morning a party will go into Loudoun from this point, and encamp to-morrow night near Hillsborough.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS.
Harper's Ferry, June 8, 1864.

Capt. DANIEL M. KEYES,
Loudoun (Virginia) Rangers, Point of Rocks:

The scouting party will not go into Loudoun to-morrow, the 9th instant, as you were notified this afternoon.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

CUMBERLAND, *June 8, 1864.*

Col. J. A. MULLIGAN,
New Creek:

You will assume command of all the troops between Sleepy Creek and Piedmont. Headquarters for the present at New Creek.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June 8, 1864.*

Col. T. M. HARRIS,
Beverly:

By order of Major-General Sigel, you will send the detachment of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry to Martinsburg.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. 141ST REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD,
Barboursville, W. Va., June 8, 1864.

Maj. JOHN S. WITCHER,
Comdg. Detachment, Hurricane Bridge, W. Va:

DEAR SIR: I this morning received a communication from you, dated the 2d instant, stating that you expected to visit this point soon. I would be glad to meet you, and should have called on you

ere this, but had no means of conveyance that I thought desirable to use. My facilities for conveying information to you are not good, having no horses subject to order, except such as are in daily use in supplying the command with subsistence. The reports are frequently brought to these headquarters that armed organized forces are in this vicinity 300 or 400 strong. These reports are presented here by men whose names are given, and as Union men upon whom I can rely. I, however, have estimated them at what I considered them worth, taking the necessary precaution to prevent surprise. This morning I have information to the effect that three or four companies of rebels, of Clawhammer's [V. A. Witcher's] command, were assembling in the vicinity of Beach Fork for the purpose of making a dash on Guyandotte. This is probably a sensational report, as usual, yet the citizens of Guyandotte and surrounding country who claim to be Union men are very much alarmed. Men who pretend to be Union men, and those who live in the vicinity of these rebel organizations, say their plan of attack is to try Guyandotte, drawing off some of the force from this point, and then surprise this point.

I do not put much confidence in any of these reports, and yet, being in a neighborhood where the enemy has been troublesome, I deem it proper to keep a very close and rigid watch. I think it important that we have an understanding as to a plan of operation, and that we thoroughly scout these neighborhoods reported to be full of these murderers, who lurk around in the bushes seeking the lives of our men. I therefore request that you call at my headquarters in Barboursville as soon as you can make it convenient. My attention is necessary at Guyandotte to-day, or I would have proposed to have met you at Mud Bridge. Colonel Brown informed me that it was not safe to travel through this country alone, and not having anything but infantry, and they having so much duty to perform since we landed here, I could not use them for that purpose. I desire, however, inasmuch as we are to co-operate, that we have an interview, and will feel much obliged to you if you will call at these headquarters as soon as your business will permit.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours,

A. D. JAYNES,
Colonel, Comdg. 141st Regiment Ohio National Guard.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
Camp near Bolivar, June 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. W. THOMPSON,
Commanding Sixth West Virginia Cavalry:

SIR: I have the honor to report that agreeably to orders I started yesterday at 3 a. m. in command of 83 select men, of whom 38 were from the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, 25 from Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and 20 from First New York Veterans. I adopted the following order of march: First, F. A. Warthen, Company D, of your regiment, dressed in full Confederate uniform, as scout, followed by an advance of eight men familiar with the country. Second, The detachment in the order in which I have stated them. Third, Rear guard of one corporal and three men. I proceeded up the Berryville turnpike road, avoiding Charlestown by passing around to the left, then following the turnpike for about twelve miles. From this place, finding myself ahead of time, I turned my

command off the turnpike by a road leading to the Martinsburg turnpike road for about one-half mile, where I rested for about two hours. I then resumed the march to the point indicated on map furnished me by Colonel Pierce, where, turning to the left, I followed a country road, which soon took me to the houses of Mr. Castleman and his near neighbor, Mr. De Rue, whose houses I approached unobserved and promptly surrounded at 11 a. m. The information relative to the wedding to come off at Mr. De Rue's was incorrect. The young lady whom report made the bride of the occasion had gone to the blacksmith's shop at Myerstown, riding, as I was credibly informed, "an old black horse for the purpose of getting him shod to visit this place to-day," and from the uncomely appearance of her parents, the buildings, and their surroundings, I think Miss Castleman will never be the bride of a Confederate officer connected with the proud Early family, until their pride shall have been subdued by the whipping which awaits them and all other Southern traitors. Feeling somewhat foiled, and desiring to accomplish some good before I returned, I concluded to advance to Snicker's Ferry, five miles beyond, where I learned that a small party had crossed the evening before en route for Lee's army. I returned by an obscure road, using all the skill I could command in ferreting out rebel hiding places, frequently stopping my command to make excursions to the flanks with my scouts and advance party. When within two miles of Kabletown, I succeeded in capturing 2 rebel soldiers at the house of Henry Castleman, respectively of the names of William Gibson and G. E. Cordell, Company B, Twelfth Virginia (rebel) Cavalry. I also captured 2 serviceable horses and equipments, which I shall turn over for the use of the cavalry service to some officer competent to receipt for the same. These young men are intelligent; were enlisted at Charlestown, and are connected with prominent rebel families of that place. During the day I made diligent inquiry of the strength and position of Mosby's command. I was not able to get very definite information, but from all I heard I am disposed to think he is in the vicinity of Berry's Ferry with about eighty men, and would respectfully suggest that by sending a party, say, of 100 men, properly officered, directly up the Shenandoah to some point beyond Berry's Ferry, and another similar party to the right of the Winchester railroad, equally as high up the Valley, the two parties, by the use of scouts and conjoint action ought to, as they return, capture Mosby and the greater part of his command. I fear our scouting parties are too much in the habit of following the public roads and going to villages instead of selecting the most obscure routes and camping concealed in groves. I would suggest that scouts be instructed to obtain information from children and servants instead of adult white members of families.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SHUTTLEWORTH,
First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DE RUSSY'S DIVISION,
Arlington, Va., June 9, 1864.

In view of the possibility of demonstrations on the part of the rebel cavalry, having for their object a diversion in front of the lines defending the capital, and perhaps contemplating an attack,

with the hope of surprise, it becomes the duty of all officers, especially of the post commanders, to resort to unusual vigilance to prevent the success of the enemy in any such endeavor. The picket will, therefore, be required to perform their duties most strictly. One company of infantry will bivouac in each of the forts at night, except such as are garrisoned by one company only, and in these the guards will be strengthened. The gates will habitually be kept closed after retreat and all other precautions taken. Among these the garrisons will be required to be under arms and in their forts at 3 a. m., the artillery at the guns, and they will so remain until sunrise, when the sentinels on the parapets can overlook and clearly see the country in front of them. In case of an alarm, there must be no confusion, each company, or portion of company, should have its station designated and understood before night-fall. The limbers of light artillery pieces in the forts will at once be filled, and at least four extra rounds of canister per gun for the light guns will be placed on hand. The equipments for the guns will be left with them after retreat until morning. At retreat each night the garrison will be told off into detachments for the guns and will be required to return to these stations in case of alarm at night. The supernumeraries will defend the approaches with musketry, taking position on the banquettes between the guns.

By command of Brigadier-General De Russy:

THOS. THOMPSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Staunton, Va., June 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of a wound received while gallantly leading his division, in the recent battle of the 5th instant, at Piedmont, I have relieved Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel from service with forces in the field, and have ordered him to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry for the purpose of collecting and organizing all troops that can be spared from the defense of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and returning to this army in charge of the important train about which I have had the honor to telegraph to you in cipher. I beg that if you can aid General Stahel to collect the detachments belonging to this command from the Dismounted Camp, in Pleasant Valley, Md., you will do so; and that you will be kind enough to forward his views under the instructions he has received. It is but justice to Major-General Stahel to state that in the recent engagement he displayed excellent qualities of coolness and gallantry, and that for the final happy result the country is much indebted to his services. I part with General Stahel with regret, and trust most respectfully that there will be no delay in forwarding the train with which, and the troops collected at Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, from the Kanawha and Pleasant Valley (if possible), he is to return.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

STAUNTON, VA., *June* 9, 1864—6 a. m.
(Received 11 a. m. 12th.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Asst. Manager U. S. Military Telegraph, Washington, D. C.:

A train is expected with ordnance soon. Could you not give the general something official from Grant and Sherman in cipher? He requests that you send him news whenever it is practicable. Stahel was slightly wounded, and Sullivan had three horses shot under him at the battle of Piedmont. Our infantry is now engaged in burning ties and bending rails east and west. All Government and railroad buildings have been burned at Staunton. We leave tomorrow.

R. R. MCCAINE.
Cipher Clerk.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.
No. 112. } *Staunton, Va., June* 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

13. The Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Col. J. M. Campbell, is hereby transferred from the First to the Second Infantry Division of this department. Colonel Campbell will at once report to Brig. Gen. George Crook, commanding Second Infantry Division, for instructions and orders, and will be placed in command of one of the brigades.

* * * * * * *

18. Brigadier-General Duffié, commanding brigade, Second Cavalry Division, is relieved from duty with that division, and will report for duty to Major-General Stahel, commanding First Cavalry Division.

* * * * * * *

20. Brigadier-General Duffié is hereby assigned to the command of the First Cavalry Division, and will immediately proceed to reorganize his division with a view to the most complete efficiency. He will report for dismissal, subject to the approval of His Excellency the President, any officer or officers whom he may find to be derelict or incompetent for their positions.

21. In consequence of a wound, received while gallantly leading his division in the recent battle of Piedmont, Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, commanding First Cavalry Division, is relieved from duty with the army in the field, and will immediately proceed to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, where he will at once devote himself to the important duty of collecting together and organizing all the troops that can be spared from the defense of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and all detachments of regiments serving with this command, together with convalescents, and mounted men from the Dismounted Camp. With the forces thus collected and organized, General Stahel will assume command of the important train to be sent after this command, and will with all discreet speed rejoin this command. He will also see that Keeper's battery, First Virginia Artillery, is horsed, completely equipped, and sent forward with his forces, and will draw all troops that can be possibly spared from the Kanawha Valley, with the exception of the 100-days' militia there on duty. All commanding officers of the department will see that every facility is furnished

to Major-General Stahel for the execution of the important duties herein confided to him, and will promptly fill all requisitions which in his judgment may be necessary for the success of his operations. In temporarily parting with General Stahel, the major-general commanding desires to express his appreciation of the faithful, zealous, and gallant services of this officer, and to express the hope that when he rejoins this command he will have entirely recovered from the injuries received in the recent battle.

* * * * * * *

23. The chief of artillery will detail one section of a battery to report to Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié, commanding First Cavalry Division, at 3 a. m. to-morrow, for special service at General Stahel's headquarters.

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By order of Major-General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Staunton, Va., June 9, 1864.

This army will resume its march as follows: General Sullivan's division will move to-morrow morning at 7 a. m. southward via Greenville to Midway with the Artillery Brigade, followed by its ambulance and supply trains. General Crook's division will move at the same hour via Middlebrook to Brownsburg, accompanied by its artillery and followed by its ambulance and supply trains. The First Cavalry Division, with its train, will move to-morrow morning at 3.30 a. m. via Waynesborough toward Tye River Gap, after menacing the enemy's position at Waynesborough. The Second Cavalry Division, with its train, will move at 3.30 a. m. upon the Middlebrook pike to its intersection with the road to Pond Gap, thence parallel with and on the right flank of Crook's division, and halting at Walker's Creek, west of and opposite to Brownsburg. One squadron will be furnished from the Second Cavalry Division for the advance of Crook's column. Division commanders will communicate to the commanders of the columns right and left of them and to general headquarters any important information obtained during the march, and also the position taken at night.

General headquarters will march with First Infantry Division, Brigadier-General Sullivan. The First Cavalry Division will send scouts to penetrate, if possible, to the Charlottesville and Lynchburg railroad from time to time, for the purpose of destroying the telegraph upon the road, of obtaining information of the enemy's movements and strength, and of destroying any railroad bridges that may be found unguarded. Each division of infantry will furnish one regiment as a rear guard. Each division commander will detail one company from each brigade to collect supplies for the troops. The supplies thus obtained will be placed in the wagons in rear of the division and distributed by the quartermasters and commissaries on their arrival in camp. No other troops, except those especially detailed, will be permitted to forage, and all straggling for that or other purposes will be punished in the severest manner. Regimental and

company officers will be held responsible for the enforcement of this order. Division commanders are enjoined to keep their respective commands always ready for action.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Staunton, Va., June 9, 1864.

Col. A. MOOR,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: You will take up your line of march with the prisoners and train to Beverly without delay, taking with you your own regiment and such detachments as may be sent to report to you by Generals Crook and Averell. You will have command of the whole train, and will see that no enlisted men or officers are in the train without proper authority. You will exercise the utmost vigilance that none of the prisoners escape.

All this by command of Major-General Hunter:

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, yours,

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Staunton, Va., June 9, 1864.

Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that an officer of considerable rank be detailed to take charge of the remnants of cavalry regiments now at the rear, reorganize them, and fit them for service. They are wholly useless in their present condition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND INFTY. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Staunton, June 9, 1864. (Received 12.30 a. m. 10th.)

Brigadier-General Averell:

General Hunter has just sent word here that the enemy is in force within one-half mile of our picket, on the Greenville road. He directed General Crook to notify you of it, and to say that the information is reliable. The enemy came up since dark.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Staunton, Va., June 9, 1864.

Capt. WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Major Capehart has just returned from a support to my pickets and a reconnaissance as far as Fishersville. Reports having

seen a very strong line of vedettes on this side of the town, 200 yards in advance of it; the enemy throwing up intrenchments of some light strength on the opposite side of town. He states that the country is very rough and the creek thinly wooded on each side where the pickets are being placed. I fear they will be very much exposed, and we will lose them by detail. Would it not be better to withdraw the picket one mile this side of the creek and patrol to it?

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Colonel, Commanding.

STAUNTON, VA., *June* 9, 1864—6 a. m.
(Received 10.40 a. m. 12th.)

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL:

It is all important that half the ammunition required by Lieutenant Field, my ordnance officer, be sent forward immediately under a very strong escort of infantry and cavalry. The other half to remain at Harper's Ferry, subject to my order.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 9, 1864—9 a. m.

Captain MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Have you any news from Staunton? All quiet and right up here.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 9, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Commanding at Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

Detachments of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and the First West Virginia Cavalry have been sent to Harper's Ferry, to be mounted and sent to their regiments.

J. C. KELTON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June* 9, 1864.

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received reliable intelligence that a gang of horse-thieves and guerrillas, numbering about forty men, was at Waterford, Va., this morning. The gang is reported to have gone in the direction of Hillsborough. I propose to proceed immediately to Wheatland with my command, to arrive there at 4 p. m. If you send a detachment of your cavalry to join me I will meet them at Wheatland. Answer.

DANL. M. KEYES,
Captain Independent Rangers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 9, 1864.

Capt. DANIEL M. KEYES,
Comdg. Loudoun (Virginia) Rangers, Point of Rocks:

Your telegram received. A scouting party will be sent from this point toward Hillsborough. The expedition will leave here at 12 m. this day. Start about the same time, so as to join them on the road.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June 9*, 1864.

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Since my dispatch I have received further intelligence from Loudoun County. The rebel force is larger than I have reported. Would require a strong re-enforcement, and will meet at any place you may suggest. Union citizens are being arrested. Answer.

D. M. KEYES.

CUMBERLAND, *June 9*, 1864.

Col. T. M. HARRIS,
Beverly:

I fear will not be able to send you cavalry till the Sixth are mounted. It is reported in rebel papers from Richmond that General Hunter had a battle at Mount Crawford; the rebel Jones was killed. Hunter was reported in Staunton.

B. F. KELLEY.

MARTINSBURG, *June 9*, 1864.

Maj. J. P. MCILRATH,
Commanding, &c., Charleston:

No objection is known to your sending Colonel Latham to Martinsburg. No action, however, can be taken in his case here until communication can be had with department or division commander. News from rebel papers indicate complete victory of General Hunter over Jones at Mount Crawford on Sunday. Jones dead, and his forces between Waynesborough and Charlottesville in mountains. Staunton occupied. Nothing from General Crook. Please keep me advised.

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 9, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed communication* from Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, commanding First Separate

* Not found.

Brigade, in relation to seizure of horses for the purpose of mounting a company of infantry, and requesting authority to do so. I would respectfully state that the country between the Potomac River and railroad in the neighborhood of the Monocacy is infested by bands of guerrillas, not strong enough to fight, but numerous enough to commit all kinds of depredations, such as breaking into toll-houses, stealing horses, &c. Since all the cavalry heretofore patrolling that section of country has been ordered to the front, and I have no other cavalry in my command, the prevention of the wrongs and depredations stated is impossible without a mounted force of some kind, and the only means of accomplishing it is by the impressment of sufficient number of horses to mount a company of infantry, but I am unwilling to take such a step without referring the matter to you for instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

TWO MILES FROM TYE RIVER GAP, VA.,
June 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I made a demonstration with one regiment on Waynesborough. They found the enemy's pickets on the road, seven miles from the town. They succeeded in driving them back and in compelling them to retire toward the town. Jackson, with his cavalry, went from Midway to Waynesborough, passing about an hour before my column crossed the road. Jackson followed the regiment which I sent to make the demonstration at a respectful distance with cavalry. The gap on the Howardsville turnpike is reported to be held by the enemy. I occupy Tye River Gap. The road over the mountain is very steep and rocky and difficult for a train. The loss of the regiment engaged at Waynesborough was 3 men and several horses wounded. We captured 1 of the enemy. The distance from here to Midway, via Tye River Gap, is reported as twenty-two miles. The enemy occupy Waynesborough with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, estimated at 7,000 or 9,000.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
June 10, 1864.

This army will move to-morrow morning as follows: The First Infantry Division, General Sullivan, will move at 4 a. m. by the direct road from Midway to Lexington. General headquarters will accompany this division, and the general supply train will follow it. The Second Infantry Division, General Crook, will move at the same hour by the direct road from Brownsburg to Lexington. The First Cavalry Division, Brigadier-General Duffié, will move at 4 a. m. from its present position near Tye River Gap, by the parallel road nearest to the main road, halting for the night at Buena Vista Furnace, on the Lexington and White's Gap road. The Second Cavalry

Division, Brigadier-General Averell, will move at 4 a. m. from its position on Walker's Creek by the nearest road leading parallel to the column of General Crook, and halt at night to the right and in the vicinity of Lexington. Division commanders will keep their troops always closed up and ready for immediate action. They will promptly report to general headquarters, and to the commanders next to them any important information concerning the enemy. The sounds of cannon indicating the engagement of either of the columns of infantry will be the signal for the prompt concentration of the whole army upon the force thus engaged.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 16. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Staunton, June 10, 1864.

I. Brigadier-General Duffié having been transferred to the First Cavalry Division, the following organization of brigades will take place forthwith:

First Brigade, Colonel Schoonmaker: Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Eighth Ohio Cavalry.

Second Brigade, Col. J. H. Oley: Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry, detachments Fifth and Third West Virginia Cavalry.

Third Brigade, Col. W. H. Powell: Second West Virginia Cavalry, First West Virginia Cavalry.

II. The following officers are announced as assigned to staff duties at these headquarters: Capt. H. N. Harrison, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. A. Crawford, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, provost-marshal; Lieut. F. A. Austin, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, acting aide-de-camp. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. The foraging parties in this division will report forthwith, for instructions, to Lieut. Col. A. Scott, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, and will be under his orders. Colonel Scott will have control of foraging for the division. He will see that there is no foraging allowed by unauthorized persons, and that all stragglers are arrested and sent for punishment to their brigade commanders.

IV. The brigade commanders will direct each regiment to send one good wagon to Captain Brown, assistant quartermaster, for transportation of ammunition.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell:

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 10, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Your order has been received to send a detachment of 150 cavalry to Smithfield to-morrow. Information has been received that Gilmor intends to attack the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-night

between this place and Martinsburg. I have ordered a detachment of 100 cavalry to be sent to the railroad between Duffield's and Kearneysville to-night. The 150 cavalry will be at Smithfield at the time ordered, but I cannot send out the cavalry to Duffield's to-night. Gilmor was yesterday near Kabletown, and moved toward Smithfield. I feel confident that they intend to attack a train to-night. Please answer.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Harper's Ferry:*

Send the 100 men to Duffield's. Do you deem your information perfectly reliable? When can you have the 150 cavalry at Smithfield?

By order:

T. A. MEYSENBURG.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 10, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

I can send 150 cavalry to Smithfield on Sunday, the 12th instant. That leaves me only 50 armed men (mounted) for picket duty. If this expedition stays out five days I will have to use infantry as a guard to the cavalry camp, which consists of 600 unarmed men. My information of the intended raid to-night is from Union men, and I think it is reliable.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *June* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER:

I have just ordered a squad of my troops to scout the country from Monocacy to Point of Rocks. Please notify your troops, that there be no collision.

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 10, 1864.

Col. W. P. MAULSBY,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

Information has been received that Gilmor intends to make an attack to-night on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between here and Martinsburg. Keep your men on the alert. To-night a force of 100 cavalry will start from here at 9 o'clock to the road which crosses the railroad between Duffield's and Kearneysville.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

Is the information sufficient to justify ample preparation to capture the force?

W. P. MAULSBY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 10, 1864.

Col. W. P. MAULSBY,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

The information was obtained from Union men, and is considered reliable. At all events, it is best to use every precaution to guard the line of railroad.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 10, 1864.

Lieut. S. F. ADAMS,
Aide-de-Camp:

Will send 110 cavalry to meet your force at the road indicated. Will leave here at 7.30 o'clock. Will it not be well to move from Harper's Ferry earlier than 9 o'clock? An attack may be made early in the evening. Will also send from here at 7.30 o'clock 200 infantry in a train of cars, to be stationed at Quincy Siding, between Duffield's and Kerneysville, as a reserve to re-enforce any point attacked. They can move in the train to any point in a few minutes.

WM. P. MAULSBY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 10, 1864.

Col. W. P. MAULSBY,
Commanding at Martinsburg:

The cavalry, 100 strong, left this place at 7.55 this evening. A guard of 40 infantry will go up in the express train and return on the down train this night.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 10, 1864.

Col. L. B. PIERCE
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: Information has just been received at these headquarters that the rebels at Kabletown moved from that point toward

Smithfield, with the intention to make a raid to-night upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The general commanding directs that if you have issued orders to send a detachment of cavalry to Kabletown, revoke them, and send Colonel Thompson with all his force to-night to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Duffield's and Kearneysville. The general commanding has seen Colonel Thompson and has given him his special instructions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. INDEPENDENT LOUDOUN (VIRGINIA) RANGERS.
Point of Rocks, June 10, 1864.

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I left this place at noon yesterday and proceeded to Waterford, Va. Found the rebels had left Waterford about one hour and a half before I arrived. I then proceeded to Wheatland, struck the grade, and from thence to Morrisonville, and from Morrisonville I went to Hillsborough, scouting the woods and mountain on the route. I joined the force sent from Harper's Ferry at Hillsborough about 4 p. m.; both commands then proceeded to Wheatland, Morrisonville, and Lovettsville. Near the Short Hill Mountain, and near Morrisonville, I captured 4 of Mosby's guerrillas, who were in the act of carrying off grain. Turned back several wagons loaded with grain. Mosby, with about 150 men, was at Upperville yesterday. The rebels are numerous in Loudoun, mostly in small squads. I took them by surprise yesterday.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL M. KEYES,
Captain Independent Loudoun (Virginia) Rangers.

HEADQUARTERS.
Harper's Ferry, June 10, 1864.

Mr. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore, Md.:

Information has been received at these headquarters that Gilmor will make a raid to-night on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between this place and Martinsburg. A force of 100 cavalry will start at 9 p. m. from this point, to patrol in front of the road between Duffield's and Kearneysville. Will you instruct your conductors to be very cautious between those points?

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

BALTIMORE, *June* 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

In view of the anticipated trouble to-night, alluded to in your telegram, can you not arrange, in addition to the cavalry force going out, to put fifty determined men, under the command of a relia-

ble officer, on the express west, to go as far as Martinsburg, and return on the express coming east? Please answer so we may provide cars.

W. P. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS.
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 10, 1864.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore, Md.:

Will send a guard of forty men with express to Martinsburg and return, according to your suggestion.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

BALTIMORE. *June 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Harper's Ferry:*

Much obliged for your dispatch. Will instruct our conductors as you suggest, but I fear advices are undoubtedly correct. Had we not best suspend running of trains to-night? This, however, would attract attention and be very expensive to us and detrimental to the public. We hope your energetic [action] will counteract if not prevent the threatened evil.

W. P. SMITH.

CUMBERLAND, *June 10, 1864.*

Colonel MULLIGAN, *New Creek:*

I desire you to get ready to make a ten days' scout with 200 of your best men and 300 of the regiment at Greenland Gap and what cavalry I can raise you. I will be on the train to-morrow morning on my way to Oakland and will explain to you. Send messenger to Greenland to Colonel Stevenson to have his men ready with ten days' rations.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. 141ST REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD,
Barboursville, W. Va., June 10, 1864.

Maj. JOHN S. WITCHER,
Hurricane Bridge, W. Va.:

DEAR SIR: The Union men from the vicinity of Twelve Pole and Beech Fork are flocking in our lines very numerously, giving horrid accounts of the conduct of these murderers under John Chapman—how they are treating Union citizens, &c. I am preparing a circular for the benefit of the leading secessionists of this country, about which I would like your counsel and suggestion. I propose, should it meet your views, to co-operate with you in some plan that will make an unhealthy state of things for these devils that seek the destruction of our men. I propose, first, to notify the leading citizens who give them aid and comfort that they will be held

responsible to Union men for all these depredations, in five times the amount by tax, and the destruction of all the property within five miles of our front when any of our commands may be bushwhacked. I can, however, give you a more satisfactory explanation when I see you. I have the advice from headquarters of this department in the matter, which I propose to consult, adding such additions as may be suggested from the immediate conduct of these scoundrels within the bounds of my command. In view of this, I shall hope to see you as soon as may be practicable.

I am, major, very respectfully,

A. D. JAYNES,
Colonel 141st Regiment Ohio National Guard.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
June 10, 1864.

Colonel TOWNSEND:

The Secretary of War directs that Middle Department be extended Harper's Ferry, and that General Julius White be ordered by telegraph to Washington.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 11, 1864. (Received 11 a. m. 12th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Richmond papers of this morning announce the junction of Crook and Averell with Hunter, at Staunton, on the 8th instant. A portion of their forces are on the Greenville and Middlebrook road. Five hundred cavalry made a demonstration on Waynesborough, and were repulsed by Imboden; on the 9th advanced again, but were driven back, burning up the railroad as they retired.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

Unless otherwise ordered, the cavalry will be sent to Smithfield, as directed on June 10, to-morrow.

By order, &c.:

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Tye River Gap, Va., June 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of West Virginia:

SIR: I sent you a dispatch last night when encamped nine miles from here. I then thought it only two miles to this gap. This

morning I waited for the return of the party for some time, and then moved to this point, where I have just arrived. The enemy's scouts were in my rear this morning. I destroyed an iron furnace, owned by the rebel Government, last night. I have sent forward down Tye River to capture a wagon train of the enemy, which passed near here this morning. I am awaiting your orders as to my next movement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Lexington, Va., June 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

SIR: We are in possession of Lexington. You will come to this place with your whole command by the most practical route, and with as little delay as possible. You will send forward to notify me of your approach, and you will report in person to me as soon as you arrive.

Your very obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 11, 1864.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

The information communicated to you by telegraph yesterday was entirely correct. Gilmor was lying night before last in a grove about a mile from Duffield's. He did not dare to attack the train on account of the vigilance of our forces. He (Gilmor) was awaiting re-enforcements, which he expected last night. My cavalry encountered them, killed and captured several, and drove them back. I am awaiting particulars, and will telegraph you whether or not it is necessary to have a guard on the train for a few nights.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 11, 1864.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

Your telegram received.* Arrangements have been made with the agent here to send a squad with the train to-night, and every night as long as an attack is threatened. Our men are all on the alert.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 11, 1864.

Col. L. B. PIERCE,
Commanding Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

COLONEL: The general commanding wishes to know whether or not Colonel Thompson has returned from the scouting expedition. As soon as he returns he will send in a written report to these headquarters. You will send out a detachment of cavalry, 150 strong, to arrive at Smithfield to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 9 a. m., as you were previously notified.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

JUNE 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER,
Commanding First Separate Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Wallace to inform you that he has no special instructions to give you in regard to posting troops at Port Tobacco and vicinity; it will be left to your discretion. Two companies of the First Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers have been ordered to report to you at 6 p. m. this day, in order that they may accompany you in the steamer Cahill, which has been placed subject to your orders. You are requested to post the two companies above referred to at such points as you may deem most important, and make report of your action, and state whether, in your opinion, additional force is needed in that locality.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 12, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Via Beverly, W. Va.:

It is understood that General Grant is about to move his army to the James River, at or near City Point, and that he will continue to hold the bridge across the Pamunkey, at the White House, to facilitate the junction of yourself and General Sheridan with the Army of the Potomac.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Lexington, Va., June 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will be kind enough to detail twenty of your best men to report to Captain Ellicott, chief of scouts, without delay, for

the purpose of opening communication with Brigadier-General Duffié. They must be well mounted. The sergeant who bears this letter will command the detail.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Lexington, Va., June 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

GENERAL: You will move your command to-morrow morning at 2 a. m. on the direct road to Buchanan, and, moving as rapidly as possible, you will endeavor to get possession of the bridge over the James River at that place, so as to hold it and prevent its destruction by the enemy. You will at the same time obtain all the information that can be had in regard to the roads and fords on the river. On your march you will send back couriers from time to time with information to the commanding general, who will follow on the same road with the main body of the army.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

D. H. STROTHER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Lexington, June 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send a party to destroy Buena Vista Furnace, some five miles distant, on the White's Gap road. This should be done this afternoon, using such force to accomplish it as you may think necessary.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. H. STROTHER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Lexington, Va., June 12, 1864.

Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that an order may be issued from department headquarters directing that all Government saddles and equipments in the hands of persons attached to the infantry not authorized to use them be turned over to the cavalry, and that division commanders of infantry be directed not to destroy saddles and equipments captured by their commands, but to turn them over to the cavalry commanders for use in their divisions.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 3. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, June 12, 1864.

Hereafter a small rear guard, under a lieutenant, will march in rear of each brigade, and will take charge of all led horses belonging to the respective brigades, and will see that they march in regular order and do not straggle from the column, and that they are brought into camp in good order and camped with their brigade. It shall also be the duty of the rear guard above mentioned to see that all stragglers are arrested and marched into camp dismounted.

By order of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Lexington, Va., June 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Comdg. Reserve Division, &c., Martinsburg, W. Va.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to state that it is his wish that not one pound of any kind of stores, except ammunition, be sent forward to this army in any train coming. Of the stores sent in the last train we have received thirty loads of forage which we did not want, and a great deal of superfluous clothing, putting the Government to great expense and encumbering the army with a useless wagon train. In the next train coming you will only send, besides the ammunition for the army, a scant supply of subsistence for the escort, as they can supply themselves with meat from the country as they go along.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 12, 1864—6 p. m.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

I have only two companies of infantry at this place, and only one at any other point on the railroad, except New Creek. At that point is the Twenty-third Illinois, about 350 men. A portion of this regiment is the only available force that can be spared.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

The One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard are all but two companies now stationed at Greenland Gap. Three hundred of this regiment are ordered to Moorefield on a scout.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Harper's Ferry:*

Please inform the commanding general whether there is any ammunition at Harper's Ferry ordered to be in readiness to be sent forward by Lieutenant Field, and state how many wagon loads.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, VA., *June* 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

The commanding general directs that Captain Gardner, assistant quartermaster, besides his duties at Harper's Ferry, assume the duties of post quartermaster at this post until further orders. Captain Wray having been ordered in arrest by post commander, Captain Gardner will enter upon those duties at once. The general also wishes to know whether you have any armed dismounted cavalry that may be used as escort to the army. How many? Acknowledge receipt.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 12, 1864.

Maj. W. BELL,
Commanding Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

MAJOR: Your communication in regard to rebels and firing being seen and heard on the other side of the river at Key's Ford may emanate from a pursuit and skirmish between Captain Keyes and the rebel forces, as he is in Loudoun to-day. You will inform the commanding officer of the pickets of the circumstance, and instruct him accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding:

PEARSON,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June* 12, 1864.

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I now start with my command into Loudoun County, Va., direct to Leesburg, and I will take the pike to Purcellville.

DANL. M. KEYES,
Captain, &c.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 12, 1864.

Colonel HIGGINS,
Green Spring:

You will send a detachment of your 150 men with howitzers on a scout to Moorefield with ten days' rations. Move so as to arrive at Moorefield on Tuesday evening. The command will report there to Colonel Mulligan, who will arrive there the same evening with infantry and artillery. Direct the officer who is to command the scout to be on the alert and avoid ambuscades. Better move up on the east side of the river from Romney.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 12, 1864.

Colonel MULLIGAN,
New Creek:

I have ordered the Sixth Virginia Cavalry (dismounted) from Beverly to Greenland Gap by way of the Seneca route. Advise Colonel Stevenson. After they have rested you will move them to Burlington, where they will be mounted.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 12, 1864.

Colonel MULLIGAN,
New Creek:

You will send a messenger and order Colonel Stevenson to proceed to Moorefield with 300 men on a ten days' scout. The cavalry will report to him Tuesday evening at Moorefield. Hold the Twenty-third Illinois in readiness to move to Martinsburg. I expect such orders. Your telegram received. Send paroled prisoners to me.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 12, 1864.

Colonel MULLIGAN,
New Creek:

You will move so as to arrive at or near Moorefield on Tuesday evening, where a detachment of cavalry of 150 men from Green Spring will report to you. The country about Moorefield and Petersburg will be thoroughly scouted, and the force of McNeill and Harness either killed, captured, or driven out of the country. You will remain ten days in that region, and longer if you deem it advisable.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 12, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
Wheeling:

Have ordered Company A, Sixth Virginia Infantry, to proceed without delay to Fairmont and report to you. Kill, capture, or drive the scoundrels out of the country.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Lexington, Va., June 12, 1864.

Col. D. PUTNAM,
Commanding Ohio Militia, Lexington, Va.:

COLONEL: You will prepare to return with a regiment and a half of the Ohio 100-days' militia to Martinsburg with the train going

back to-morrow. You will exercise all vigilance on your return, and will be held responsible for the safe arrival of the train at its destination. The train will march at sunrise to-morrow morning.

All this by command of General Hunter:

[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1864.

Colonel WELLS,
Provost-Marshal, &c., Alexandria:

I wish you to send a force to-day in the direction of Dumfries to get news of Lowell's command. Let me know if you have heard anything of it.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 114. } *Lexington, Va., June* 13, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. The regiment and a half of 100-days' militia, under Colonel Putnam, recently from Martinsburg as escort to a wagon train, are hereby attached to the First Division of Infantry, General J. C. Sullivan commanding, it being impossible, in view of information received by the major-general commanding, for this force, with the wagon train, to return in safety to Martinsburg. Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan will immediately assume command of the 100-days' militia under Colonel Putnam, incorporate the same with the First Infantry Division of this army, and issue the necessary orders for removing Colonel Putnam's command, and all wagons and stores under its escort, to this side of the river.

* * * * * * *

8. This command will move to-morrow morning in the following time and order: General Crook's division of infantry will move on the road to Buchanan at 4 a. m. precisely. General Sullivan's division of infantry will follow General Crook's at 5 a. m., precisely, moving by brigades on each side of the road, with the artillery and train in the center on the road, as upon the last day's march. General Duffié's division of cavalry will follow General Sullivan's division of infantry at 6 a. m., precisely. Each division commander will see that his column, with its attendant train, is kept well closed up and held in readiness for immediate action.

9. Paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 113, current series, from these headquarters, assigning Capt. Waldemar Cursch to duty as chief commissary of subsistence, First Cavalry Division, is hereby revoked, and Captain Cursch will at once report to Capt. S. Brownell, chief commissary of subsistence troops in the field, to assist him in his duties.*

The section of horse artillery recently on duty with General Duffié's division of cavalry will immediately return to General Duffié and report for permanent duty with his division.

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*The following portion of this order was probably not issued until June 14, and is wrongly recorded in the "order book."

Brigadier-General Duffié will move his division on the road to Liberty, directly after General Sullivan's train, and in rear of all the wagons, except those of his own train.

This command to-morrow will move as follows: General Crook's division will move at 4 a. m. on the road to Liberty; after passing the Peaks of Otter, he will stop to refresh his men and permit General Averell's division to pass him. After General Averell's division has passed, General Crook will proceed immediately on to Liberty and commence a complete destruction of the railroad from Liberty east, sending back a courier to inform the major-general commanding where he will encamp for the night. General Averell's division will march, as soon as the road is cleared by General Crook's division, on the same road to Liberty. On arriving at Liberty he will take the most practicable road for striking the railroad east of Lynchburg, and he will then move toward Lynchburg, destroying the railroad as he advances. General Averell will send at least two scouts every day to inform the major-general commanding of his situation and progress, and will report in full all information that he may receive with regard to the movements, strength, and situation of the enemy.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Lexington, Va., June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Comdg. First Infty. Div., Army of West Virginia:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that in the movements about taking place it is altogether likely that headquarters of the department will be sometimes with one division, at other times with another division of this army. He therefore desires that you assume charge of the wagon train attached to your division, together with that recently arrived with supplies from Martinsburg, until these latter can be otherwise provided for and distributed. This consolidated train will be under your care and protection, and the major-general commanding would suggest that you place a strong guard at its front and rear, a strong guard in its center, and strong guards equidistant between the center and both extremities. The greatest vigilance and energy will be required to assure the safety of this large train, and you will select as the officer to command it one of your ablest and most reliable officers.

There will be a field officer with each detachment of the guard from front to rear, and each guard will be held together along the march ready for instant service in any direction. They will not be strung along the side of the train, as heretofore, but will be kept consolidated, each under its proper commanding officer. Under the present system of stringing them along the train it is impossible to tell what soldiers are mere stragglers from front and what belong to the guard of the train.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Lexington, Va., June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Brigadier-General Duffié has just arrived with his command, having destroyed between four and five miles of the railroad between Lynchburg and Charlottesville, captured 700 horses and 70 prisoners, and destroyed about 300 of the enemy's wagons. You will please let me know by the scouts who carry this what have been your operations, where you are on receipt of this, and any information you may have gathered on your march. If you have received any papers subsequent to the 9th instant, you will please send them.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Lexington, Va., June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to notify you that he is detained at this place to-day through the necessity of arranging and reorganizing the train. We will move, however, at daylight to-morrow, and will hope to be in your vicinity by the afternoon. You will, therefore, hold the bridge, if possible, until we come up, the major-general commanding, from the reports he has received, not anticipating that you will have much difficulty in doing so. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, dated near John Shafer's, ten miles from Lexington, at 6 this a. m.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[CHAS. G. HALPINE.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Lexington, Va., June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch of 5 o'clock this morning. You will immediately proceed to Amherst Court-House, which is twenty miles southeast of your present position, where you will destroy the railroad over Buffalo River, and do such other damage in that immediate neighborhood as you can do with promptness; after which you will proceed immediately west by the north side of James River, joining me at the bridge over the James River at Buchanan.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

By further order of the major-general commanding, you will exercise your discretion as to whether you will take your train and captured horses with you or send them, under a proper escort, to these headquarters, which we shall not leave until to-morrow morning.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, VA., *June* 13, 1864.
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

Reliable information just received that Breckinridge's division, about 7,000 strong, passed Gordonsville for Staunton on last Wednesday. It is also reported, but this is not fully reliable, that Pickett's division had passed Gordonsville the day previous, on Tuesday.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

BEVERLY, W. VA., *June* 13, 1864.
(Received 9.30 a. m. 14th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I have the honor to report my arrival from Staunton, which place I left on the morning of the 10th, under orders from Major-General Hunter, to collect and organize at Martinsburg, W. Va., all the troops that can possibly be spared from this department, except the 100-days', and bring them forward to join General Hunter in the field. A copy of the order, together with a letter to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, has been forwarded. After consultation with the commanding officer of this post, I have concluded that the troops stationed here are not needed, and have accordingly requested Major-General Sigel to order them to Martinsburg. I will leave here to-morrow noon for Grafton, and will be at Cumberland on the 15th and Martinsburg on the 16th. One thousand prisoners, including 60 officers, captured by General Hunter at Piedmont, will arrive here to-morrow morning.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

BEVERLY, *June* 13, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL:

Please concentrate all mounted and dismounted cavalry at Martinsburg, also the detachment of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, now at Harper's Ferry, and the Twenty-second Pennsylvania, Colonel Higgins.

J. STAHEL,
Major-General.

BEVERLY, *June* 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL,
Martinsburg:

I have just arrived here under orders from General Hunter. Please do not send any trains to the army until I have first seen you. My orders are to collect all the forces at Martinsburg which can be possibly spared, bringing all the reserves into the field. Colonel Moor will arrive here to-morrow morning with 1,000 prisoners. Please send me or Colonel Moor an order where they shall be delivered. Colonel Harris has ordered the Twenty-first New York Cavalry to proceed to General Hunter's headquarters with dispatches. No War Department dispatches have been received here. If the dispatches are not of great importance, will you allow the Twenty-first New York Cavalry to remain here until I see you, or until dispatches of immediate importance shall have arrived from you or the War Department? In order to save time, I have shown a copy of my orders to Colonel Harris, and I would respectfully request that he be immediately ordered to proceed to Martinsburg with his entire command which he has at Beverly, as I shall leave here to-morrow morning, and would like to have your order before leaving.

J. STAHEL,
Major-General.

BEVERLY, *June* 13, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Charleston, W. Va., Kanawha Valley:

I am directed by Major-General Hunter to bring all troops which can possibly be spared from the whole department, including the Kanawha Valley, into the field, except the 100-days' men, who will be left to do garrison duty. You are, therefore, requested to send with all possible dispatch all the troops belonging to General Crook's division, all mounted and dismounted men belonging to Generals Averell and Duffié, armed or unarmed, including all who are convalescent, to Martinsburg, Va. It is of the greatest importance that no delay shall occur in the forwarding of these troops. Arrangements must be made at once for their transportation. You will inform me at Cumberland or Martinsburg, to which place I start to-morrow morning, of all arrangements which you may make, also of the number of dismounted and unarmed men you will send, including a statement of the number of men. I will have to provide railroad transportion at Parkersburg. Please acknowledge receipt. Your first telegram will reach me at Grafton.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 13, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The detachment of the Twenty-third Illinois will be promptly sent.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

General Orders, No. 210, extending Middle Department to Harper's Ferry, is revoked. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

The commanding general directs that the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and First West Virginia Cavalry, dismounted, be sent here to the Remount Camp. Also send the ordnance stores for the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, consigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Blakely.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD., *June* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

I intend starting to Loudoun in a few minutes to arrest rebel citizens and hold them, on account of the rebels arresting the custom-house agent at this place. This by order of the provost-marshal at this place.

DANIEL M. KEYES,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 13, 1864.

Capt. DANIEL M. KEYES,
Virginia Rangers, Point of Rocks:

Be very cautious in your expedition this afternoon. The rebels are reported in some force in Loudoun.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 13, 1864.

Colonel MULLIGAN,
New Creek:

You will send, without delay, a detachment of the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry of 150 men, with proper officers, to Martinsburg to report to Major-General Sigel, to form part of a supply train guard to the front.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HEADQUARTERS HASKIN'S DIVISION, *June* 14, 1864.

1. By direction of Colonel Haskin, the following changes will be made in the First and Third Brigades of this command: Company G, Third U. S. Artillery, will move from Fort Bunker Hill at daylight to-morrow morning, June 15, to Fort Meigs, and relieve the two companies now at that post. The acting quartermaster of the First Brigade will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. Companies A, B, C, and the detachment of Company D, of Knap's artillery battalion, at Forts Meigs and Mahan, in Third Brigade, upon the arrival of Company G, Third U. S. Artillery, will move to the First Brigade, and take post as follows: One company and the detachment of Company D will be stationed at Fort Stevens, two companies will be stationed at Fort Slocum. The acting brigade quartermaster of Third Brigade will furnish the necessary transportation.

3. The company of the One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard at Fort Stevens will move as soon as practicable to-morrow to Fort Lincoln. The two companies of the One hundred and fiftieth Ohio National Guard at Fort Slocum will move as soon as practicable to-morrow to Fort Bunker Hill. The acting brigade quartermaster of the First Brigade will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 14, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Your telegram of this date received. Have ordered Colonel Harris to hold the Sixth Virginia Cavalry at Beverly till further orders. All of the available force of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, about 100 men, left on the 12th on a ten days' scout through Hardy County after guerrillas. They will be sent to you on their return, as ordered. I beg leave respectfully to represent to the general that the withdrawal of the Twenty-second will leave me entirely without cavalry, and consequently I will be unable to scout the country in my front or pursue and punish small bands of guerrillas and horse-thieves. I do not understand the last paragraph of your telegram in regard to the Irish Brigade.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 14, 1864.

Col. T. M. HARRIS,
Beverly:

Hold the Sixth Virginia Cavalry at Beverly until further orders.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 14, 1864—6 p. m.

Colonel HARRIS,
Beverly:

Have you anything from the front? Do the scouts report any information of General Hunter's whereabouts?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, June* 14, 1864.

By direction of the President of the United States, General Orders, No. 30, of April 26, 1864, and No. 33, of May 1, 1864, from these headquarters, are hereby revoked.*

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., May* 1, 1864.

In order more effectually to carry out the provisions of General Orders, No. 30, from these headquarters, it is ordered:

First. That the president and directors, or other authorized agents and representatives of all banks, insurance companies, railroad, turnpike, ferry, and manufacturing companies, and all other moneyed corporations, institutions, and joint stock companies whatsoever within this military department, shall, with the least possible delay, and not later than the 15th day of June next, forward to the office of Lieut. Col. Alexander Bliss, quartermaster of this department, a written statement, verified under oath by the president and by the secretary or treasurer of such corporation or company, &c., setting forth the names and address of all the proprietors or stockholders, or others having now, or within the past year, any interest whatsoever in the capital stock, the bonds or other debt, funded or otherwise, of such corporation or company, or in the dividends, interest, premiums, or other profits whatsoever arising therefrom, or from its business, *who are, or who since April* 19, 1861, *have been residents of, or have lived within any of the States now in rebellion, or who now are, or who have been in the rebel army, or in the employment of the rebel Government, to the best knowledge and belief of the deponents* the exact amount and nature of the share or other interest of every such person, the date of the commencement of such interest, or of any increase thereof; also, the dates and amounts of all payments of dividends, interest, premiums, or other profits by said company since May 1, 1863, to any such persons, or to any one whatsoever on account of any such persons, and the names of those to whom paid; also the names of any of the said persons to whom any interest or profits are now payable, and the amounts and dates when due.

* For General Orders, No. 30, see Vol. XXXIII, p. 989. General Orders, No. 33, follows.

Second. It is ordered that all corporations, joint stock companies, and all individuals within this department who now owe, or who since May 1, 1863, have owed any interest upon any mortgage, bond, or note, or other security, or who since May 1, 1863, have paid any interest upon any mortgage, bond, note or other security, or any other interest or profit whatsoever to any person of any of the classes enumerated in the preceding paragraph (or to any agent, attorney, or representative of any of the said persons), shall, with the least possible delay, and not later than the 15th day of June, 1864, forward to the office of Lieut. Col. Alexander Bliss, quartermaster of the Middle Department, a written statement, verified under oath, setting forth the names and address of all persons to whom any such interest has been or is due, or to whom paid, the amount thereof, the amount of the principal upon which it is due or has been paid, the nature of the debt, whether bond (secured or not by mortgage) or note, or other security or evidence of debt whatsoever, and the date of its maturity.

Third. It is ordered that all corporations and joint stock companies and all individuals within this department who now occupy or enjoy the use of or since May 1, 1863, have occupied or enjoyed the use of any lands, tenements, buildings, or other real estate whatsoever owned either in whole or in part by, or of which the rent or other proceeds in any manner accrue to any of the persons of any of the classes above enumerated in paragraph 1 of this order, shall, with the least possible delay, and not later than the 15th day of June next, forward to the office of Lieut. Col. Alexander Bliss, quartermaster of the Middle Department, a written statement, verified under oath, setting forth their names and address, the location and description of any such lands, buildings, or other real estate, the names of the owners, lessees, &c., thereof, the rate of the rent or hire thereof, any amount now due on account of the rent or hire thereof, or which have since May 1, 1863, been due, or which have since that date been paid to any person whatsoever, and the names and address of all persons to whom said amounts are or have been due or paid, and the date when due or paid.

Fourth. It is ordered that all persons in the counties of Maryland within this department now hiring, or who since January 1, 1864, have hired slaves, belonging wholly or in part, now or within the past year, to any of the persons of the class enumerated in paragraph 1 of this order, shall furnish to Lieut. Col. Alexander Bliss, quartermaster of the Middle Department, a written statement, verified under oath, of their names and address, of the number of such slaves hired by them, the rate of hire, the names of the owners of each, the name of each slave, and the names of the persons to whom any payments have been, since January 1, 1864, made or are now due on account of such hire, the amounts of such payments, and the amounts now due.

And all slaves are required to furnish themselves such of the above information as is in their power, by appearing personally at the above place for that purpose, or otherwise, as they may be able.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
June 15, 1864.

Major-General AUGUR:

The Secretary of War directs that you will proceed to Point Lookout and inspect the post and prison guard, ascertaining whether any of the garrison have been sent away; and if so, where and by whom. You will also report on your return any changes you may deem necessary in the command.

H. W. HALLECK.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 115. { *Buchanan, Va., June* 15, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan, commanding First Infantry Division, will immediately make arrangements and issue the necessary orders for the return with regiment and a half of 100-days' militia, under Colonel Putnam, recently from Martinsburg, with the supply train. The train returning will take with it all prisoners, sick and wounded men able to travel, and the remaining wagons will be devoted to carrying north the families of refugees, white or colored.

* * * * * * *

4. Capt. A. V. Barringer, chief quartermaster, Department of West Virginia, will forward to Col. A. H. Bowman, superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., the bronze statue of General George Washington, captured at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va., to be placed in the grounds at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Fancy Farm, near Liberty, June 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Commanding First Infantry Division:

GENERAL: From information received by the major-general commanding, it becomes vitally important that we concentrate and move with all available speed upon Lynchburg to-morrow. You will, therefore, exert yourself to have the train attached to your command pushed forward as far as possible this evening, detailing your most careful and reliable officers to superintend the repairing and crossing of all difficult places in the road, and in every way getting ready for an effective and prompt start of your command by 5 a. m. to-morrow. The major-general commanding relies with confidence upon the putting forth of your best exertions this evening to secure the results which we have reason to expect to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Fancy Farm, near Liberty, June 15, 1864—8.12 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: From information received by the major-general commanding, it becomes vitally important that we concentrate and move with all available speed upon Lynchburg to-morrow. You will, therefore, exert yourself to have the train attached to your command pushed forward as far as possible this evening, detailing your most careful and reliable officers to superintend the repairing and crossing of all difficult places in the road, and in every way getting ready for an effective and prompt start of your command by 5 a. m. to-morrow. The major-general commanding relies with confidence upon the putting forth of your best exertions this evening to secure the results which we have reason to expect to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,

CHAS. G. HALPINE.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June* 15, 1864.
(Received Washington, 9.25 a. m. 16th.)

W. A. DUNCAN, *Deputy Marshal:*

SIR: I have just received your telegram, and in reply I think it would be better if you could get 300 of Colonel Lowell's cavalry, as the rebels are in Loudoun County with some force. Get the force from Colonel Lowell. I will meet you in Leesburg any day or hour you may set.

Very respectfully, yours,

DANIEL M. KEYES,
Captain.

BEVERLY, *June* 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

Ten deserters just come in from Jackson's forces. Last Friday Jackson's command received their horses, and are now mounted. Jenkins is in command, and has sent a mounted force to Franklin. All quiet.

M. S. HALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Little Otter Creek, June 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Second Infantry Division:

GENERAL: General Hunter thinks you had better send your men who are to go north to-morrow over here to-night, as it might not be safe to send them to Liberty without an escort of some strength. The command will move forward to Lynchburg early in the morning.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
June 16, 1864.

General A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: It is important that you should move your command as early as practicable on the road to Liberty. Please send me word when you commence to move, and keep me informed during the day of anything important that occurs within your observation.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—You will keep in rear of General Sullivan and his train as yesterday.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, June 16, 1864.

General Duffie, commanding Cavalry Division, will immediately send a couple of squadrons to scout the country toward Balcony Falls, and collect all available information, reporting the result without delay to these headquarters. Find out where Breckinridge is.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Four Miles from Liberty C. H., Va., June 16, 1864—p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of West Virginia:

SIR: Parties have been sent in all directions to obtain information of the enemy and his movements, besides the squadron sent on the Balcony Falls road. Everything is closed up, and my column is moving. I have not yet received any information of importance. I hope to-night to be able to give you the whereabouts of B[reckinridge].

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. STAHEL, U. S. Volunteers,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

Telegram received. General Halleck directs that any communication you have to make to him be sent in writing and by messenger. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 16, 1864.
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch. My desire to execute General Hunter's instructions with the least delay induced me to make the request to be allowed to communicate with General Halleck in person, which will be done now in writing, as directed. I respectfully request to be informed whether General Halleck received a large requisition for ammunition from General Hunter.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *June* 16, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward copies* of letters and order of Major-General Hunter (as I am not aware that the originals have reached General Halleck) relating to the bringing to the army in the field of all the troops that can possibly be spared in the defense of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a reserve force; also to arm all dismounted cavalry with muskets or carbines that they may be made available in the field as a reserve force and as escort to a large ammunition train, for which requisition was forwarded in cipher by General Hunter to Major-General Halleck. I have, therefore, ordered the Tenth West Virginia Infantry, all detachments of regiments with General Crook, and all detachments along the line of the railroad, to be prepared and concentrated at Martinsburg. A number of these detachments are not armed yet, and not having received a report as to the number of these men I cannot state the exact amount of arms required. But I would respectfully request that orders be given to the Ordnance Department to issue on all requisitions made with promptness so that no delay occurs in the march of these troops as ordered by Major-General Hunter.

I shall at the earliest moment possible forward a report of my actions with the number of troops prepared for the field and as escort to the train.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 16, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM P. RUCKER, *Parkersburg:*

It is impracticable for you to reach Staunton at this time. You will proceed to this place with the force under your command with the least practicable delay. All of General Crook's command left behind will concentrate here.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

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*See Hunter to Halleck, June 9, p. 612, and Special Orders, No. 112, paragraph 21, headquarters Department of West Virginia, June 9, 1864, p. 613.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *June* 16, 1864.
(Received 11 a. m.)

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

On the 12th instant I received an order from General Hunter, dated 9th, directing that one-half of the ammunition ordered to be kept in readiness be sent forward immediately. This will be a train of forty to fifty wagons, under an escort of 500 infantry and 300 cavalry. On receipt of a dispatch from General Stahel I delivered this train, but it appears that the order of General Stahel refers to a large ammunition train to be sent in twenty or thirty days. A letter of General Hunter to General Halleck, a copy of which was furnished General Stahel, speaks of an ammunition train about which he (General Hunter) had telegraphed in cipher to General Halleck. Shall, under these circumstances, not knowing anything of General Hunter's movements, the train of forty wagons be sent through?

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 16, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL:

Telegram received. General Halleck says General Hunter's telegram and letter by General Stahel have not yet been received. As soon as they come to hand you will be notified of their contents. At last advices General Hunter was intending to move toward Lynchburg. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 17, 1864—3 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Bermuda Hundred, Va.:

A German engineer officer who left Lee's army June 7 says that Pickett's division, about 6,000 infantry, and Breckinridge's division, about 7,000 infantry, passed through Gordonsville (in cars) on the 6th and 7th, against Hunter. He did not see their cavalry or artillery. He estimates the entire force left under Lee and Beauregard from 60,000 to 75,000, exclusive of home guards and militia in Richmond. He says that all damage to railroads has been repaired and cars run from Richmond to Charlottesville and Staunton. Lee's army is well supplied with provisions, but ammunition is of inferior quality and much complained of. Many of this man's statements are verified by others.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *June* 17, 1864.
(Received 9 a. m. 18th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

General Butler learns that Lee has sent Doles' and Kershaw's brigades and Gordon's division to Lynchburg. They started Monday

and Tuesday. It will probably be too late to get word to General Hunter, but he will likely get word through his large cavalry force. Such a force as he has should never be surprised or find difficulty in making their way to a place of safety if attacked by a superior force. The only apprehension I have for Hunter is that he may get out of ammunition.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
No. 149. } TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. All detachments of cavalry belonging to the Department of West Virginia now at Camp Stoneman will be consolidated, and, under command of the senior officer, be forwarded without delay to Harper's Ferry. On arrival they will report for further orders to the commanding officer at that point. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation by rail.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Liberty, Va., June 17, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
Acting Chief Quartermaster, Forces in the Field:

CAPTAIN: You will direct division quartermasters to burn all wagons that break down or cannot be transported; also, shoot all horses that give out on the road. Nothing must be allowed to impede the progress of your train.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Little Otter Creek, June 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Commanding Second Infantry Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Hunter to inform you that the enemy in force are drawn up in line of battle at New London to resist General Averell's advance. The major-general commanding therefore desires that you will at once move upon New London, in order to flank them and assist General Averell. The details of the movement are confided with perfect confidence to your discretion.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Harper's Ferry:*

The Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, ordered by letter to report to General Kelley, will be sent by Martinsburg. They will march to New Creek under orders from these headquarters; dismounted men and baggage to be sent by rail. How many effective cavalry have you in the Twelfth Pennsylvania?

By order:

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 17, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The Sixth West Virginia Cavalry will move as ordered. There are detachments of this regiment at Duffield's and Kearneysville, about fifty men at each place. How shall I relieve them? There are only 108 men of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry equipped present for duty. Answer immediately.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

The commanding general desires you to retain the two detachments on the railroad until they can be relieved by the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. When will the Twelfth Pennsylvania be equipped, and what is wanting?

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 17, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG:

It is highly important that I get arms for the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry without delay to clear Loudoun County of guerrillas. The rebels, in squads of thirty and forty, are making demonstrations between here and Point of Rocks continually. They tried to cross at Berlin last night, but were driven back. I have just received a report from Point of Rocks about their plundering, stealing, and burning the house, barns, and hay of a Mr. Williams, living near Waterford. As soon as I have the particulars I will retaliate.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June* 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

The rebels, seventy-five in number, are in the neighborhood of Waterford. They have burned the house and barn of Sidney Williams. Shall we move our forces to intercept them? Can Capt. D. M. Keyes go over with the infantry? Answer soon.

R. C. BAMFORD,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, Va., June 17, 1864.

Capt. R. C. BAMFORD,
Point of Rocks:

Captain Keyes and the infantry can go over. Put the force under command of the senior officer, and see that they are carefully and properly instructed, and report result at once on their return. If the report of house-burning is true, send me a proposal for retaliation.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEBER:

The scout has just returned. Mr. Sidney Williams' house, barn, outhouses, and all his hay has been burned. They are supposed to be Mosby's men, five in all. None in Waterford or neighborhood. Will send written statement in regard to retaliation to-morrow.

R. C. BAMFORD,
Captain.

CUMBERLAND, *June 17, 1864.*

Col. J. HIGGINS,
Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Green Spring Run:

Hold the company of Sixth Virginia Infantry at Green Spring Run in readiness to move to this place to-morrow p. m., upon the arrival of a company ordered from Paw Paw to relieve them.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, Md., June 17, 1864.

Col. JAMES A. MULLIGAN:

It is directed by the major-general commanding Reserve Division that the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry will be prepared for active service. They must be ready at twelve hours' notice to be sent to Martinsburg with all surplus baggage, stores, and provided with shelter-tents and 100 rounds of ammunition, to be carried on the person. The regiment will be allowed two flies and one wagon.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *June 18, 1864.*
(Received 8.35 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance:

The ammunition train for General Hunter will leave Martinsburg when ordered by the War Department at Washington. I have fur-

nished everything called for by General Hunter, and Lieutenant Field, ordnance officer. I send you by to-day's mail an order and telegram from General Sigel for additional stores to be held at this depot, subject to requisition.

D. J. YOUNG,
Ordnance Agent.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. —. } *June* 18, 1864.

The army of the Department of West Virginia will prepare to move immediately toward Salem, in the following order: First, one strong regiment of cavalry; second, train; third, one good regiment of infantry (Sullivan's); fourth, four batteries of artillery; fifth, one division of infantry (Sullivan's); sixth, one battery of artillery; seventh, one division of infantry with four pieces of (Napoleon) artillery (Crook's); eighth, cavalry and horse artillery.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 18, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Major-General STAHEL,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

General Hunter's letter of June 9 is just received. He says he has directed you to collect troops and take out an ammunition train, but makes no requisition of the kind of ammunition. You can take from Harper's Ferry such ammunition as you think he wants, and the Ordnance Department will send to Harper's Ferry any that may be required there. It is the duty of the ordnance officer of that department to attend to details.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *June* 18, 1864.

Major-General STAHEL,
Martinsburg, W. Va..

For any ammunition you may want for General Hunter, not found at Harper's Ferry, telegraph to the Ordnance Department, and it will be immediately sent to you by an express train. You should use all possible dispatch in carrying out General Hunter's instructions, and take every precaution in convoying the train.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

BEVERLY, *June* 18, 1864.

Major-General STAHEL:

Have returned to Beverly; went beyond Hightown. Learned that there was a rebel force at or near Staunton, and that General Hunter had gone to Lexington. The people all along our way were

told a day or two previous that the detachment was coming through to Staunton by some of the released prisoners that Colonel Harris had sent from here. I had no guide, nor could not get one, and was entirely ignorant of the country. My command is nearly out of ammunition, having none since we left the regiment. I send the dispatches through the way directed by Major Lang and think they will get through.

E. B. GERE,
Captain, Commanding.

BEVERLY, *June* 18, 1864.

Major-General STAHEL:

The men I sent through with the dispatches traveled night and day, and could not get through. They report that there is a rebel force at Staunton and Lexington, and that General Hunter had gone to Lynchburg. Major Hunter is going to make another attempt to get the dispatches through.

E. B. GERE,
Captain.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, near Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

SIR: I am in front of the enemy's works, and in sight of the town. They have a strong force of infantry or dismounted men in my front. They have a line of fortifications in sight, which I am shelling. The enemy seem to move to the right of the town. There seems, also, to be considerable confusion among them. I am awaiting some demonstration from the rest of the line, as I cannot move forward alone against what is here. It will be impossible for me at present to extend my line to the right. I will do so at night, if practicable. I am almost out of ammunition.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, June 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

SIR: Your dispatch received. The re-enforcements have not yet reached me. So soon as they do I shall carry out General Hunter's wishes. I hold the bridge on the road three miles from Lynchburg. The enemy had partially destroyed it before I reached there. My artillery will have some difficulty in crossing, owing to the destruction of the bridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, near Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of West Virginia:

SIR: I have carried out your orders, in engaging the enemy on the extreme left. I attacked him at 12.30 p. m., and drove him into his fortifications. Have been fighting ever since. Two charges have been made, and the enemy's strength fully developed in our front. His force is much superior to mine. All my force is engaged. The enemy is now attempting to turn my right. I shall send a force to check him. I do not communicate with Averell on my right.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *June* 18, 1864.
(Received 9.35 a. m. 19th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

The detachment of cavalry sent from Beverly with dispatches to General Hunter found the enemy in possession of Staunton and Lexington. They returned with the dispatches. Another attempt to send the dispatches has been made.

FRANZ SIGEL,
Major-General.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *June* 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Harper's Ferry:*

Two hundred cavalry will be sent from here, to report to you, to relieve all of the Sixth West Virginia. The general commanding will telegraph to the Ordnance Department to fill your requisition as soon as possible.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 18, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant General:

Capt. W. F. Bragg has reported here to-night in advance of some 1,500 dismounted men from Camp Stoneman, who were to leave Washington this evening for this point. I have ordered him to report to you, and will send the troops to Martinsburg as soon as they arrive.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 19, 1864—12.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Bermuda Hundred, Va.:

Telegrams from West Virginia state that the cavalry sent out with dispatches to General Hunter find the enemy in possession of

Staunton and Lexington, in Hunter's rear, and have returned without being able to reach him or ascertain his whereabouts. I hardly think it possible that General Stahel, who was sent back for ammunition, can return to him, even if he knew where Hunter is. He, however, will make the attempt, hopeless as it appears. If the enemy's force, as reported, is superior to Hunter's, his only escape will be into West Virginia, or by crossing the James and reaching you on the south side. The latter is very possible for cavalry, but extremely perilous for infantry. It is hardly possible to get any communication to him from this side.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *June* 19, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

General Sheridan having returned without forming a junction with General Hunter, another diversion may become necessary for the protection of the latter. I wish, therefore, you would direct General Sheridan to remain at White House and await further orders. His horses require rest, which they can get as well at White House as here. His stock of ammunition ought to be replenished at the same time his orders go to him. Two army gun-boats were sent from here yesterday to keep the river clear from West Point to White House.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 19, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The Richmond Examiner of yesterday says Hunter on Thursday last was at Forest Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, destroying that road. Forest Depot is supposed to be where the railroad crosses Forest Creek, some eight or ten miles southwest from Lynchburg, and appears to be on the road from Lexington. I will send you the paper to-morrow, if you have not seen it. General Beauregard, in reply to my application to remove the dead and wounded, declines on the ground that he sees no occasion from recent operations for such a request, but will be willing to accede to it after a general battle. I have reason to believe there are but few wounded not brought off, but some dead of both armies unburied. The casualties for the 16th, 17th, and 18th will amount to about 7,000 in all.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 116. } *Otter Creek, Va., June* 19, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell will report immediately in person at these headquarters for confidential instructions.

2. Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié will hereafter receive his orders direct from the major-general commanding, and will report to him immediately in person for special instructions.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
June 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You are directed to move with your command, or with such portion of it as you may select, southward upon the Richmond and Danville Railroad, striking it at the Staunton River, Danville, or any intermediate point where it can be most effectually destroyed. Having effected your purpose of cutting the road and damaging the enemy as much as possible, you will return by the most practicable route to rejoin the column moving in the direction of Lewisburg, Greenbrier County. The release of the U. S. prisoners at Danville being one of the most important objects of this expedition, you will use every effort to accomplish this purpose.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *June* 19, 1864.
(Received 10.20 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your telegram dated 11 a. m. yesterday did not reach me until now. General Hunter gave no detailed information, but requested me to sign the requisitions he had sent. Since Crook and Averell joined Hunter I do not know the kind and quantity of ammunition required for the command, but will try to ascertain. I shall keep you informed as to the progress made in carrying out General Hunter's orders.

J. STAHEL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 19, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General STAHEL,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

General Sheridan, who was sent by General Grant to open communication with General Hunter, by way of Charlottesville, has just returned to York River without effecting his object. It is, therefore, very probable that General Hunter will be compelled to fall back into West Virginia. In moving out with your train you must, therefore, be guided entirely by such information as you may be

able to obtain of the position of the rebel forces and the movements of General Hunter, taking care, by good cavalry reconnaissances, not to be caught by the enemy. Nothing is known here of General Hunter later than what was received from you.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 19, 1864.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Clarksburg, W. Va.:

The following just received. You will take action accordingly:

MARTINSBURG, *June* 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

The commanding general directs that the Twenty-first New York Cavalry be sent to this place from Beverly without delay. They have not been able to go through to General Hunter.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *June* 20, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

In view of the location of General Hunter, as reported in the rebel papers, and the fact that General Sheridan cannot carry supplies with him from the White House to make an effective raid against the enemy's communications north of the James, you may direct his immediate return to the Army of the Potomac. The manner of returning and route is left to you. Direct the commanding officer at White House to break up that post and send his Veteran Reserve troops back to Washington, bringing all the balance to City Point; this latter to take place on the departure of General Sheridan.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Commanding First Infantry Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires you as soon as your men are somewhat rested to turn out as many of them as possible to tear up the railroad and destroy as much of it as possible; also the telegraph line.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

[CHAS. G. HALPINE.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Crook.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Second Infantry Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you leave one of your brigades with some artillery in the narrowest part of the gap with Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell, commanding Second Cavalry Division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Second Infantry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you detail one section of artillery, if possible, from McMullin's battery to report at once to Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié, commanding First Cavalry Division, on the road toward Salem.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will occupy the gap in the narrowest place with your division, where Colonel Oley, commanding brigade, was stationed by the major-general commanding this morning. You will at once send out scouts and a reconnaissance toward Fincastle and Liberty, reporting immediately to these headquarters any information you may obtain.

By command of Major-General Hunter:
[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
June 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will keep a good lookout in the direction of Fincastle and Salem, and on any other roads leading toward your position, sending out scouts toward Fincastle and Salem. You will also picket between your position and these headquarters and send to the major-general commanding at once all information you may receive. You will also give the exact position of your division.

By command of Major-General Hunter:
[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 20, 1864.
(Received 9.45 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Your telegram of 3 p. m. yesterday was received at 11 p. m. I have the honor to inform you that the ordnance officer of the department is in the field with General Hunter. There is some difficulty in ascertaining the kind and quantity required. I am concentrating the troops here with all possible speed and arming and equipping them. I shall probably be ready to move in three days' time. On the march I shall strictly comply with your orders of 3 p. m. yesterday, June 19.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

WHEELING, *June* 20, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL:

Can I send persons to Staunton with supplies for our sick and wounded soldiers? Please let me know soon.

A. I. BOREMAN,
Governor.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 20, 1864.

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling:

Your dispatch received. Send the persons with supplies to this place (Martinsburg) so that they are here on Thursday.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

WEBSTER, *June* 20, 1864.

General SIGEL:

Colonel Moor left here, via Wheeling, yesterday with prisoners.

PARKINSON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Post.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 20, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG:

Michael Dunn and John Williams, two scouts, report here as having been ordered to New Market with dispatches. Were captured near Brock's Gap and made their escape in the night. They await your orders here.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 20, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Your telegram of the 19th received. The detachment of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry has been ordered to proceed from Beverly to Martinsburg without delay. The Twenty-second Pennsylvania has been ordered to be held in readiness.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 20, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The Twenty-third Illinois will move by rail at once. The Twenty-second Pennsylvania will march, via Bloomery Gap, Shanghai, and Boyd's Gap, as soon as the detachment returns from Petersburg. Please order the Sixth Virginia to march, if at Harper's Ferry, via Mill Gap, Shanghai, Bloomery Gap, Romney, and Burlington, and report to me at New Creek. Their baggage might be sent by rail.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 20, 1864.
(Received 21st.)

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Captain Boggs, with a detachment of the Pendleton Home Guards of about thirty men, returning from New Creek with supplies, was attacked near Petersburg yesterday by about sixty of McNeill's men, under command of Lieutenant Dolen. They drove the guard to the woods; captured several horses, and burnt one wagon. Captain Boggs rallied his men and recaptured the train, killing Lieutenant Dolen and wounding several of his men, and drove the balance to the mountains. Captain Boggs lost 6 men killed and several wounded. Major Work, with a detachment of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania, is in pursuit, he being at the time near Moorefield on a scout.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, Md., June 20, 1864.

Col. JACOB HIGGINS,
Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry:

Orders from the major-general commanding direct that, upon the return of detachment now absent on scout, you will proceed at once with all your command that is mounted, via Bloomery Gap, Shanghai, and Boyd's Gap, to Martinsburg, W. Va., and report to com-

manding officer at that place. The dismounted portion of your command, together with all baggage, will be sent to the same point via railroad.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

Can you relieve the Sixth Virginia Cavalry? If so, the general commanding directs the detachments to march to this place.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 20, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will relieve the Sixth Virginia Cavalry to-morrow, the 21st instant, and order them to report to you at Martinsburg.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., *June* 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Two deserters just came to Beverly who left Breckinridge's command east of the Blue Ridge on the 12th. Breckinridge was marching toward Lynchburg or Charlottesville. Rumors were that Pickett was coming to Lynchburg. Our cavalry were fifteen miles from Charlottesville tearing up railroad. Four thousand rebel cavalry were in Hunter's rear. Hunter was making toward Lynchburg. I go to Clarksburg to-day.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CITY POINT, VA., *June* 21, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

The only word I would send General Hunter would be verbal, and simply to let him know where we are, and tell him to save his army in the way he thinks best, either by getting back into his own department or by joining us. If we had the enemy driven north of the Appomattox I think he would have no difficulty in joining us by taking a wide sweep south.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Catawba Mountain, Va., June 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. HUNTER,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

SIR: I have the honor to state that the road up the mountain is blockaded for about four miles. We have removed about half of it. A small squad of the enemy was found in the gap. They retreated by the road leading to Fincastle. I have ordered that the Fincastle road be heavily blockaded. The road we are on is said to have been blockaded by militia and negroes. The white men belonged to a factory on the summit of the mountain. I shall destroy it. It will be important for me to know the next gap through which we pass, as soon as possible, so that I can send forward and occupy it. The road up the mountain is rough and will be very difficult for artillery and the train. I have noticed, in passing the train, many worthless wagons, which might be thrown out and the horses used to assist the artillery.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, June 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL:

SIR: Have sent out on all roads three or four miles. They are out now. My advance on New Castle road is skirmishing.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 21, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The arms for the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry have not yet arrived. I cannot relieve the detachment sent from Martinsburg.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June 21, 1864.*

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

This command has gone on a scout in Loudoun County. Will report this evening.

DANL. M. KEYES,
Captain.

BALTIMORE, *June 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, *Harper's Ferry:*

Philadelphia Inquirer and other papers say Mosby and 200 or 300 horsemen have crossed Potomac northward at Falling Waters or vicinity. Is there the slightest foundation for this statement?

W. P. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 21, 1864.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

I think it impossible for Mosby to cross, and there is no foundation in fact for the statement.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. 141ST REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD,
Barboursville, W. Va., June 21, 1864.

Major WITCHER,
Commanding at Hurricane Bridge, W. Va.:

SIR: Yesterday morning an ambulance coming in from Mud Bridge was fired into by a gang of bushwhackers, supposed to be about eight. Some twenty bullet-holes could be found about the ambulances. They evidently used revolvers. It occurred three and one-half miles from Barboursville; 2 men severely wounded, 1 slightly, 1 man shot in three places. They hurried off at such speed as prevented a capture of horses, which, evidently was what these men were after. I am investigating the matter with the citizens along this line to-day. I have ordered every man between this and Mud Bridge, for a space of five miles north and south of the pike, to report immediately at Barboursville. All the people who live along this line, I am informed, have taken the oath and claim protection under it, claiming that they are not secesh.

To men who have taken the oath, unless charges could be made and sustained, I do not feel authorized to apply General Hunter's order. I intend applying it wherever I can find a man that is a proper subject. I think I will apply it on two men to-day, unless I am or become satisfied that some reports which have been circulated about them in regard to this affair are entirely unfounded. I am going to so shape affairs that the citizens along this road shall be responsible to me for such conduct, and make them watch this road and give me information. I shall bind them in such a shape as will enable me to find out where the leading secesh are, and then deliberately destroy their property. I would not hesitate, but it is an important and serious matter, and should not be done hastily, or in the wrong place. If I knew the country and people I could apply it to much better advantage. I would rather spare two secesh than burn up one Union man's property, but a thorough overhauling will take place. I intend to know the people and be better prepared to judge the guilty party.

A. D. JAYNES,
Comdg. 141st Regiment Ohio National Guard.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 214. } *Washington, June 21, 1864.*

That portion of Maryland between the Patuxent, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac River, including the prisoner's camp at Point Lookout, is added to the Department of Washington.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Bermuda Hundred:

GENERAL: I inclose a copy of General Sherman's report of operations, just received. General Stahel is organizing a column of all available forces in West Virginia to protect an ammunition train for General Hunter. If the enemy's forces in the Valley in Hunter's rear should prove as numerous as reported, it will hardly be possible to get through. Nothing has been heard here directly from General Hunter since he sent Stahel back, and our scouts have not been able to pass the rebel lines. General Stahel is acting under verbal instructions of Hunter, and may be able to communicate with him as he advances. Difficulties in Kentucky seem to have subsided for the present. Generals Rosecrans and Curtis are continually calling for more troops in their departments, the President and members of Congress being flooded with stampeding telegrams. They want 20,000 men to oppose 2,000 guerrillas. Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker has tendered his resignation on account of ill-health, but his friends are urging that it be not accepted, and that he be sent to New Mexico or Arizona. The Secretary is willing to do this if, in your opinion, General C. should be retained in the service and is competent for a frontier command like the one suggested. He desires your opinion on this matter as early as convenient. Reports to staff departments indicate stupendous frauds in General Banks' command, at Vicksburg, and on the Mississippi River generally. General Canby proposes a very general change of commanders, and for this purpose nearly all general officers not in actual command have been sent to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
New Castle, Va., June 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN,
Commanding First Infantry Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that this command will move to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, June 22, 1864—5.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will immediately send a reliable party to Sweet Springs to get information with regard to the movements of the enemy, and send a report at once to the major-general commanding of all information obtained. You will then push on the party to

Covington, sending all reliable information from there immediately. Order Colonel Powell to report immediately with his brigade at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near New Castle, Va., June 22, 1864.

Major-General HUNTER,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

SIR: I occupy the junction of the Sweet Springs and New Castle roads. From citizens and a prisoner captured I have obtained the following information: Early, Breckinridge, Ransom, and McCausland are concentrating their forces at Salem. There were none of the enemy's forces at Buchanan last night. I have encountered no force of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, near New Castle, June 22, 1864—8 p. m.

Maj. T. QUINN,
Commanding First New York Cavalry:

MAJOR: You will remain with your command near Stone Run, some four miles in rear of this place, to-night, and picket all cross-roads within six miles. Information will be sent you as to further movements.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June 22, 1864.*

Major-General STAHEL,
Martinsburg:

The Twenty-first New York Cavalry passed here this a. m. en route for Martinsburg. The Twenty-third Illinois leaves New Creek to-day. The Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry will march from Green Spring as soon as the scout returns from Hardy County; they are expected to-morrow.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
June 22, 1864.

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF REAR:

SIR: As soon as you think it advisable to do so, you will send the bearer to order forward the pickets on the Blacksburg road.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 22, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

The following extract from a dispatch, received this date from headquarters Army of the Potomac, is forwarded for your information:

The Petersburg Express of this morning contains a report that General Hunter attacked Lynchburg on Saturday last and was repulsed. He approached the town by the Salem road. The report gives no account of casualties on either side or other circumstances, and I judge from its statement that the attack was nothing more than a reconnaissance. The Express says a great battle was expected at Lynchburg on Sunday.

J. C. KELTON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WEBSTER, *June* 22, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL:

The Twenty-first New York left here yesterday for Martinsburg.

J. H. DAYTON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 22, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

It is reported to me this morning that the detachment of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry behaved in a most outrageous manner along the road yesterday in their passage from Webster to Martinsburg; robbed several stores at Grafton and other points; also the post-office at Grafton. Robbed Mr. Litzinger, at Newburg, of over $1,000 in money, besides a quantity of goods. The officers made no effort to restrain the men. Mr. Litzinger will go to Martinsburg to see the general on the next train.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 22, 1864—7 p. m.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The scout of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry returned this evening. Will have their horses shod to-night and proceed to Martinsburg to-morrow.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

The commanding general wishes to know whether you can relieve the cavalry detachment to-day. They should leave for the front to-morrow.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 22, 1864.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Of the 200 First New York Cavalry you sent me, I sent 100 of them to relieve the detachment of Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, at Duffield's and Kearneysville. I can only relieve them by the remainder of the First New York Cavalry, and only one officer is present with the detachment left here. Answer immediately.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, Md., June 22, 1864.

Colonel STEVENSON,
Commanding at Greenland Gap, W. Va.:

Colonel Mulligan having been ordered to Martinsburg, W. Va., with his regiment, you will hereafter report direct to these headquarters. Your tri-monthly returns will be made out and forwarded promptly on the 10th, 20th, and last of each month. Please forward at once a copy of your last return to Colonel Mulligan, together with one of the 20th instant.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June 22, 1864.*

Colonel HIGGINS,
Green Spring:

Yes; have your horses shod as soon as possible. In the mean time have everything in readiness. General Sigel is anxious you should move at the earliest moment possible. Please advise me when you can move. What news does Major Work bring?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP CARRINGTON,
Near Indianapolis, Ind., June 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

GENERAL: Your favor of the 15th instant was delivered to me at Grafton by your scout, but it was impossible for me to answer it or comply with your desire to send copy of my report to General Sullivan, being on the cars with my prisoners. This march from Staunton, in charge of prisoners, refugees, contrabands, sick, wounded, and a mixed mass of soldiers, whose term of service had expired, was by far the heaviest task of duty ever heaped upon me and my cut up regiment, but we did our duty to the last day of our

arrival at Camp Morton, else two-thirds of the prisoners would have escaped before reaching Webster. Many officers of rank, availing themselves of the protection offered by my escort and guard, promised me every aid on the march, but I was sadly disappointed. Inclosed please find copy* of my official report to General Sullivan, relative to the battle of New Market.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. MOOR,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 47. } *Baltimore, June 22, 1864.*

The Secretary of War having ordered that all slaves who are brought to the recruiting rendezvous and found physically disqualified for military service, and who do not desire to return to their masters, but seek military protection, shall not be rejected, but enlisted and mustered into U. S. service, with a view to transfer to the quartermaster's department. All quartermasters in this department are hereby directed to take charge of such persons when transferred to the quartermaster's department and forward them to the chief quartermaster of the Baltimore depot. The quartermasters will not forward the men until they are properly transferred by order of the War Department.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 23, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Petersburg paper of the 22d instant has the following:

A dispatch from Lynchburg of Monday states that the reserve forces were ordered to Liberty to take charge of the prisoners captured from Hunter. It is no longer a retreat, but a rout; a stampede, in which the vandals are vainly endeavoring to escape the just vengeance due their crimes.

The Sentinel says a report was current in Richmond on Monday night that 3,000 of Hunter's men had been captured. The papers will be sent you. Nothing new since last dispatch from the lines.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
New Castle, Va., June 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Commanding First Infantry Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that General Crook's division will march in the advance to-day. Your division will follow. Your rear brigade will be dis-

*See p. 79.

tributed along the wagon train, and will be responsible for its protection against side attacks. General Duffié's division will form the rear guard of the column, and will be responsible for attacks upon the train from the rear. You will place one company as a guard for every ten wagons, and the company commanders will be held responsible that their men do not straggle along the train. They will keep the wagons closed up, and allow no openings, except for their companies. In case of attack, General Duffié's division will hasten to the assistance of the brigade guarding the train from side attacks.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, June 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Commanding First Infantry Division:

GENERAL: The brigade from your division guarding the train today will be subject to the orders of Brigadier-General Duffié, commanding rear guard. Please notify the commanding officer of the brigade. A copy of this will be sent General Duffié for his information.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

[P. G. BIER.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
New Castle, Va., June 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will immediately fall back on this place with your whole command, except a picket of two squadrons, which you will leave at the junction of the roads leading from here and the Widow Scott's, toward Fincastle. This picket will be left until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when it will join us by the direct road to the Widow Scott's. On your arrival here our rear will be confided to your protection. You will keep well closed up with the train, and be responsible for its safety. An infantry brigade will be distributed through the wagons, a company to every ten wagons.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—On your arrival at New Castle you will send forward an officer to notify me.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.
In the Field, June 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Proceed, on the arrival of the head of our column, to Sweet Springs Mountain, as you suggest, occupying it strongly this

evening. We expect to encamp at the Widow Scott's this evening. Direct General Duffié to scout and picket completely every road and path by which the enemy can advance on the Widow Scott's.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
New Castle, Va., June 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will leave Colonel Powell's brigade at the Widow Scott's, to report to the major-general commanding upon his arrival there to-day. On the arrival of our advance at the Widow Scott's, you will put your command in motion as our advance guard, and report to the major-general commanding in person.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Sweet Springs, Va., June 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that we will remain here to-morrow, and wishes you to send forward in the morning a portion of your command to make an effort to capture or disperse Thurmond's guerrillas, who are annoying a train of ours that passed on the 21st instant through on its way north. The inclosed communication,* from Major Shaw, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, will give you some information relative to the matter. Please let me know what action you will take in the matter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[P. G. BIER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, June 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will relieve the two sections of Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, now with your division, and send them at once to report to Capt. H. A. Du Pont, chief of artillery. If you need other pieces in their place send notice, and whether two or four pieces will be required, and they will be sent to you at once.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

[P. G. BIER],
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 23, 1864.
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I have the honor to report that the ammunition will arrive to-day. Everything promises to be ready by to-morrow noon. All detachments, including Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, will be here to-night. I would most respectfully request that any dispatches for General Hunter or instructions for myself be sent before 12 m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 23, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General STAHEL,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

I have no orders to give you, except to carry out General Hunter's instructions to the best of your ability. The last news of him, through the Richmond papers, was that he had attacked Lynchburg and been repulsed with considerable loss. Nothing is said in regard to his line of retreat. All your movements must be made with great caution.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

The commanding general directs that the detachment of 200 men sent to you from here be ordered to march to Martinsburg at 3 a. m. to-morrow. Acknowledge receipt.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 23, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will send the detachment of 200 men as directed.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 23, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL:

A lady who came from Berryville this morning reports that the rebel Mosby, with about fifty men, was lying in that vicinity with the intention of attacking the railroad or some of our wagon trains. It is also rumored that a large rebel force, under the command of General Ewell, was crossing the river at Front Royal. Since Saturday

night all have crossed. Night before last were concentrating for a move in some direction, no one knows where. I have no faith in this, but think perhaps the guerrillas have all concentrated in a body to try and capture or attack your train which starts for General Hunter.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 23, 1864.

Col. W. P. MAULSBY,
Commanding Post, Martinsburg:

The detachments of cavalry at Duffield's and Kearneysville, which relieved the Sixth Virginia Mounted Rifles, will break camp and march to Martinsburg, Va., at 3 a. m. to-morrow, and report to T. A. Meysenburg, assistant adjutant-general. They will be relieved by detachment from this post.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding.

H. W. PITCHER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 23, 1864.

Col. W. P. MAULSBY,
Commanding Post, Martinsburg:

It is impossible to send detachments of cavalry from this post to relieve the detachments at Duffield's and Kearneysville. You will order the detachments to move at 3 a. m. to-morrow, as ordered in telegram. Cavalry will be sent you as soon as possible. You will instruct the infantry at Duffield's and Kearneysville to be vigilant and on the alert.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding.

H. W. PITCHER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Charleston, W. Va., June 23, 1864.

Maj. JOHN S. WITCHER,
Commanding Third West Virginia Cavalry:

SIR: Your communication of the 22d instant is received, and in reply will say that you have permission to remove your command from Hurricane to Coalsmouth. Upon arriving there you will send the company of infantry stationed there to Hurricane Bridge. I will have in a few days a sufficient supply of horses to mount all the cavalry commands in the Valley. In reference to the civil authorities arresting a soldier of your command depends entirely upon the nature of the case. You can make a statement of the facts connected with the case and forward it to these headquarters. If the contingencies of the service will permit, you can visit Charleston in a few days. I wish to have a personal interview with you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. McILRATH,
Major, Commanding Post.

GREEN SPRING, *June* 23, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL:

My command will leave here at 12 o'clock, and march to-day and all night, and arrive in Martinsburg to-morrow evening. Can I go down by rail on night train and be to see you in advance of the men?

J. HIGGINS,
Colonel.

PARKERSBURG, *June* 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL:

Received the order to move 4 p. m. Have forwarded teams to Elizabeth for Company E. They will be here to-morrow. Companies H and F will meet in Clarksburg.

JAS. L. SIMPSON,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

PARKERSBURG, *June* 23, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL:

It will be impossible for my companies to reach the railroad before to-morrow morning. I will act with all possible dispatch. What will Lieutenant Mountz, Company A, do with the ordnance in Fort Boreman, for which he is responsible?

J. L. SIMPSON,
Major, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
No. 156. } TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 24, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. The Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, now serving with Brigadier-General Briggs, commanding Draft Rendezvous, Alexandria, will proceed without delay to Point Lookout, Md., and be reported to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve the Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers. The Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, upon being relieved, will proceed at once to Bermuda Hundred, Va., and be reported to the commanding officer Army of the Potomac. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

4. The detachment U. S. cavalry now serving at Point Lookout and vicinity will be at once relieved and forwarded to the Army of the Potomac, via Bermuda Hundred.

5. A mounted patrol of eighty men will be organized from the command at Point Lookout for duty at that post and vicinity. Hereafter no expedition for service away from that post will be organized at or sent from it without special authority from the War Department.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 24, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Bermuda Hundred, Va.:

As stated in my former dispatch, Major-General Stahel was sent back by General Hunter to collect troops and escort to him a train of ammunition. General Stahel is nearly ready to start, but has no information as to where he can find General Hunter. Should your information be such that you deem General Stahel's expedition too perilous to be undertaken, please telegraph to that effect. Otherwise he will proceed to do the best he can up the Shenandoah Valley.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 117. } *Sweet Springs, Va., June* 24, 1864.

1. This command will move, precisely at 3 p. m. this day, for White Sulphur Springs. General Crook's division will be in the advance, followed immediately by the Artillery Brigade, under Capt. H. A. Du Pont, chief of artillery. General Sullivan's division will come next; two regiments from his division will be detailed to guard the wagon train, and the commanding officer of these regiments will at once report in person to General Duffié, commanding First Cavalry Division, for instructions and orders. General Duffié's division will form the rear guard of the column, and will be responsible for the safety of the train.

* * * * * * *

3. Colonel Powell's brigade, of General Averell's division, is hereby transferred to the command of General Crook's division. Colonel Powell will be immediately ordered by General Averell to report with his brigade to General Crook.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Sweet Springs, Va., June 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed at once with your command and encamp at four or five miles from White Sulphur Springs, on the road to Covington; that plenty of grass may be obtained at the Springs for the artillery and train horses. Immediately upon arriving at your camp, the commanding general directs that you picket strongly all the roads, and obtain all the information in your power and communicate it at once to him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
No. 3. } *Sweet Springs, Va., June 24, 1864.*

I. The First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry is hereby transferred from the First Brigade to the Second Brigade, and will report to Col. John E. Wynkoop, commanding, for duty without delay.

II. Company M, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, is hereby detached from its regiment for duty at these headquarters. They will report immediately.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, *June* 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

The following just received from Beverly:

Scouts just in who were sent to General Hunter and have been out seven days; went to Shenandoah, not south of Staunton pike. They report 1,500 rebels in Calf Pasture Valley and 3,500 in Buffalo Gap. Scouts went as far west as Monterey. General Hunter is reported as being between Staunton and Lynchburg, with the forces of Pickett, Breckinridge, and other commands around him. Heavy cannonading has been heard in his direction for six days by the scouts. The country is so closely guarded that it is impossible to get through. The information was gained from a known Union man of Augusta County.

H. W. HUNTER,
Major.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

(Copy forwarded by General Sigel to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, June 25, 1864.)

JANELEW, LEWIS COUNTY, *June* 24, 1864.

Col. N. WILKINSON:

SIR: I have now returned from a twelve days' scout in the counties of Lewis, Braxton, and Nicholas, and find that in the county of Nicholas Lieutenant Long, of Company I, Seventeenth Virginia (rebel) Cavalry, is there with from forty-five to fifty men, without horses and mostly without arms, and those armed are only with revolvers. Captain Tuning, rebel, in Braxton, has eighteen men in same condition. Lieutenant Skinner, of Captain Waldo's command, has nine, and another squad of fifteen, commander not known, besides many stragglers. Our State guards are of little use, and our country is in great danger of being robbed and plundered of all our horses and property. Now, I propose for your consideration a plan that I think best: Give me fifteen or twenty men, such as I may select from the Tenth Virginia Regiment, Captain Rollyson's and Captain Wilkinson's State guards, and give me a reasonable compensation, and I will go at once and rid the country of them. There are men anxious to go with me. I would make my headquarters at Janelew, and make stolen marches upon them that would exterminate them. There should be one company placed at Weston or Bulltown to assist me, and that is enough. It is better there than

a whole regiment of strange troops. I desire you to make this proposition to the authorities and ask their consideration before it is too late for us, and let me know soon what can be done.

Your most obedient servant,

W. G. PIERSON.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. FORCES WEST OF PIEDMONT, DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Clarksburg, W. Va., June 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Information is also had from other sources in regard to bands of rebels being in Braxton and Nicholas Counties; also in Gilmer, Roane, Wirt, and Jackson Counties. Now that the troops are being entirely withdrawn from Lewis, Gilmer, Wirt, and Wood Counties (late occupied by the companies of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry), the inhabitants will severely suffer from depredations of these outlaws. If Company I, Sixth Virginia Infantry, at Green Spring Run, and Company G, Sixth Virginia Infantry, at New Creek, could be sent here, such disposition could be made of them as would check the marauding of these rebel squads and tranquillize the country, which is now in a considerable state of uneasiness. Mr. Pierson is a scout duly appointed by Major-General Sigel, and is an energetic, reliable Union man, and perfectly familiar with the counties adjoining Braxton, &c.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, Md., June 30, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Wilkinson.

The necessity of there being troops in Braxton and the other counties referred to by Colonel Wilkinson is well understood, but at present the services of the companies of the Sixth West Virginia Infantry spoken of cannot be dispensed with in their present locality. The request of Mr. Pierson, that a detail be made and placed under his command for the purpose of scouting in the before-mentioned counties, cannot be considered, as details of this kind are contrary to all regulations. Soldiers cannot be placed under command of a citizen. Mr. Pierson must, therefore, confine his operations to his legitimate business, as citizen scout.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 218. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1864.

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25. Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Major-General Couch, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *June* 25, 1864—11.30 a. m.
(Received 2.20 p.m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Richmond papers of yesterday state that Hunter at last accounts was at Fincastle. He will probably go to Beverly. There will be no use in Stahel attempting to reach him. All quiet here. Sheridan is now crossing the river where the army crossed. Yesterday evening Gregg's division had a very severe fight with the enemy between Charles City Court-House and Long Bridge. I do not know the result, but understand unofficially that we saved all the wagon train, which seemed to be the object of the attack. The loss was said to be heavy on both sides, the enemy coming in close canister range. The same Richmond paper announces that Wilson reached Burkeville. I shall try to give the army a few days' rest, which they now stand much in need of.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.
No. 118. } *In the Field, June* 25, 1864.

1. The First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty with General Sullivan's division, and will report for duty immediately to Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié, commanding First Cavalry Division.

* * * * * * *

3. Lieut. Thomas H. Wellsted, aide-de-camp on staff of Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, and acting assistant adjutant-general, First Cavalry Division, will proceed to Martinsburg, W. Va., and report in person for duty to General Stahel. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for Lieutenant Wellsted, one servant, and two horses.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 11. } *Near White Sulphur, June* 25, 1864.

I. The following changes are hereby ordered in the organization of the brigades of this division, viz: The First West Virginia Veteran Cavalry is hereby transferred to the Second Brigade; the Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry is transferred to the Third Brigade.

II. Colonel Powell, commanding Third Brigade, will report for duty with his brigade to General George Crook, commanding Second Infantry Division.

III. Lieut. F. A. Austin, acting aide-de-camp, will report to Colonel Powell, commanding Third Brigade, for duty.

IV. Capt. J. A. Byers, First West Virginia Veteran Cavalry, will report in person without delay for staff duties at these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell:

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 25, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL:

General Grant says that General Hunter at last accounts was at Fincastle, and that there will be no use in General Stahel attempting to reach him by the Shenandoah Valley.

D. C. WAGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 25, 1864.
(Received 5.19 p. m.)

Capt. D. C. WAGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch. I will endeavor to find out General Hunter's wants by Beverly and Charleston. General Stahel has been informed of the dispatch.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 25, 1864.
(Received 9.05 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

A telegram from Captain Wager to General Sigel is referred to me. I therefore respectfully ask for instructions. Shall I move with the forces collected here, with the ammunition and stores, by way of Beverly, to meet General Hunter, or shall I send stores by way of Charleston and Gauley, and keep the troops under my command here for the protection of the Shenandoah Valley until I can receive orders from General Hunter?

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 25, 1864.
(Received 9.05 p. m.)

Capt. D. C. WAGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Your telegram of 4 p. m. to General Sigel was referred to me. I started with my command this morning, but have halted at Bunker Hill. I have requested Major-General Halleck to give me instructions in regard to the train and troops collected here under my command.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 25, 1864—10.45 a. m.

Major-General STAHEL, *Martinsburg, W. Va.:*

A dispatch just received from General Grant states that at last accounts General Hunter was at Salem, retiring by the route taken by Averell last fall. You should, therefore, unless you receive other information or directions, so direct your march as to reach General Hunter on that route.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 25, 1864.
(Received 4.05 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of 10.45 a. m. The command moved this morning. It is my opinion, strengthened by reports received from General Kelley in regard to the enemy's movements in the Valley, that General Hunter will retire to Lewisburg, in which case, if I have positive information, I shall send supplies via Gauley Bridge. I will halt my command at Bunker Hill until further information is received.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 25, 1864—8 p. m.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The following telegram just received, which I transmit for the information of the general:

CLARKSBURG, *June* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Scouts just arrived at Beverly; left near Lynchburg on the 17th. Hunter was then fighting. Colonel Putnam, with 1,200 sick, wounded, and prisoners, is en route for Beverly; he was at Marling's Bottom yesterday morning.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy forwarded by General Sigel to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, June 26, 1864.)

CUMBERLAND, *June* 25, 1864.

Governor BOREMAN, *Wheeling:*

Major Hunter, at Beverly, reports his scouts just returned, who were ordered to communicate with General Hunter. They were compelled to return. Found a rebel force of 1,500 holding Calf Pasture Valley, and 3,500 holding Buffalo Gap. Was informed by Union citizens that General Hunter was between Staunton and Lynchburg, with Pickett and Breckinridge in his front. I am almost bare of force, and feel great apprehension for the safety of West Virginia and the railroad.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

N. B.—Scout also reported heavy cannonading in the direction of Lynchburg.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 25, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT OAKLAND:

It is reported that McNeill left Moorefield on Wednesday night on a scout; it is not known in what direction. Send a messenger and inform Captain Godwin, at Fort Pendleton. Be on the alert.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 25, 1864.

Captain FARIS, *Altamont:*

It is reported that McNeill left Moorefield on Wednesday night on a scout. It is possible he may endeavor to come through after some Government horses in pasture on my farm. You will take a scout of fifty men, with five days' rations, and go over by the Red House and scout the country in toward the Horseshoe. Send a messenger to Fort Pendleton and advise Godwin, and direct him to be on the alert; also advise him of your scout.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June* 25, 1864.

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It has been reported to me by reliable authority that Mosby with a force of 400 men is near Upperville. He designs making a raid on the loyal people to get 1,000 artillery horses.

R. C. BAMFORD,
Provost-Marshal.

BEVERLY, W. VA., *June* 26, 1864—10.20 p. m.
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I left General Hunter at 8 a. m. June 17. Heard cannon all afternoon. Courier told me they were overpowered. Force 50,000 strong. Were falling back to Meadow Bluff. Courier sent for provisions to Charleston, Kanawha. I saw dispatch, and General Hunter's own signature.

T. K. McCANN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, *June* 26, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Major-General SIGEL:

All instructions from General Grant have been sent to yourself and General Stahel in regard to Hunter. There are no more to give. The supplies for General Hunter must be sent by such route as from the information obtained from time to time seems most feasible. It is not probable that General Grant will give any detailed instructions.

D. C. WAGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 26, 1864.
(Received 9.40 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

The following has been received from Charleston, W. Va.:

Have heard from General Hunter, and send supplies forward to-day, June 25. Have 600,000 rations at Gauley Bridge. Ample supplies of quartermaster's stores here and at Gallipolis, Ohio. Have no Smith carbine ammunition. We need much. Will report on ordnance to-morrow in full.

McILRATH,
Major, Commanding.

Carbine ammunition will be sent to Charleston at once; also other ammunition as soon as I hear from Charleston as to the quantity on hand.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 26, 1864.

Colonel HOY, *New Creek:*

The rebels attacked and captured our picket this a. m. at Springfield and Wire Bridge. Send a messenger at once to Greenland Gap, and advise Colonel Stevenson. I have not learned what force it is, but presume it McNeill's.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 26, 1864.

Colonel THOMPSON, *Green Spring:*

I will send you an ambulance this afternoon. Who commanded the rebel force? How much force had the rebels; was it cavalry or infantry? By what road did they come and go? You say by the Winchester road; what road do you mean, via Romney, or the road leading out from Springfield? If it was McNeill's force, he has retreated probably via the Branch Mountain and Grassy Lick road. Give me all particulars you have learned.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, *June* 27, 1864—3.30 p. m.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

All is quiet here now, except from our own guns, which fire into the bridge at Petersburg from a distance of 2,000 yards. Petersburg paper of the 25th states that Hunter is striking for Jackson River Depot, about forty miles north of Salem, and says that if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do with most of his forces, but with loss of material, he will be safe. The same paper accuses Hunter of destroying a great amount of private property and stealing a large number of wagons, horses, and cattle. The same paper also states that Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned the depot buildings, &c., at Burkeville, and destroyed some of the track, and was still pushing south. All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed, and some of them badly.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 158.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 27, 1864.

* * * * * * *

6. The Fourteenth Unattached Company Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Lieutenant Wilson commanding, having reported at these

headquarters, will be reported without delay to Lieut. Col. J. A. Haskin, commanding division, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

7. The Fifteenth Unattached Company Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Lieutenant Russell commanding, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed without delay to Arlington House, Va., and be reported to Brigadier-General De Russy, commanding division, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS,
No. 74. } DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, June 27, 1864.

The Fourteenth Unattached Company Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Lieutenant Wilson commanding, having reported to these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 158, headquarters Department of Washington, of this date, is hereby assigned to duty at Fort Meigs, Md., and will report, through Lieut. Col. J. H. Oberteuffer, commanding Third Brigade, accordingly.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEVERLY, W. VA., *June 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was detached from the staff of Major-General Hunter on account of my knowledge of the country, its roads, inhabitants, and resources, to take 141 prisoners, 130 sick and wounded, and a large train to some post within our lines, aiming for Charleston, W. Va. I started at 8 a. m. the 17th instant, with parts of the One hundred and fifty-second and One hundred and sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry (militia), under command of Colonel Putnam, of the One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, nineteen miles west of Lynchburg; camped that night at Buford's Station, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. On the 18th instant burned Buford's Depot, containing some 500 stand of arms and other rebel Government property, also two bridges and cut the telegraph wires up to Buford's Gap. Passed through Fincastle with a slight skirmish, and was attacked that night and repulsed the rebels with slight loss.

The 19th I captured a wagon load of ammunition, burned and destroyed it; same day mounted twenty men and sent them to Grace Furnace, the property of J. R. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., burned the furnace, mills, store, stable, &c.; captured 60 mules, 15 horses, and several thousand pounds of bacon, which was burned for want of transportation; total value of property destroyed and captured was at least $250,000. On the 20th set fire to a house occupied by bushwhackers, destroyed 50 stand of arms; set fire to

the rail breast-works thrown up to resist Averell last winter on Sweet Springs Mountain. On the 21st were attacked in the center of our train by some 70 men under Thurmond and Aymeck; repulsed them with the loss of 2 men wounded and 2 horses killed. 1 wagon broken and abandoned. On the 22d met the combined forces of the brothers Thurmond, Aymeck, and Tyree in a strong position at Greenbrier River, near Lewisburg; they had some sixty cavalry under Lieutenant Howree, skirmished with them some two hours, lost 2 killed and 2 wounded and some 20 horses.

Finding the road blockaded, I deemed it advisable, in consequence of the number of prisoners and the long train, to take another road; returned to White Sulphur Springs, and met a courier from General Hunter going to Charleston, W. Va., with a dispatch ordering the commanding officer there to forward supplies to Meadow Bluff. The courier reported that General Hunter fought four hours on the 17th; on the 18th the general ascertained that the rebel forces at Lynchburg were 50,000 men, and from prisoners taken it was reported that Lee was evacuating Richmond and falling back on Lynchburg, consequently General H. was obliged to fall back. From the White Sulphur Springs I took the Anthony Creek road, and came part of the way on the road General Averell returned last winter; in consequence of the rough road had to burn 50 wagons. Was attacked in the rear continually until I reached the pike at Hillsborough, from which point came directly through to this post without any trouble. Have marched 193 miles through an enemy's country, having subsisted upon the same, capturing 1 captain and assistant quartermaster, 2 privates, and a number of horses, mules, cattle, and sheep, and, had there been a cavalry force of 300 men with the train, could have captured 500 head of horses and an immense number of cattle and sheep, from the fact that during the first two or three days' march we came upon the inhabitants very unexpectedly. I shall go from here to Webster, and thence to Martinsburg, Va., where I am to report to you in accordance with orders from Major-General Hunter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. K. McCANN,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, June 27, 1864.

Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of West Virginia:

COLONEL: I beg leave to say a few words to you about the cavalry of this department. Hastily organized and but partially equipped, and with inexperienced officers, it has never been properly fitted for the field. During last winter the supplies of horses, equipments, and arms were meager and irregular. The furlough granted to veterans also added its interference to other causes to prevent a proper preparation for the field. Indeed, there have been many difficulties to contend with. Since May 1 this cavalry has marched 800 miles, over a region filled with every obstacle to cavalry operations, and has by its uncomplaining endurance of fatigue and hunger, as well as by its behavior in battle, entitled itself to a careful consideration of its present necessities. The casualties in my division attest the devotion with which they have performed their duty. It is desirable, I pre-

sume, to get ready for further work as soon as possible. It is difficult to procure horses. The demands of other armies will cause ours to be neglected. The assemblage of so many fragments of regiments is in many respects objectionable for both the mounted and dismounted portions. I, therefore, think it will be well to mount the best regiments entirely, dismounting the least effective for the purpose, and organizing the cavalry of the department into one division instead of two. The dismounted regiments can replace infantry at home stations, as the 100-days' men will soon leave, and be mounted as fast as practicable under the charge of some officer who is qualified for organization. This is the best plan I can at present suggest. There are some details, of course, with which it is not necessary to trouble you. In any case, we must have some ten days' rest, with plenty of forage.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 27, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

For the past two days many reports have reached me from the Valley to the effect that General Hunter has been defeated. Is there any truth in the report?

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June 27, 1864.*

General WEBER:

General Hunter's defeat is not known. He did not succeed in taking Lynchburg, upon which he retired toward Lewisburg.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEBER:

General Stahel's infantry will march to Smithfield to-morrow. His cavalry will remain at Bunker Hill. Please station your cavalry accordingly.

By order:

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June 27, 1864.*

Major HUNTER,
Beverly:

Have you anything late from General Hunter's command? How many of your command are mounted? How many cavalry horses do you want to mount your command? How many does Captain Hagans want at Buckhannon?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 27, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your telegram received. I will send an officer to investigate and report in regard to the capture at Springfield yesterday. I fear it will turn out a great disgraceful affair. It is reported that the men had turned out their horses to graze, and a large number of the men were in the river bathing when attacked. It was, as I expected, McNeill's and Harness' men, under command of McNeill himself, who had just returned from the Shenandoah Valley. Loss about 60 men and 100 horses, with equipments, &c.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 27, 1864.
(Received 28th.)

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Thompson reports from Green Spring that a Union woman came into his camp to-day and reports a cavalry force on Lost River, and that they intend to make an attack on Cumberland or New Creek. If there is any truth in this report it must be the force that has been up the Shenandoah Valley about Mount Jackson. I also received the following this evening from Colonel Wilkinson:

CLARKSBURG, *June* 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

The following just received from Major Simpson, Eleventh Virginia Infantry, Parkersburg: "I have reliable information that there are about seventy-five rebels on Yellow Creek, Calhoun County, and a number in the Burning Springs region."

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 27, 1864—11 a. m.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

On the 17th, in obedience to your orders, I ordered Major Simpson, of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry, to proceed with his four companies, two of which were at Parkersburg, one at Glenville, in Gilmer County, the other at Weston, in Lewis County, and report to you without delay at Martinsburg. I supposed this order had been executed, but this a. m. I received the following telegram from Colonel Wilkinson. May I suggest that the two companies now at Clarksburg be permitted to remain there for the present instead of proceeding to Parkersburg, as they may be required to expel guerrilla bands in that neighborhood.

CLARKSBURG, *June* 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Two companies of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry are at Parkersburg and two will arrive here to-night from the interior. I ordered Major Simpson to start by rail to-morrow and take up the companies here for Martinsburg. He swered

that General Sigel has telegraphed him to remain at Parkersburg with his four companies until further orders. Please advise me how to act; whether to send all to Martinsburg or the two companies from here to Parkersburg.

N. WILKINSON.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 27, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
Clarksburg:

Hold the two companies at Clarksburg until I can hear from General Sigel.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 27, 1864.

Col. F. W. THOMPSON,
Green Spring:

Did your scouts go to Romney to-day? If so, did they learn anything of Mr. Brown's story? If they did not go, why? This story has, in my opinion, been started by McNeill's men or the secesh to prevent your force from following McNeill. Send a scout so as to arrive in the morning at Romney and learn all about this matter. Answer.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BEVERLY, *June* 27, 1864.

Lieut. FREDERICK A. NIMS,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

Refugees from Hightown report parts of Imboden's and Jackson's commands at Crab Bottom. They are expecting an advance from here; are cutting the trees along the road partially down so that they can be thrown quickly in case of necessity. We ought by all means to make a feint of advancing by the Staunton pike to prevent them from cutting off the cavalry that started to the White Sulphur Springs on yesterday.

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

BEVERLY, *June* 27, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL:

I have arrived here with my command in charge of a train of sick and wounded, and 142 prisoners assigned to Wheeling from General Hunter's command. Have marched twenty-four days and three nights. My command is worn down and almost shoeless. I will await your orders.

Respectfully,

DAVID PUTNAM,
Colonel 152d Ohio National Guard, Commanding.

PARKERSBURG, *June* 27, 1864.

Major-General SIGEL:

I wish you to leave some forces at this place, as the commissary and myself have a heavy supply of Government supplies at this post. Major Simpson has given general satisfaction at this post.

VINCENT PHELPS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CHARLESTON, *June* 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL:

Received orders from Major-General Hunter, dated Buford's Gap, Va., June 21, to forward supplies to Meadow Bluff. Received orders since to have quarters in readiness for him here, by one of General Crook's aides, who arrived at Gauley Bridge last night. He is now in the vicinity of Lewisburg, coming this way. Will telegraph you as soon as I hear anything further.

J. P. McILRATH,
Major Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 37. } *Chambersburg, Pa., June* 27, 1864.

That portion of the Department of the Susquehanna west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains will comprise the Monongahela District, headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa.

By command of Major-General Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *June* 28, 1864—7.30 p. m.
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

The latest Southern papers (Petersburg, the 27th) give favorable news from Wilson. At latest accounts he seemed to have destroyed 3 locomotives and a corresponding number of cars, 1 train loaded with cotton and furniture, the others with provisions, &c. Having mailed the paper to you, I give no further particulars. All is quiet here now and men resting, but it will not be long before I will have news for you. I wish you would put General Hunter in a good place to rest, and as soon as possible start him to Charlottesville to destroy the road there effectually. If he could get on the canal also it would be a great help.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Loup Creek, near Gauley, W. Va., June 28, 1864.
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that our expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting great injury upon the enemy,

and victorious in every engagement. Running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in presence of an enemy believed to be superior to our force in numbers and constantly receiving re-enforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so without serious loss to this point, where we have met abundant supplies of food and forage. A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immediately. The command is in excellent heart and health, and ready, after a few days' rest, for service in any direction.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Loup Creek, near Gauley, W. Va., June 28, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

GENERAL: I request an order to report in Washington immediately for a day or two, to communicate information and consult upon orders for future operations. I have two fine divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, all in good heart.

D. HUNTER.
Major-General.

LOUP CREEK, W. VA., *June* 28, 1864.
(Received 11.50 p. m.)

Col. G. H. SHARPE,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

General Hunter and staff arrived here last evening. His command will all be in to-day. On the 17th, four miles south of Lynchburg, Generals Crook and Averell engaged and repulsed Imboden, McCausland, and Jackson. On the 18th, two miles south of Lynchburg, General Hunter engaged part of Ewell's corps, commanded by Early, Breckinridge's division, consisting of Echols' and Wharton's brigades, lately at Richmond, besides Imboden's, Vaughn's, McCausland's, Jones', and Jackson's brigades, together with all the reserve militia of that vicinity. General Duffié, who held our left, was confronted by a superior force, and a detachment sent to destroy the railroad bridge over the James found it strongly guarded by artillery and infantry. The enemy made a vigorous attack on our center, and were handsomely repulsed, and driven into their intrenchments. Their force is estimated at about 20,000, and our ammunition and subsistence giving out, it was thought inadvisable to remain there longer. By hard marches, closely pursued by the enemy, we got off without disaster. We have marched farther into the Confederacy, and injured the enemy more, than any column that has ever marched in West Virginia. These re-enforcements marched from Richmond to Gordonsville, thence by rail to Lynchburg, and they are probably at Richmond again by this.

J. MCENTEE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Loup Creek, W. Va., June 28, 1864.

Capt. A. V. BARRINGER,
Chief Quartermaster of Department, Parkersburg, W. Va.:

Send us no more clothing nor quartermaster's stores, as we want none. Stop the ammunition at Parkersburg and keep it there until further orders.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

[CHAS. G. HALPINE.]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to quartermaster of post, Parkersburg, W. Va.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
June 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General. Present:

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, that the Government agent here has no transportation whatever. It is, therefore, impossible to send 40,000 pounds grain to meet the command of General Averell. The teams of our command, were they here, would not be able to haul empty wagons back across the hill, even supposing the road to be clear; and if General Averell was to send horses to carry the grain, I doubt if he would be able to do so, as it would take 400 horses to carry the amount required, allowing each horse to carry 100 pounds.

I would respectfully suggest that General Averell be instructed to move with his cavalry to this point as soon as possible. I, in the mean time, will make every preparation to have all things in readiness to receive them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. ALEXANDER,
Acting Chief Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Loup Creek, June 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Averell, commanding Second Cavalry Division, who will immediately move with his command to Loup Creek, where there is grain forage in great abundance; it being impossible, as shown by the within letter from Captain Alexander, to supply General Averell's command with forage in its present location.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Loup Creek, W. Va., June 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Comdg. Second Cavalry Division, in the Field:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acquaint you that your two dispatches dated the 27th instant, have been this moment (10 a. m.) received. That one referring to a reor-

ganization of the cavalry command is reserved for further consideration. As the road from Gauley Bridge to your camp is for the most part narrow, only admitting the passage of one wagon, and is at present in part occupied by our train, it will be impossible to send back the grain forage you require (40,000 pounds) in wagons. But if you will send two squadrons of well-mounted men to Gauley Bridge without delay they will there be met by the forage in sacks, which they can carry back to you on their horses. This promises to be the most expeditious way of meeting the requirements of your command.

I have the honor to be, general, with very sincere respect,

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Loup Creek, June 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Hunter to direct that you will leave General A. N. Duffié's division to bring up and protect the rear, and not cross until the whole command, with all the wagons and artillery, are over. You will cross with your own division, as previously ordered, to Loup Creek, where an abundance of forage awaits you.

I have the honor to be, general, your very obedient servant,

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *June 28, 1864.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

The following report, sent to Major-General Hunter, is respectfully forwarded for the information of the War Department:

I have the honor to inform the commanding general that the following troops are now on the line of railroad: One regiment Potomac Home Brigade and two and one-half regiments Ohio National Guard between Monocacy and Sleepy Creek; two regiments Ohio National Guard, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, and four companies Eleventh West Virginia Infantry between Sleepy Creek and Parkersburg. General Kelley has one regiment of cavalry (Sixth West Virginia), 200 of them mounted. General Weber has one regiment of cavalry (Twelfth Pennsylvania), 100 armed and mounted, effective as cavalry. General Weber also has two battalions Fifth New York Artillery performing infantry duty. All other troops have been concentrated under General Stahel, comprising the Twenty-third Illinois and Tenth Virginia Infantry, numbering 1,250 men; detachments of cavalry of regiments in front, numbering 1,900 mounted and 1,500 dismounted; also two sections of horse artillery (Keeper's)—in all 4,650 men. General Stahel's troops are now stationed at Smithfield and Bunker Hill. The train now in readiness contains 900,000 rounds infantry ammunition and 5,000 artillery ammunition. The cavalry ammunition—250,000 carbine and 200,000 pistol—has been sent to Charleston to-day, on information that there is none at that place; also, medical stores will leave on first train. All the cavalry dismounted is armed as infantry. Please inform me whether infantry ammunition and artillery shall be sent, and the quantity, which can be done at once if so directed. I have no information as to any movements of the enemy in this Valley.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Loup Creek, near Gauley, June 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. SIGEL,
Commanding Reserve Division:

GENERAL: If the ammunition train, with accompanying forces, under Major-General Stahel, has started down the Valley, it must be recalled immediately. You will use diligence in the matter, sending a relay of couriers until the train is overtaken with this order.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 28, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Your telegram received. The scouts shall be sent out as you desire. I had already sent a scout of State troops, or, as the rebels call them, "Swamp Dragons," via the mouth of Seneca, to Crab Bottom and Monterey. Expect to hear from them soon. There are a great number of dismounted rebels home after horses in the counties of Hardy, Hampshire, Pendleton, and Highland. Mail carrier was attacked this a. m. by some of these dismounted rascals between Greenland Gap and New Creek. Unfortunately, McNeill will be enabled to mount and equip 100 of them from his late captures.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 28, 1864—6 p. m.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

Please inform General Stahel that a small squad of mounted rebels were in Bath, Morgan County, this a. m. Retreated without doing any damage.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 28, 1864.

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling:

Yours of yesterday duly received. The information this a. m. is that General Hunter's forces are at or near Lewisburg. If this is so, we will in all probability be relieved from the danger of any formidable raid into the northwest portion of our State at present. McNeill surprised and captured a detachment of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry at Springfield, in Hampshire County, yesterday; captured about 60 men, horses, and equipments.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Harper's Ferry:

If the arms of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry have not arrived yet, they will be armed temporarily with muskets or rifles.

By order:

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June* 28, 1864.

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

This command will leave at 1 a. m. to-night for Leesburg, to join Colonel Lowell's command, for the purpose of scouting in Loudoun. If you have any information from Loudoun I will thank you to communicate the same before I leave.

DANL. M. KEYES,
Captain, Commanding Loudoun Rangers.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 28, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Sir John's Run:

Were there any rebels in Bath to-day? If so, why did you not report it by telegraph to me? Send a scout of twenty men out to-morrow morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 28, 1864.

Colonel WILKINSON,
Clarksburg

I am ordered by General Sigel to send a company to Wheeling to guard prisoners on their arrival from Beverly. You will, therefore, detail a company for that duty. I am not advised whether the prisoners will arrive at Clarksburg or Webster. Answer.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 29, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Hunter has applied for and obtained leave to come to Washington, for consultation in respect to future operations. I have directed him to telegraph in the mean time directly to you such information as he may have. I only know that he has reached his supplies on Loup Creek, near Gauley.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, Va., *June* 29, 1864—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Please send General Hunter here immediately on his arrival in Washington. Probably on consultation I can better direct future movements for him after such consultation.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 29, 1864—1.50 p. m.

Major-General HUNTER,
Hdqrs. Dept. of West Virginia, Loup Creek:

At the present juncture, and without knowing the state of your command, I do not think it right to order you to Washington, although desiring much to see you and express in person the great satisfaction your operations have given, and also to learn more details than can be communicated in writing; but if you can without any risk to the service be absent for twelve hours your visit here would be very acceptable. A longer absence, if desired by you, would not be objected to by the Department. You can best judge as to whether you can leave your command, and for how long a period.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Loup Creek, June 29, 1864. (Received 12 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have received your dispatch of this date granting me permission to visit Washington for twelve hours. I did not wish to go to Washington unless you wished to see me. I shall, therefore, await your further orders in this department.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 29, 1864.

Major-General HUNTER,
West Virginia:

General Grant telegraphs that, as soon as your command is rested and supplied, he wishes you to effectually destroy the railroad at Charlottesville, and, if possible, also the canal. It would be well, while reorganizing your forces, for you to communicate with him directly by telegram in regard to the enemy, and the routes best to be followed.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Loup Creek, June 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of West Virginia:

COLONEL: I have the honor to recommend the following changes in the organization of the cavalry of this department in order to render it efficient. The cavalry at present consists of the following regiments, viz: First West Virginia Veteran Cavalry, Colonel Capehart, Loup Creek; Second West Virginia Veteran Cavalry, Colonel Powell, Charleston; Third West Virginia Veteran Cavalry, Colonel Strother, scattered; Fifth West Virginia Veteran Cavalry, Colonel Latham, Charleston; Sixth West Virginia Veteran Cavalry, Colonel Thompson, Martinsburg; Seventh West Virginia Veteran Cavalry, Colonel Oley, Loup Creek; Twelfth Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry, Colonel Pierce, Martinsburg; Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Schoonmaker, Loup Creek; Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Wynkoop, Loup Creek; Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Higgins, Martinsburg; First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, Colonel McReynolds, Loup Creek; First New York (Veteran) Cavalry, Colonel Taylor, Martinsburg; Fifteenth New York Cavalry, Colonel Richardson, Loup Creek; Twenty-first New York Cavalry, Colonel Tibbits, Loup Creek; Second Maryland Cavalry, Colonel Cole, Loup Creek; Eighth Ohio Cavalry, Colonel Moore, Beverly; Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, Loup Creek.

I recommend that the First, Second, Third, and Seventh West Virginia Cavalry be mounted entirely, and that the veterans and recruits of the Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, amounting to about 200 men, be transferred with all the horses and sufficient arms and equipments to the Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, their arms being the same. Let surplus officers of the Fifth be mustered out. Both regiments are now in the Kanawha Valley. Let the Seventh at once organize and equip at Charleston. Let the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry be dismounted, turn its arms and equipments over to Lieutenant North, ordnance officer, and horses to the Seventh West Virginia Cavalry. When dismounted, let it be sent to Beverly, armed as infantry, as the regiment is familiar with that country. Let the Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry be dismounted, turning its horses and equipments over to the Second West Virginia Cavalry with sabers. After being dismounted let it be stationed at Charleston. Let the Twelfth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry be dismounted, turning over horses and equipments to the Fourteenth, with such arms as may be needed by the latter regiment. After being dismounted, let them be sent to Charleston.

Let the Fifteenth New York be dismounted, turning over horses and equipments to the First New York (Lincoln). At Charleston, W. Va., there would be Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, and Seventh West Virginia Cavalry (temporarily). Let them be placed under the command of Brigadier-General Duffié, who should receive authority and instructions to mount them as rapidly as possible, in the order of merit, according to instruction and discipline. One battery might also be left at Charleston. The First, Second,

and Third West Virginia, Fourteenth Pennsylvania, First New York (Lincoln), First New York (Veteran), Twenty-first New York, and Eighth Ohio should be assembled in the Shenandoah Valley as soon as possible, reorganized and equipped for active operations. The Second Maryland might be of service at department headquarters. As the men are familiar with the country they will make excellent couriers and guides. All horses which do not promise to become serviceable in ten days by care and rest, should be turned over to the remount camp of General Duffié for recuperation. All dismounted men from mounted regiments should be sent to Pleasant Valley, where a temporary remount camp should be established. The Seventh West Virginia, as soon as its consolidation with the Fifth is completed at Charleston, should be sent to the Shenandoah Valley. Any mounted regiment which does not exhibit a proper state of discipline, or which neglects its horses, will be at once dismounted.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., July 1, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. George Crook, commanding troops in the Kanawha Valley, for his consideration and such action as he may see fit.

By command of General Hunter:

CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., *June* 29, 1864.
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

Cavalry patrols sent to Cedar Creek report no enemy in that direction. Persons who came from Staunton River Friday last report only cavalry in the Valley.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The pontoons of which you notified me on the 7th instant as having been recovered by Maj. D. C. Thompson, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, have been received at the engineer depot, are being repaired, and at a small expense will be as efficient as ever. I now learn from Colonel Pettes, in charge of the engineer depot, in this city, that there are about twenty-four pontoons, with other bridge appurtenances at Fairmont, on the upper Potomac. They were sent from Harper's Ferry under charge of Captain Personius, of

Colonel Pettes' regiment (Fiftieth New York), to Wheeling, W. Va., by rail and thence sent to Fairmont. Capt. W. Penn Gaskill, at Harper's Ferry, is probably acquainted with the particulars relating to this portion of the train. I request that he be directed to give his attention to this subject; that if these boats are not in use, he cause them and appurtenances to be forwarded to Colonel Pettes at the engineer depot in this city, that they be put in order for immediate issue when called for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 29, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Adjutant-General of the Army, who will call upon General Sigel for a report.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Captain, Fourth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 1, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Sigel for report.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 29, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have reliable information that Mosby was in Charlestown this morning, and was there during the night. He has a considerable force near by. I received a dispatch from Washington last night, that a cavalry force was sent out to Leesburg, also one went from Point of Rocks, Md., to join the force from Washington, to-day. If you can send out a cavalry force to Charlestown to-day, and drive Mosby out and across the Shenandoah, I will telegraph to Washington to have a courier sent to Leesburg with the information, and have the force move toward the Shenandoah that Mosby may be headed off and perhaps captured. Please answer immediately.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *June* 29, 1864.
(Received 7.55 p. m.)

General MAX WEBER:

Our mail train east passed Sir John's Run about 1 this p. m., and had not arrived at Harper's Ferry at 7. It is reported that the enemy have appeared at Duffield's, and it is possible our trains may

have been attacked. Can you inform us what are the facts? Is there a considerable force? Will the road be clear to-night for our express train west? I trust your arrangements are such that you will succeed in capturing the party. Our telegraphic communication west of Harper's Ferry was broken at 2 this p. m. We are, therefore, without later advices. Have you heard from Martinsburg since that hour? Oblige us by giving us as full information as practicable, so that we may give the requisite directions for working the road east and west.

J. W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June* 29, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Lieut. S. F. ADAMS,
Aide-de-Camp:

Capt. D. M. Keyes is here in camp. He and Colonel Lowell were at Leesburg to-day. Did not hear anything of Mosby. We are on the lookout to-night for the enemy. All is quiet up to this hour.

R. C. BAMFORD,
Captain, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *June* 29, 1864.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Maj THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C.:

Gilmor attacked our forces at Duffield's Station to-day at about 3 p. m.; cut the wires; no communication west. Cipher to General Hunter here yet.

G. J. LAWRENCE.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Bolivar Heights, June 29, 1864.

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you that this morning Lieutenant Lewis, Company B, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and three men started out to hunt some lost horses, and in the vicinity of Duffield's were attacked, and the lieutenant and 1 man are supposed to be captured; the other two escaped toward Kearneysville. After the rebels left Duffield's, Sergeant Rhodes, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, returned to Duffield's, and states that all the damage done there was the robbing of the store, and the burning of the shanties belonging to the infantry at that post, who were all captured. He did not see that the railroad was injured in the least.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

L. B. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

KEARNEYSVILLE, W. VA., *June* 29, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

An escaped prisoner from Duffield's reports that from 500 to 800 rebel cavalry and infantry made their appearance there at about 1 this p. m., and captured the place. They have a battery of at least four guns. Mosby is in command. Nothing has been heard of them, except that about 4 p. m. railroad hands came in on hand-car and reported guns in position at Brown's Crossing.

Very respectfully,

C. H. GATCH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding at Kearneysville.

KEARNEYSVILLE, *June* 29, 1864.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The cavalry from Martinsburg has not arrived yet (11 p. m.). All quiet here up to this time.

C. H. GATCH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding at Kearneysville.

KEARNEYSVILLE, *June* 29, 1864—12 p. m.

Maj. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet here. No movements of enemy to report. My command is on the alert. No cavalry has yet arrived from Martinsburg. The courier by whom I send this is here by accident. Unless cavalry arrives, will have no means of sending other dispatches.

Very respectfully,

C. H. GATCH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding at Kearneysville.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, Md., June* 29, 1864.
(Received 1 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On my return at 7 p. m. I found our telegraph line had been broken since 2 p. m.; that our east-bound trains due at Harper's Ferry had not been heard from for some hours, and that it was stated that the enemy had appeared in force at Duffield's, six miles west of Harper's Ferry. I immediately telegraphed to Colonel Weber for information.* I have received the following replies:

HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 29, 1864—9.06 p. m.

J. W. GARRETT,
President:

The enemy appeared in force at Duffield's about 1 o'clock to-day, and attacked our troops stationed there. Their intention was evidently to capture the train due at that hour, but fortunately late. The wires were cut, and we have no communi-

* See p. 692.

cation with Martinsburg. The rebels appeared under protection of a flag of truce. I sent a force at once to Duffield's by road, and expect hourly a report from them. As soon as received, I can send you information regarding the state of the road, and whether or not it will be clear for your trains west. At the same time an attack was made upon our picket-lines at this place, and we have had heavy skirmishing along our whole line. You express a hope that I may capture the party, but will not be surprised that I answer I fear not, when I tell you that my whole force consists of 108 cavalrymen; the forces of the enemy are between 500 and 600.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *June* 29, 1864—9.09 p. m.

PRESIDENT BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD:

The train is all right. It was stopped two miles above Duffield's, and returned to Martinsburg. The track is clear, and the enemy did no damage, save plundering the store and burning the camp and store-houses at Duffield's. You can send your trains east and west. The enemy were provided with three field-pieces. General Sigel has sent a force in pursuit. No telegraphic communication yet with Martinsburg.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

I have ordered the telegraph lines to be restored at once. I have sent additional workmen by our express to-night. I find from various quarters statements of large forces in the Valley. Breckinridge and Ewell are reported moving up. I am satisfied the operations and designs of the enemy in the Valley demand the greatest vigilance and attention.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 161. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, *June* 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. The Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, now on duty with Brigadier-General Briggs, at Alexandria, Va., will be put en route at once for Point Lookout, to report on its arrival there to Colonel Draper, commanding post. On arrival of the regiment at that place, the companies of the Tenth Veteran Reserve Corps, now on duty there, will be relieved and sent to Alexandria to report to Brigadier-General Slough. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No 75. HDQRS. HASKIN'S DIV., 22D ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *Washington, June* 30, 1864.

1. In compliance with orders from headquarters Department of Washington, Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty in this command, and will report without delay to Brigadier-General Howe for equipment. The company will move to Camp Barry to-day.

2. The order for the transfer of the men belonging to the Fourteenth New York Artillery, now serving with Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby revoked. They will remain with the battery.

3. Colonel Marble, commanding Second Brigade, will direct two companies of his command—one from Fort Reno, One hundred and fifty-first Ohio National Guard, and one from Fort Simmons, One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard—to relieve Company E, Second U. S. Artillery, at Fort Gaines and Battery Kemble, which company has been ordered to report to General Howe. The above-named companies will move to those posts as soon as practicable.

By order of Colonel Haskin:

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
June 30, 1864.

Major-General HUNTER,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

SIR: I respectfully request, as I have been informed by you that I am to have command of the cavalry in the Kanawha Valley, to be assigned, by order, to the command at once, designating in your order the regiments which will compose my command. I wish to commence the reorganization for field duty with as little delay as possible. The regiments originally in the Valley were the Second Virginia Cavalry, Third Virginia Cavalry, Thirty-fourth Mounted Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The Thirty-fourth Mounted Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Third Virginia Cavalry are nearly dismounted, and my presence will be necessary at Charleston for a prompt reorganization of those regiments. If this command is to be increased, I would request that the Fifteenth and Twenty-first New York Cavalry Regiments be assigned to me. There are in Charleston some horses to be disposed of, and I think I can mount all this cavalry in a very short time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 30, 1864—3.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General WEBER:

Are the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry armed? The general commanding wishes the guard at Duffield's re-enforced to its former number. Has the scout sent from here at 1 p. m. yesterday arrived? General Stahel has been ordered to Staunton. His infantry and some cavalry at Leetown, about 600 cavalry at Darkesville, and 600 at Big Springs, near this place.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., June 30, 1864—3 p. m.

Major MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Martinsburg:

The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry are not yet armed, and Duffield's cannot be re-enforced from this place. The scout sent from Martinsburg at 1 p. m. reported here, and has returned. Have you received the telegram I sent at 10 a. m. yesterday, stating that Mosby was in Charlestown?

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *June* 30, 1864.

[General MAX WEBER:]

Your dispatch received of 10 a. m. yesterday. It was referred to Stahel for immediate action. When returned the line was broken, rendering an answer impossible.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, U. S. Army, commanding, for month of June, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	22	178	211	230		
Artillery Camp of Instruction (Howe)	19	332	649	693		26
Cavalry Depot (Blake)	11	130	219	248		
Cavalry Division* (Gamble)	53	2,147	3,381	3,980		
District of Washington (Wisewell)	105	2,601	3,559	5,210		
General hospitals, guards, &c.	37	1,986	2,805	3,096		
Haskin's division	187	4,068	5,082	5,434	411	
Fort Washington, Md. (Brooks)	6	111	162	169	73	
District of Saint Mary's, Md. (Draper)	78	2,233	2,970	3,615		7
Total, north of the Potomac	518	13,986	19,038	22,865	484	33
District of Alexandria (Slough)	5	1,437	2,249	2,710		6
Provost-marshal's command (Wells)	7	236	262	264		
Rendezvous of Distribution, &c. (McKelvy)	96	1,357	1,612	1,753		
Provisional brigades (Casey)	8	236	270	288		
De Russy's division	275	6,345	7,704	8,419	466	
Cavalry Brigade (Lowell)	50	1,126	1,944	2,767		
Total, south of the Potomac	426	10,737	14,251	16,241	466	6
Grand total	944	24,723	33,289	38,906	950	39

* Only 814 serviceable horses reported in command.

Troops in the Department of Washington (Twenty-second Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS.

Signal Corps (detachment), Capt. William B. Roe.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies), Capt. Emil Sturmfels.

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

Col. MOSES N. WISEWELL.

First Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Col. MOSES N. WISEWELL.

1st Regiment, Lieut. Col. Frederick E. Trotter.
6th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Palmer.
9th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Robert E. Johnston.
19th Regiment, Col. Oscar V. Dayton.
22d Regiment, Lieut. Col. Allan Rutherford.
24th Regiment, Maj. James W. H. Stickney.

Not brigaded.

150th Pennsylvania, Company K, Capt. Thomas Getchell.
18th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Johnson.
Union Light Guard (Ohio cavalry), Capt. George A. Bennett.
U. S. Ordnance Detachment, Maj. James G. Benton.

HASKIN'S DIVISION.*

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH A. HASKIN.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

150th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John N. Frazee.
13th Michigan Battery, Lieut. Charles Dupont.
14th Michigan Battery, Capt. Charles Heine.
1st Pennsylvania Artillery Battalion (four companies), Maj. Joseph M. Knap.
1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. William W. Buckley.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. Rufus King, jr.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. C. MARBLE.

151st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Richard T. Hughes.
170th Ohio, Col. Miles J. Saunders.
New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, 1st Company, Capt. Charles H. Long.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Frank C. Gibbs.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. William P. Graves.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JOHN H. OBERTEUFFER.

Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (eight companies).†
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Herbert F. Guthrie.

* Headquarters, Washington City. Troops at Batteries Cameron and Reno, and Forts Baker, Bunker Hill, Davis, Du Pont, Foote, Greble, Lincoln, Mahan, Meigs, Reno, Ricketts, Slocum, Snyder, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Totten, and Wagner.

† The 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 14th Independent Companies; afterward 3d Regiment Heavy Artillery.

FORT FOOTE.

Capt. IRA MCL. BARTON.

Maine Coast Guard, Company B, Capt. Oliver J. Conant.
New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, 2d Company, Capt. Ira McL. Barton.

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Col. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies), Capt. John P. Short.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE.

[Detachments from Army of the Potomac.]

8th Illinois Cavalry (seven companies), Maj. John M. Waite.

FORT WASHINGTON, MD.

Col. HORACE BROOKS.

4th U. S. Artillery (regimental headquarters), Col. Horace Brooks.
Maine Coast Guard, Company A, Capt. Charles Barker

DISTRICT OF SAINT MARY'S.

Col. ALONZO G. DRAPER.

39th Ohio (eight companies), Lieut Col. Jacob L. Wayne.
4th Rhode Island, Maj. James T. P. Bucklin.
36th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pratt.
10th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies), Capt. Hamilton Lieber
11th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Jennings.
20th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. George A. Washburne.
U. S. Cavalry (detachment*), Lieut. John Mix.
2d Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Charles Beger.

ARTILLERY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.†

Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.

Maine Light, 3d Battery (C), Capt. Ezekiel R. Mayo.
New York Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Joseph W. Martin.
New York Light, 17th Battery, Capt. George T. Anthony.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. Leonard Martin.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. Gulian V. Weir.

DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH.

Second Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps.‡

Col. WILLIAM H. BROWNE.

3d Regiment, Lieut. Col. John Speidel.
12th Regiment, Col. Addison Farnsworth.

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* From 2d and 5th Regiments.
† Camp Barry, D. C., Maj. James A. Hall commanding.
‡ The 11th and 20th Regiments reported at Point Lookout, the 14th at Camp Distribution, and the 18th in Washington.

Not brigaded.

1st District of Columbia (four companies), Lieut. Col. Robert Boyd.
2d District of Columbia, Lieut. Col. William O. Drew.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. William Borrowe.
8th Illinois Cavalry, Company D,* Capt. Henry J. Hotopp.
1st Michigan Cavalry, Company D,* Capt. Thurlow W. Lusk.

RENDEZVOUS OF DISTRIBUTION.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL MCKELVY.

14th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Carlile Boyd.

PROVISIONAL BRIGADES.

Maj. Gen. SILAS CASEY.

23d U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), Lieut. Archibald J. Sampson.
27th U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), Capt. Alfred W. Pinney.
31st U. S. Colored Troops (one company), Lieut. William C. Williams.

DE RUSSY'S DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. GUSTAVUS A. DE RUSSY.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN C. LEE.

145th Ohio, Col. Henry C. Ashwill.
147th Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Rosson.
164th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Augustus S. Bement.
169th Ohio, Col. Nathaniel Haynes.
13th New York Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Hobart E. Fitzgerald.
1st Maine Battery (A), Capt. Albert W. Bradbury.
Maryland Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. James H. Rigby.
Maryland Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. John M. Bruce.
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Solon W. Stocking.
5th New York Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Andrew Fagan.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. Beldin Spence.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. James E. Wilson.

Second Brigade.

Col. W. SMITH IRWIN.

136th Ohio, Lieut. Col. David A. Williams.
142d Ohio (detachment).
166th Ohio, Col. Harrison G. Blake.
16th Indiana Battery, Capt. Charles R. Deming.
16th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Henry D. Scott.
Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 3d Company, Capt. Lyman B. Whiton.
Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 15th Company, Capt. Joseph M. Parsons.
1st New York Artillery, Battery F, Capt. William R. Wilson.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James Thompson.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Nathaniel Irish.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Robert J. Nevin.
1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Crawford Allen, jr.
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Frank S. French.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Wallace Hill.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery (one company), Maj. Charles C. Meservey.

* Constituting, with detachment of 12th Veteran Reserve Corps, the command of Lieut. Col. Henry H. Wells, provost-marshal-general, Defenses south of the Potomac.

† Headquarters, Arlington, Va. The First Brigade at Forts Cass, C. F. Smith, Craig, Corcoran, Ethan Allen, Marcy, Tillinghast, Whipple, and Woodbury. The Second Brigade at Battery Rodgers, and Forts Barnard, Berry, Ellsworth, Farnsworth, Garesché, Lyon, O'Rorke, Reynolds Richardson, Scott, Ward, Weed, Willard, Williams, and Worth.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, Jr.

2d Massachusetts, Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr.
13th New York, Col. Henry S. Gansevoort.
16th New York, Col. Henry M. Lazelle.

Abstract from return of the Department of West Virginia, Maj. Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Army, commanding, for month of June, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	14	.....	14	17	.....	.....
Signal Corps (Town)	13	96	112	112	.....	.....
First Infantry Division (Sullivan)	300	5,623	6,363	8,308	.....	.....
Second Infantry Division (Crook)	337	5,865	6,785	9,607	.....	.....
First Cavalry Division (Duffié)	120	2,820	4,329	7,792	.....	.....
Second Cavalry Division* (Averell)	112	3,188	3,715	6,301	.....	.....
Reserve Division (Sigel)	365	9,246	11,042	14,135	34	44
Artillery Brigade (Du Pont)	14	469	538	644	.....	.....
Frederick, Md. (Drysdale)	1	28	68	70	.....	.....
Wheeling, W. Va. (Over)	3	73	81	82	.....	.....
Total†	1,079	27,408	33,047	46,968	.....	.....

Troops in the Department of West Virginia, Maj. Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. FRANKLIN E. TOWN.

FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH C. SULLIVAN.

First Brigade.

Col. AUGUSTUS MOOR.

18th Connecticut, Col. William G. Ely.
2d Maryland Eastern Shore, Col. Robert S. Rodgers.
28th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gottfried Becker.
116th Ohio, Col. James Washburn.
123d Ohio, Col. William T. Wilson.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.

34th Massachusetts, Capt. George W. Thompson.
5th New York Heavy Artillery (four companies), Lieut. Col. Edward Murray.
1st West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Jacob Weddle.
12th West Virginia, Col. William B. Curtis.

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* Does not account for the 5th and 7th West Virginia Cavalry.

† The only pieces of artillery reported on original are those in the Reserve Division.

‡According to department monthly return, but a return of the First Brigade shows it to have consisted at this date of the 34th Massachusetts, battalion 5th New York Heavy Artillery, and the 116th and 123d Ohio, Col. George D. Wells commanding.

SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

First Brigade.

Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

23d Ohio, Lieut. Col. James M. Comly.
36th Ohio, Col. Hiram F. Devol.
5th West Virginia, Col. Abia A. Tomlinson.
13th West Virginia, Col. William R. Brown.

Second Brigade.

Col. CARR B. WHITE.

12th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jonathan D. Hines.
91st Ohio, Col. John A. Turley.
9th West Virginia, Col. Isaac H. Duval.
14th West Virginia, Col. Daniel D. Johnson.

Third Brigade.

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

54th Pennsylvania, Maj. Enoch D. Yutzy.
Pennsylvania Reserves* (six companies), Capt. Abel T. Sweet.
11th West Virginia, Col. Daniel Frost.
15th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Thomas Morris.

Artillery.

Capt. JAMES R. MCMULLIN.

Kentucky Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Daniel W. Glassie.
Ohio Light, 1st Battery, Capt. James R. McMullin.

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED N. DUFFIÉ.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. TIBBITS.

1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Henry A. Cole.
1st New York (Lincoln), Maj. Timothy Quinn.
1st New York (Veteran), Lieut. Col. John S. Platner.
21st New York, Lieut. Col. Charles Fitz Simmons.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN E. WYNKOOP.

15th New York, Col. Robert M. Richardson.
20th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Gabriel Middleton.
22d Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob Higgins.

SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER.

8th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert Youart.
14th Pennsylvania, Maj. John M. Daily.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN H. OLEY.

1st West Virginia, Col. Henry Capehart.
3d West Virginia, Maj. Seymour B. Conger.
5th West Virginia, Col. George R. Latham.
7th West Virginia, Maj. Hedgeman Slack.

Third Brigade.†

Col. WILLIAM H. POWELL.

34th Ohio Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. John W. Shaw.
2d West Virginia, Maj. John J. Hoffman.

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*Detachments of 3d and 4th Regiments Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

†Ordered June 24 to be transferred to Crook's division, but reported as here in division return.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. HENRY A. DU PONT.

Maryland Light, Battery B, Capt. Alonzo Snow.
New York Light, 30th Battery, Lieut. Conrad Carrolien.
1st West Virginia Light, Battery D, Capt. John Carlin.
5th United States, Battery B, Capt. Henry A. Du Pont.

RESERVE DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

*Monocacy to Sleepy Creek.**

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER.

1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Lieut. Col. Roger E. Cook.
135th Ohio, Col. Andrew Legg.
152d Ohio, Col. David Putnam.
160th Ohio, Col. Cyrus Reasoner.
161st Ohio, Col. Oliver P. Taylor.
Engineer troops,† Capt. William P. Gaskill.
Loudoun (Virginia) Rangers (two companies), Capt. Daniel M. Keyes.
17th Indiana Battery,‡ Capt. Milton L. Miner.
5th New York Heavy Artillery (eight companies), Col. Samuel Graham.
32d New York Battery, Capt. Charles Kusserow.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery D,‡ Capt. Andrew Rosney.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery A,‡ Capt. George Furst.
Camp Distribution, Capt. David S. Caldwell.

West of Sleepy Creek.§

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN F. KELLEY.

2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Company K, Capt. Peter B. Petrie.
153d Ohio, Col. Israel Stough.
154th Ohio, Col. Robert Stevenson.
6th West Virginia, Maj. John H. Showalter.
Engineer troops, Lieut. Levi Campbell, jr.
16th Illinois Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Julius Jaehne.
2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Company F, Capt. Norval McKinley.
3d Company Ohio Cavalry, Capt. Frank Smith.
1st West Virginia Cavalry Company A, Capt. Harrison H. Hagans.
6th West Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Francis W. Thompson.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. John McAfee.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Francis M. Lowry.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. George W. Graham.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. James H. Holmes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frederick, Md.

132d Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. James Drysdale.

Wheeling, W. Va.

West Virginia Exempts, Capt. Ewald Over.

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* Headquarters, Harper's Ferry. Troops at Back Creek, Bolivar Heights, Cherry Run, Duffield's Depot, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Maryland Heights, Monocacy, Point of Rocks, and Sleepy Creek.

† Independent company of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

‡ Light artillery battalion, Maj. Gustavus F. Merriam commanding.

§ Troops at Buckhannon, Clarksburg, Cumberland, Grafton, Greenland Gap, Green Spring Run, New Creek, and Paw Paw.

Abstract from return of the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of June, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters	14	...	11	14
First Separate Brigade (Tyler)	58	1,126	1,338	1,818
Second Separate Brigade (Morris)	58	1,257	1,564	1,808
Third Separate Brigade* (Kenly)	134	3,555	3,932	4,380
Annapolis, Md. (Root)	1	89	94	101
Total	265	6,027	6,942	8,121

Troops in the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

First Separate Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.

1st Maryland Eastern Shore (two companies), Capt. Thomas Numbers.
3d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Charles Gilpin.
144th Ohio, Col. Samuel H. Hunt.

Second Separate Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. MORRIS.

131st Ohio, Col. John G. Lowe.
137th Ohio, Col. Leonard A. Harris.

Third Separate Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. KENLY.

1st Maryland Eastern Shore (eight companies), Maj. John R. Keene.
11th Maryland, Col. William T. Landstreet.
149th Ohio, Col. Allison L. Brown.
159th Ohio, Col. Lyman J. Jackson.
71st Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Robert J. Sutherland.
72d Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Frank P. Gross.
89th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Nelson Bronson.
95th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Vivian K. Spear.
96th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Horace F. Crossman.
143d Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Horatio Roberts.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Lieut. James Lewis.
Smith's Independent Company Maryland Cavalry, Lieut. Joseph T. Fearing.
Baltimore Battery, Capt. Frederic W. Alexander.
3d Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery H, Capt. William D. Rank.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Col. ADRIAN R. ROOT.

1st Maryland Eastern Shore, Company I, Capt. George W. Evans.
144th Ohio (detachment), [illegible] Maj. Ebenezer Rozelle.
149th Ohio (detachment), [illegible]
11-th and 119th Companies U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Charles Reynolds.

* Includes District of Delaware.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of June, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters	9	.....	9	9
Philadelphia (Cadwalader)	11	146	228	857
Pottsville (Hullinger)	3	.....	3	3
Harrisburg (Bomford)	11	184	218	248
Pittsburg (Wright)	8	1	13	30
Chelton Hill (Wagner)	17	480	629	689
Total	59	811	1,100	1,836

Troops in the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CADWALADER.

186th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Frink.
46th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Thomas C. Kendall.
51st Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Edward L. Stratton.
52d Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Frank H. Coles.
53d Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. John R. Fellman.
55th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Oliver D. Peabody.
57th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. William Brian.
59th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Justin H. Chapman.
105th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Andrew Winter.
131st Company U. S Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. John K. Murphy.
162d Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Max von Amelunxen.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Lieut. Col. JAMES V. BOMFORD.

Patapsco (Maryland) Guards, Capt. Thomas S. McGowan.
50th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Benjamin C. Cook.
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Thomas H. Bates.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Capt. JOSIAH C. HULLINGER.*

50th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Sergt. Jeremiah Alcorn.
21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. James C. Patton.

PITTSBURG, PA.†

Capt. EDWARD S. WRIGHT.

21st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company I, Capt. Greenlief P. Davis.
109th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Charles A. Edmonds.

* Commanding Lehigh District.

† Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, U. S. Army, commanding the District of Monongahela, with headquarters at Pittsburg.

CHELTON HILL (CAMP WILLIAM PENN), PA.

Lieut. Col. LOUIS WAGNER.

43d U. S. Colored Troops, Companies H, I, and K, Maj. Horace Bumstead.
45th U. S. Colored Troops (three companies), Capt. Wilhelm von Bechtold.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

Cavalry Depot, Capt. William B. Royall.
Draft Rendezvous, Capt. David P. Hancock.

YORK, PA.

Surg. HENRY PALMER.

108th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, Lieut. William Mitchell.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

U. S. Signal Corps (detachment), Lieut. Amos M. Thayer.

Abstract from return of the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of June, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters	75	.....	75	75
City and Harbor of New York (De Trobriand)	73	1,220	1,747	2,108
Garrison Massachusetts coast	39	1,264	1,506	1,580
Other forts	34	870	1,120	1,330
Total	221	3,354	4,448	5,093

Troops in the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

CITY AND HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

Brig. Gen. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.

7th New York (battalion), Capt. Jacob Scheu.
15th New York State National Guard.*
3d United States, Lieut. Isaac A. Helm.
6th United States, Capt. Montgomery Bryant.
7th United States, Companies A, B, D, E, G, I, and K, Maj. Henry D. Wallen.
31st U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), Lieut. Henry L. Lawton.
20th New York Battery, Capt. Arthur Wiecker.
28th New York Battery, Lieut. Robert F. Joyce.

[*Note on original return.*]—The balance of the troops borne on the face of this return is composed of small detachments from various regiments, militia, &c.

*Commander not of record.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Comdg. Department of Southwestern Virginia:

GENERAL: I gather from the reports of scouts recently from the Valley that Averell has set out on an expedition, the design of which is either to reach some point on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, or to effect the capture of Staunton. The general impression is that he will pursue the route which he took on his last raid. I think it would be well to have everything prepared to meet him, and, in conjunction with General Imboden, to destroy him, if possible. The enemy will probably make a diversion from the Kanawha Valley to keep your forces occupied while he accomplishes his main design. I am inclined to think that his object is to move on Staunton. If so, you might move against his line of communications while Imboden holds him in front, or concoct some other plan of defeating him. These movements in the western department will probably be simultaneous with the attack by Grant here, who has recently been re-enforced by Burnside's army from Annapolis, so it will be impossible to send any re-enforcements to the Valley from this army. I have instructed General Imboden to communicate with you. A late report from a citizen places General Sigel at Martinsburg, but this conflicts with former reports.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—I doubt the intelligence of Averell's arrival at Charleston, and think that he is nearer some point on his old route.

R. E. LEE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 2, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XI. Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, with his brigade, is relieved from duty in the Department of East Tennessee, and will report to Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, commanding Department of Southwestern Virginia.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
May 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Comdg. Dept. of Western Virginia, Dublin Depot:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a letter from General R. E. Lee, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, addressed

to the adjutant-general of Virginia, also a copy of instructions from the Governor of Virginia, communicated by the adjutant-general, defining my duty as superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute. Under these instructions and suggestions, I now respectfully report to you for such orders as the emergencies of the approaching campaign may call forth. The Corps of Cadets numbers an aggregate of 280, of whom 250 may be relied upon for active duty, leaving 30 as a necessary guard to the Institute and as disabled. The command is organized as a battalion of infantry of four companies, and is usually accompanied by a section of artillery. It is fully equipped, except in horses, and these are impressed in case of need. We have abundance of ammunition, tents, knapsacks, shovels, and picks, and will be prepared to march at a moment's notice. Brigadier-General Imboden is about constructing telegraphic communication between the Institute and Staunton. This he hopes to have in operation by the middle of May. In the mean time he will communicate with us by signals. Any orders or intelligence from Dublin Depot had better be forwarded to General Imboden, at Staunton, with instructions to be immediately [transmitted] to me.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,

Brevet Major-General and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,

Dublin, May 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,

Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: Wharton, with the Fifty-first [Virginia] and Thirtieth [Virginia] Battalion, in all, near 1,000 men, will occupy the Narrows to-morrow. McCausland will then remove remainder of his force to Princeton. I hope in a few days Jenkins will have a respectable mounted force in Monroe. I have two new large ferry-boats, which should be at the Narrows to-day, to be placed at Shanklin's Ferry, or such other point as may be best, in case it should be necessary to concentrate. I have just received your dispatch, embracing one from Captain Marshall, saying that the enemy have left Beverly, Buckhannon, and Weston, moving toward Grafton.

When you find that this is certainly true you might bring up Jackson (leaving scouts well toward Beverly), who, with Jenkins, could easily prevent a sudden raid through Monroe. Thurmond should be able to harass and detain a raiding party at the crossings of Greenbrier, and I hope you will be able to get due notice. If we are not threatened from direction of Beverly and Huntersville, one great ground of uneasiness is removed. The bread question still keeps me like a horse on a tread-mill. I will see you as soon as I can. Try to ascertain privately the prospects of subsistence and forage in front in case we contemplate a movement on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or to Kanawha. Carr's company leaves to-morrow to join Edgar's battalion.

Yours, truly.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General ECHOLS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have this moment received a letter* from General R. E. Lee, expressing the opinion that Averell is on his old ground near New Creek, and that while we are threatened from the Kanawha a general movement may be intended on Staunton. Can't you send some picked men to penetrate the country at all hazards and solve the question whether it is near railroad or on Kanawha, and what their forces are?

Yours, truly, in haste,

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 2, 1864.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND.
Commanding, &c:

COLONEL: I have this moment received a letter from General Lee, expressing his opinion that Averell is on his old ground near New Creek. I had felt confident from our information that he was in Kanawha Valley. Can't you send some picked men to penetrate the country at all hazards, and solve the question?

Yours,

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT, VA., *May 2*, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Colonel MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding, Narrows of New River:

From two sources I learn a considerable force is in Logan County, supposed for a raid on Saltville, railroad, and lead mines. I have asked General W. E. Jones, now at Saltville, to move to Jeffersonville, and told him you will be at Princeton to-morrow. Wharton should be at Giles Court-House to-night. A raid may be accompanied by a real or feigned movement from Fayetteville. Tell De L'Isle to hold the new ferry-boats ready at Narrows. I suppose he has stretched the ropes at Shanklin's Ferry.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, VA., *May 2*, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

A courier just in from Logan County reports 400 cavalry of the enemy reached there Friday last. Seven regiments are said to be on their way to the same point. Everything, it is believed by our friends there, indicate a raid in this direction.

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*See Vol. XXXIII, p. 1317.

LURAY, *May* 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Private William Lock, Company B, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, has just arrived here from Jefferson, having left the vicinity of Charlestown on Sunday night, 1st. He states that General Sigel marched from Martinsburg to Winchester, reaching the latter place on the evening of the 1st, with a force variously estimated, but supposed by Mr. Lock to comprise some 3,500 men, principally infantry. Bell has gone toward Winchester to ascertain more definitely their force and intentions. Cole's battalion encamped near Charlestown on Sunday, and that evening 150 of them came up to Berryville and went out the Winchester pike. Force at Harper's Ferry reported small. Lock learned from a citizen of Shepherdstown that no force of consequence had passed east or west on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad prior to April 29. Nothing had been heard from Averell's command; rumor puts him at Buffalo Gap, menacing Staunton. I send the Daily News of April 25, and this note by Mr. Joseph Crane, the gentleman whose heart is in Luray.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS D. RANSOM.

MOUNT CRAWFORD, *May* 3, 1864.
(Via Staunton.)

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

Enemy moved from Romney via Wardensville to Kernstown and camped Sunday night. Yesterday occupied Winchester. Has placed a good deal of artillery in the fortifications. Force about 3,000 men.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
May 3, 1864—11 a. m.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

My two best scouts are just in directly from Averell's camp on Kanawha. They left there last Wednesday. Averell is certainly there. There were eight mounted regiments and eleven regiments of infantry, and others expected from Parkersburg. General Ord was looked for every day to take command. This force is called on the Kanawha River the right wing of Grant's army. Their intention, as expressed there, is to strike the salt-works and New River bridge. I have received your letters of yesterday. There is no mistake about this information. I write more fully to-day. They were expected to move very soon.

JOHN ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

SALTVILLE, *May* 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

My brigade is now moving to Jeffersonville, where I go to-morrow. If the enemy is likely to advance soon I will retain General Morgan's command. I am afraid to get far from the road from Pound Gap, but will try to join you on any battle-field you may choose.

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, May 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: A reported movement of the enemy's cavalry from the direction of Kanawha renders it necessary to put much of the mounted force of the department in a position to cover the approaches on Saltville, and to render assistance to General Breckinridge, in case of necessity. You would do well to keep your scouts active in your front and your mounted pickets well to your front, as you will not probably meet with support west of Glade for several days. If you should be compelled to fall back, you will have to depend on your own judgment, guided by future developments of the enemy, for the control and movements of troops immediately under you. For a few days I expect to be on the threatened front and too distant to give orders for such prompt movement as would be necessary if you should be required to act at all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, May 3, 1864.

Colonel PRIDEMORE,
Commanding Sixty-fourth Virginia Regiment:

COLONEL: A reported movement of the enemy renders it necessary for you to take measures similar to those prescribed for you a few days since when the enemy was expected. Scout well in the direction of Pound Gap and the Louisa Fork of Sandy. Report any advance of the enemy to the troops on your left, to this place, and to Saltville. If you find the enemy has passed your right flank send your transportation in this direction and concentrate your force on the flank of the enemy, assailing him every opportunity, and following him up as long as the strength of your men and horses will admit of. Let two of your men move to your right until they find others guarding the country north and east of you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, *May* 4, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

Information received here indicates the propriety of your making a junction with General Imboden to meet the enemy on his movements toward Staunton. Communicate with General R. E. Lee and General Imboden.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 4, 1864.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General, Richmond, Va.:

I want to move my troops forward, but have not breadstuffs. Can't you send supply at once? See letters and telegrams of Major Cloyd.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT, VA., *May* 4, 1864—5 p. m.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Orange Court-House, Va.:

A dispatch from the President says information indicates propriety of my joining Imboden to meet movement on Staunton, and tells me to communicate with you. I have Echols in Monroe County, 1,600 men; Wharton at Narrows of New River, 900 men; McCausland at Princeton, 1,500 men; all infantry. Scarcely any mounted men yet east of New River. Enemy threatening from Kanawha, and reported 8,000 men, which is probably exaggerated. It is thirty-six miles from Echols to Jackson River Depot, and sixty miles from Narrows. You thus see the situation. I was starting to the front, but will wait to hear from you, and act upon your views of the emergency.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, *May* 4, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

The President informs me that you will report to me. For the present you will take the general direction of affairs and use General Imboden's force as you think best. He has been ordered to report to you. I trust you will drive the enemy back.

R. E. LEE.

DUBLIN DEPOT, *May* 4, 1864—8.15 p. m.

General R. E. LEE,
Orange Court-House, Va.:

Your dispatch directing me to take command of Imboden, &c., just received. The only information I have is a dispatch from the

President to-day telling me to confer with you and Imboden on propriety of my joining the latter to repel movement toward Staunton. I then sent you my dispatch of this afternoon. Is Staunton the point threatened? Shall I push the forces named in my dispatch to Jackson River Depot to take cars? I can add small force of Colonel Jackson. This will leave Jenkins and William E. Jones with some 4,000 cavalry and 600 infantry, and good supply of artillery, to meet the Kanawha force. My First Brigade could reach Jackson River Depot Friday evening. Have not heard from Imboden. Will sit up to-night to hear from you.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

VERDIERVILLE, *May* 4, 1864—5 o'clock.
(Via Orange Court-House.)

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, *Dublin:*

General Imboden reports that Sigel will probably cross at Chester Gap and move upon our left. If you cannot by counter moves occupy him in Valley, leave sufficient troops to guard against movement from Kanawha, and push forward your troops to Orange Court-House, provided Sigel moves in that direction. Ascertain from Imboden purposes of enemy, and act accordingly. Grant's whole army is moving [on] our right, and I am following.

R. E. LEE.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, *May* 4, 1864.
(Received 4 a. m. 5th.)

General BRECKINRIDGE, *Dublin:*

I do not know whether Staunton is the threatened point, but all the force sent west seem to have returned east, and are now coming up by Front Royal or the Valley. These are the forces I wish you to meet, or by some movement to draw back before they get on my left. Imboden reports Sigel with 7,000 men approaching Front Royal. Communicate with him, and try and check this Valley movement as soon as possible.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 4, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding, Richmond, Va.:

Brigadier-General Jones telegraphs me that you have ordered him to push his cavalry into Tennessee. All reports concur that enemy has retired completely in that region, burning bridges behind him. Mean time everything indicates a movement from Kanawha upon railroad, salt-works, and lead mines. General Jones, at my request, has assembled his cavalry at Jeffersonville, and I was going to the front to-morrow. Shall he change present dispositions? A small party might scout into Tennessee.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *May* 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.
Dublin:

General William E. Jones will not move so as to endanger the iron or salt-works. His instructions have been modified in reply to his dispatch, but enemy is pressing on Johnston from Knoxville, and nothing short of sternest necessity should keep Jones from following. He should also thereby cover roads into North Carolina to prevent cavalry raids feared there. Telegraph a reply.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 4, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Will answer as soon as General Lee answers my dispatch of this date. Have dispatched General Jones to wait till I hear from General Lee.

J. C. B.

Answered this May 5, after receiving General Lee's dispatches.
J. C. B.

GLADE SPRING, *May* 4, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

I am ordered by General Bragg to push my cavalry forward in Tennessee. I have notified him of the state of affairs here and asked if I must withdraw my support to you. My brigade will be near Jeffersonville to-day. Morgan is near Saltville. Both are to move to you if needed.

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DUBLIN, *May* 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Glade Spring:

I have telegraphed General Bragg, and expect answer this evening. News from east is such that I do not think you should change present dispositions till we hear more. I will telegraph you at earliest moment.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT, VA., *May* 4, 1864—9.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM E. JONES,
Glade Spring, Va.:

Have just received dispatch from General Bragg, and expect one during the night from General Lee, which may produce an entire change of action. Please wait till you hear from me.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
May 4, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A dispatch has just reached me that the cavalry of the enemy were on Big Sewell yesterday evening late. Without giving the number I have thought it best to send the information as it was sent by one of my scouts, although it is very indefinite and uncertain as to the extent of the advance. I will hear further during the day no doubt and will promptly report.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
May 4, 1864—1 p. m. (Via Union.)

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

Another dispatch just in. There were certainly three regiments and battalion at Tyree's, thirty-five miles west of Lewisburg, advancing this way last night; two of these regiments were infantry. This is certain. I have not yet been able to hear of any additional force, but will hear this evening or to-night. This is from a perfectly reliable scout.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP FOUR MILES FROM PRINCETON, W. VA.,
May 4, 1864. (Via Narrows.)

General BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

Two soldiers of the Twenty-third [Virginia] Battalion have just come through from Kanawha. I know them to be reliable men. They report seven regiments on Kanawha, and that they will move this way about the 10th of May. I will write to you to-morrow. Averell is in command.

JNO. McCAUSLAND.

NARROWS, *May* 4, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

There was a mistake in Colonel McCausland's message to you. It should read, "There are seventeen regiments on Kanawha."

SMITH NORRIS,
Sergeant Signal Corps.

RUDE'S HILL, NEAR MOUNT JACKSON, *May* 4, 1864.
(Via New Market.)

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

I have moved my whole force down the Valley to repel advance of Sigel. His cavalry was at Maurertown to-day, but have fallen back

to Strasburg this evening. Sigel, with 7,000 men, moved to Front Royal to-day; is doubtless going to Grant via Chester Gap. Jackson is alone in front of Central railroad, looking toward Beverly. I have called out reserves of Augusta and Rockingham to go west if needed to aid Jackson.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 5, 1864.

General R. E. LEE. *At his Headquarters:*

I have near 4,000 infantry and twelve pieces of artillery en route to Jackson River Depot to take cars. The First Brigade should reach there early Saturday morning. I start across country to-night for same point. Have telegraphed Imboden.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT, *May 5, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding, Richmond, Va.:

Under instructions from General Lee, I am moving my available force toward Staunton. If General Jones moves into Tennessee, this whole country will be at mercy of force now threatening from Kanawha. Please direct him in co-operation with General Jenkins to cover this front from Monroe County to Saltville. Please answer.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, May 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XIX. Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge will select two batteries from the Thirteenth Battalion Virginia Artillery for duty in his department, after which Lieut. Col. J. Floyd King, commanding the battalion, will proceed by railroad with the two remaining batteries to headquarters Army of Northern Virginia and report to General R. E. Lee commanding, for assignment to Brigadier-General Alexander's artillery corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW MARKET, *May 5, 1864.*

General BRECKINRIDGE, *Dublin:*

Enemy disappeared from my front in the night. I propose to move on Cumberland at once. Can you threaten Grafton? General Lee says Grant is crossing the Rapidan near Chancellorsville

to-day, and he is moving to meet him. Directs me, if Sigel can't be kept in the Valley, to cross to Orange. Can't notify you. Combined movement proposed above will, I think, bring him back. Answer.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 5, 1864. (Via Staunton.)

Brigadier-General IMBODEN,
At his Headquarters:

Can't make out your dispatch in cipher of this date. I have 4,000 men en route for Jackson Depot to take cars. I start across country to-night. Will reach there Saturday morning. Telegraph me to that point the condition of affairs.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT, *May 5*, 1864.

Brigadier-General ECHOLS,
Commanding, &c., Monroe County, Va.:

Unless threatened by an immediate advance of enemy in force, move with all possible expedition to Jackson River Depot. Leave Thurmond's companies and direct them to report to Brigadier-General Jenkins. Direct Colonel Jackson to report to General Jenkins. Answer to Narrows.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
May 5, 1864—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

I wrote to Major Stringfellow this morning fully. I have not heard of the enemy to-day. Their cavalry came last night to Meadow River bridge, seventeen miles from Lewisburg. I will at once take steps to move my brigade, infantry and artillery, as ordered in your dispatch just received. I will order Colonel Jackson and Captain Thurmond as directed. I wrote that the Fourteenth Regiment [Virginia Cavalry] had all been sent back by General Jenkins for their horses. I will leave here by sunrise in the morning, unless otherwise ordered.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
May 5, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, *Dublin:*

My command is under orders and ready to move to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock as ordered. I have this moment received a dispatch from Major Eakle, written late this afternoon, sixteen miles from

Lewisburg. He says that he had just heard that the enemy were advancing, and that their pickets were visible to them on top of Little Sewell, two miles in his front; he further says that their trains were said to have staid at foot of Big Sewell last night. This looks like it might be a regular advance. But as he does not report the number under your telegraph order of to-day, I shall move at the time indicated, unless otherwise ordered by you, or unless I get fuller information from the front.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT, VA., *May* 5, 1864.

Colonel MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding, Princeton, Va.:

Move with all possible expedition by the best route to Jackson River Depot. If you take road by Shanklin's Ferry, I have ordered the new boat from Narrows to be sent there at once. Answer to Narrows.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

PRINCETON, *May* 5, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

The work at this place progresses slowly for want of shovels or spades. If 100 picks could be sent, we can soon make the forts formidable. A man named Pryor is here. He left Charleston last Thursday. The statements of the two men of the Twenty-second Regiment [Virginia Cavalry] seem to be correct. He also states that Generals Averell, Duffié, Crook, and Butler (not the Beast) were at Charleston when he left. He thinks the greater portion of the forces are cavalry, and says they are pressing horses, wagons, and even oxen and harness to haul supplies and mount their men. Pryor was a prisoner, and took the oath, and left for our lines. He has two brothers in my regiment, and has belonged to my regiment himself for a long time.

JNO. MCCAUSLAND,
Colonel, Commanding.

DUBLIN DEPOT, VA., *May* 5, 1864.

General WILLIAM E. JONES,
Glade Spring, Va.:

Instructions from General Lee oblige me to move east. I have telegraphed General Bragg to direct you in co-operation with General Jenkins to cover the front from Monroe County to salt-works. You will hear to-day. I will leave the Forty-fifth [Virginia] Regiment now at Saltville.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Glade Spring, Va.:

GENERAL: Under instructions from General Lee, I have felt it my duty to move Echols, Wharton, and McCausland to Jackson River Depot, en route for the Valley. I go on to-night. Jenkins, with such of his cavalry as he has assembled and mounted, is in Monroe County. Two companies of Partisan Rangers (foot), under Thurmond, are scouting in front of Greenbrier River. Colonel Jackson is in Alleghany County, and should have 1,000 men. He reports to General Jenkins. Bowen's regiment, recently attached temporarily to Jenkins' brigade, is at Liberty Hill, Tazewell County. I leave the Forty-fifth [Virginia] at Saltville. You see that the whole country west of New River is uncovered, and depends on you. There is no force at Narrows, but I have urged Jenkins to send some, and to communicate with you. I hope you will confer promptly with him, for between you this whole front has to be protected. In case of emergency, you must take command of Forty-fifth Regiment and Bowen, informing Jenkins. I have telegraphed General Bragg that the removal of your forces under present circumstances will leave the country at the mercy of the Kanawha force. I have no answer yet to this dispatch. I leave in a few minutes for the Narrows, and hope to reach Jackson's River Depot to-morrow. A dispatch to-night would reach me at Narrows. I think you will find no difficulty in getting subsistence at Wytheville and here.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,
JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT, VA., *May* 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General JENKINS,
Union, Monroe County, Va.:

I am moving under orders toward Staunton with the infantry. You must take charge of affairs for the present. Communicate with General W. E. Jones at Jeffersonville or Glade Spring, who should have over 4,000 cavalry and abundant artillery. You and he must cover the front. Thurmond's companies and Colonel Jackson will report to you. I have called out reserve forces, and will get a few hundred for Narrows of New River. Look well to that point. If I take Jackson's battery its place will be supplied by Davidson's battery, now nearly due here from Abingdon. Major Stringfellow, assistant adjutant-general here, will report to you. Answer here and to Narrows.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

I leave Forty-fifth Infantry, 700 strong, at Saltville.

ROCKY GAP, *May* 5, 1864—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS:

GENERAL: I received your communication of yesterday evening. The enemy drove me from cross-roads this morning. They have just driven my sharpshooters off the top of the mountain. Their

infantry is now visible, about three regiments. I send a detachment of my company on the road to the Narrows, and will fall back on the Wytheville road and will keep you posted as to their movements. My courier will know where to find you.

In haste, your obedient servant,

J. S. A. CRAWFORD,
Captain.

ROCKY GAP, *May* 5, 1864—11 o'clock,

GENERAL: Five regiments of the enemy's infantry are in view, and more coming. I was informed by a citizen the enemy were advancing in force on the other road.

In haste,

J. S. A. CRAWFORD.

DUBLIN DEPOT, *May* 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHARTON,
Narrows of New River:

Move with all expedition by best route to Jackson River Depot. Take the section of Bryan's battery. If Jackson's battery of horse artillery arrives, leave it at Narrows. Have the new ferry-boat sent immediately to Shanklin's Ferry.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *May* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. C. WHARTON, *Narrows:*

Take all your troops and inform General Jenkins, at Union, who will send some force to Narrows at once.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *May* 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Brig. Gen. J. H. Morgan has been relieved from duty in Department of East Tennessee, and ordered to report to you. Order just received by mail. Colonel King received following order, viz:

Major-General Breckinridge will select two batteries from Thirteenth Virginia Battalion Artillery for duty in the department, after which Lieutenant-Colonel King will proceed by railroad with the two remaining batteries, and report to General Lee for assignment with Brigadier-General Alexander's artillery corps.

Copy of this not yet sent to you direct. Colonel King very anxious to go. What are your orders in regard to him and Morgan? Dickenson's battery, and not Davidson's, will be here to-night. If orders in regard to King's battalion is correct, and you must select one other battery, King desires to take Otey's and Lowry's batteries with him, and will wait your order here. Will inform General Jenkins of the order in regard to Morgan. Large fleet of transports reported at City Point. Seems nothing certain from General Lee.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NARROWS, *May* 6, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

There is no sign of any artillery coming to me. I do not expect any addition to my present force of 300 men for two or three days. We look for an attack in the morning. Did you get dispatch announcing that there would be no transportation for you at Jackson River Depot?

A. G. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Narrows, May 6, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: Since parting from you I have had an interview with Colonel McCausland. He has received a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, at Jeffersonville, which he handed to me. That communication states that the writer is in command of Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones' brigade, numbering 1,000 men. The writer mentions nothing of any other cavalry there, but the courier told Colonel McC. that there was no other cavalry there. Under these circumstances, and from what I learn of Colonel McC. of the force of the enemy, I thought it proper for me to write you the additional facts which I learned, and to state my conviction of my inability to defend this country if their estimate of the enemy's force advancing from the Kanawha Valley, and which is confirmed in the main through all the different channels, be correct.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours.

A. G. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General.

NARROWS, *May* 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE:

The enemy drove Crawford out of Princeton at 10 o'clock this morning. Crawford fell back on the Tazewell road, leaving my front without a cavalry scout. I can hear nothing from Jones, and Rocky Gap lies open to admit enemy to my rear. I have 200 men, and it will be two or three days before I have more. Could you let Colonel McCausland's command stay a day or two longer here?

A. G. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General.

NARROWS, *May* 6, 1864—6.10 p. m.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy certainly occupy Princeton. The only mounted company I have fell back on the wrong road, taking the one leading toward Tazewell, so that I am left with nothing but infantry pickets. As my brigade has not yet been collected, and all the infantry has been removed from this section, I have only 200 men present to defend this section of country, including Dublin Depot and the New

River bridge. I can learn nothing from Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, whom General Breckinridge expected to aid me with 4,000 men. Forward this telegram to General Bragg at Richmond.

A. G. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., May 7, 1864.*

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XXIV. Brig. Gen. F. T. Nicholls, commandant, &c., Lynchburg, is hereby authorized to call out temporarily such portion of the reserve forces as may be necessary for guarding the prisoners now at Lynchburg, Va.

XXV. Paragraph V, Special Orders, No. 101, current series, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Brig. Gen. James L. Kemper, Provisional Army, C. S., is temporarily detached from his brigade and assigned to the reserve forces of the State of Virginia, enrolled and mustered into service in accordance with the fifth and sixth sections of the "act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February 7, 1864. His headquarters will be at Lynchburg, Va.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 7, 1864. (Via Orange Court-House, Va.)

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

The movements proposed in the Valley, if made, must be made at once.

R. E. LEE.

MAY 7, 1864—8 a. m.

[Major STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

Your dispatch received. If General Morgan reports to me let him (for the present) immediately communicate with General Jenkins. Inform Jenkins. The immediate thing to be done is to unite and act against the enemy. Retain the Otey or Lowry battery. Colonel King may take Otey's battery if he prefers. Telegraph me all news to Jackson River Depot to-day.

J. C. B.

WOODSTOCK, *May 7*, 1864—8.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Averell arrived at Winchester night before last; has 3,000 cavalry. Sigel same place, 4,000 infantry. Not advancing. On your arrival I wish to confer further with you on important matters. Have you the cipher of Army of Northern Virginia?

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 7, 1864—1.30 a. m.

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegraph General Jenkins to retain Colonel McCausland a day if absolutely necessary, and tell McCausland to inform McMahon and direct him to hold transportation.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Bristol, Tenn.:

As soon as Brigadier-General Vaughn's brigade can be properly spared, send it to Staunton, Va., and report the fact.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DUBLIN, *May* 7, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

Just received information that enemy have left Princeton and gone to Rocky Gap. Strength, nine regiments infantry, fourteen pieces, and two companies cavalry.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW.

NARROWS, *May* 7, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW:

The enemy has advanced several miles on the Tazewell road. I think they will aim for the salt-works, but send several columns to strike different points. I think the stores at Dublin in danger. If you could secure the necessary railroad transportation, it would lessen the danger in two ways; first, by enabling us to concentrate troops rapidly to defend the place; secondly, by furnishing us the means of sending the stores away. If possible, two freight trains should be kept at Dublin, or near, subject to my orders until the emergency is over. Show this to Major McMahon.

A. G. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General.

DUBLIN, *May* 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Enemy five regiments strong occupied Rocky Gap this morning. I am moving stores from this point east to save them. Have notified the various post-offices west of this place. General W. E. Jones at Glade Spring, covering Saltville mainly. Colonel McCausland is detained here by order of General Bragg, until the danger is over. All demonstrations of enemy as yet are on points west of New River. I presume this place, [or] the bridge will be attacked. They can, after McCausland starts, threaten Jones, hold him in check, and send cavalry here, going back through Rocky Gap or east of the river. No direct advance on Narrows yet reported.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLADE SPRING, *May* 7, 1864.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Dublin:

General Jackson goes by railroad to-day with 400 infantry to New River bridge. Saltville is sufficiently garrisoned. Cavalry will be ready to succor either point. Sufficient force should be at lead mines to keep off cavalry. Instruct it to hold houses, and fight to the last, as succor will soon come. Answer. Scouts report Averell on the 4th on Dry Fork with ten regiments of cavalry.

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General.

WOODSTOCK, *May* 8, 1864—7.30 a. m.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Enemy still very close in Winchester. I can force evacuation of place by moving into Hampshire, and attacking Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Have delayed my movements one day to confer with you. If you come here with force you mentioned, we can clear this border in five days, destroy railroad, canal, and coal mines from New Creek to Martinsburg. If you come had I better await your arrival or go at once to Hampshire? As soon as I reach Hampshire, Sigel will quit Winchester, and fall back on railroad.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

WOODSTOCK, *May* 8, 1864.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Dispatch* received. Reports from the front received since my dispatch of this morning represent enemy's cavalry to have been considerably re-enforced, and indications of a movement of the whole force to the eastward in a day or two. I have detachments now reconnoitering who will report to-night. Staunton will not be endangered by my proposed movement. Information to be received to-night will determine my course in exercise of the discretion allowed me.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

DUBLIN, *May* 8, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Enemy advancing on this place about ten miles distant; McCausland's brigade drawn up in line of battle five miles from Dublin on the Narrows road. Enemy's force five regiments infantry, and from eight to twelve pieces artillery. Mrs. Breckinridge left in ambulance this morning. General Jenkins is here in command.

RUSSELL.

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*Not found.

DUBLIN, *May* 8, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

McCausland detained here by order of General Bragg. Can't tell when he will leave, if at all. The enemy's five regiments infantry, ten pieces artillery, and two companies of cavalry, were on Walker's Creek road, six miles beyond Shannon's, at 10 a. m. No later news. Jenkins is in line of battle about Back Creek. Averell, with ten regiments of cavalry, threatened Saltville through Tazewell. We will give them a warm reception here. Deem it imprudent to mention our disposition, as I have not time to put my telegram in cipher. But, unless enemy display greater activity and skill, we will not be driven off. I remain here a few hours, but will see the fight.

C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STAUNTON, *May* 9, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Dispatch from operator at Harrisonburg states that McNeill struck Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Piedmont, burning bridge and machine-shops, destroying locomotives, and inflicting damages to extent of several millions.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

STAUNTON, *May* 9, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

Enemy has sent 1,300 cavalry from Winchester after McNeill. Imboden, with part of his force, started this morning to thwart them, and he may reach Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. No further news this morning from Sigel.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

WOODSTOCK, *May* 9, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

I have a report from the signal corps that a column of Yankees, 1,000 strong, are advancing. When reported were at Strasburg, twelve miles below here.

T. S. DAVIS,
Captain, Commanding Outpost.

MILLBOROUGH, *May* 9, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

I have marched to-day fourteen miles, and will get within two or three miles of Goshen to-night, making twenty miles. The men and horses are a good deal broken down. We have not been able to procure a grain of corn, and it can't be had between here and

Staunton. Is there no possibility of sending up to-night, or early to-morrow morning, a train to Goshen for the troops, and also some grain? Our transportation and artillery horses will be used up unless we get some forage. Please reply at once, and give me the news.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

WOODSTOCK, *May* 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Captain McNeill with company has succeeded in striking the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Piedmont, destroying bridges, train, engines, company work-shops, &c., to the amount of millions of dollars. Thirteen hundred Yankee cavalry have gone out from Winchester to intercept McNeill. I proceed with two regiments cavalry and section of artillery to relief of McNeill. Col. George H. Smith with residue of my command remains in Valley, and will communicate with you.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

WOODSTOCK, *May* 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Yours of this date just received.* All quiet toward Winchester. McNeill's safety requires me to dash on his pursuers. I will not aim to reach railroad unless way is very open, but return to the Valley in four or five days. Colonel Smith remains here with a large regiment of infantry, four field guns, and about 100 cavalry on picket, scouting below. He will be in communication with you and me both.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

WOODSTOCK, *May* 9, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Sigel is reported to have about 4,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry. This information is uncertain, and probably exaggerated. About 1,300 Yankee cavalry have gone toward Hampshire and Hardy, probably in pursuit of McNeill. General Imboden has gone to Moorefield with his cavalry. I have here my regiment, 510 non-commissioned officers and privates, and four pieces of artillery. Sigel at last accounts was at Winchester.

[GEO. H. SMITH.]*

DUBLIN, *May* 9, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, *Staunton:*

Colonel Bowen has arrived with the Forty-fifth [Virginia] Regiment and is on the field. About 400 more men will be up in two or three hours, under orders from Jenkins. I am waiting to equip and

* Not found.

carry them out. Our line of battle just this side of Back Creek. Considered the best position between mountain and this point. Jackson advancing from Union; French at Narrows, blocking road; Twenty-second [Virginia Cavalry] moving in the same direction. Enemy descending Cloyd's Mountain. Pickets been firing two hours; six or eight cannon shots just heard. It will be two hours before the fight opens fairly. Our men in splendid spirits, anxious for the fight, and perfectly confident. Will telegraph from the battle-field.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW.

JACKSON RIVER, *May* 9, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

We have reached this place. Am informed we will have to march on to Staunton. Men getting very sore footed. We will reach Staunton. Finding no forage here, will have to depend on grass. Will come on as fast as possible.

G. C. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

LYNCHBURG, *May* 9, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I have just received from General Pickett the following dispatch to General Kemper, who is not here:

Have you any forces, or could you collect any, either at Lynchburg, or could any be gotten in direction of Danville? Answer at once; they are much needed at this point [Petersburg].

I have replied that the only reserves of which I have any official information are two companies in Campbell and one in Amherst, which have been ordered by Secretary of War to guard prisoners arriving here.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WOODSTOCK, *May* 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

My scouts sent off on Sunday morning have returned. They report Sigel's whole force on the move up the Valley. He has seven regiments infantry, and from 1,500 to 2,000 cavalry. Citizens accustomed to estimating the number of troops reported to them 10,000 infantry, but this I am satisfied is an exaggeration. Persons on the turnpike, who watched them pass, report twenty-eight pieces of artillery. The scouts report about 200 wagons. I have nothing from my immediate front this morning. The scout left their rear yesterday evening, and came up through the mountains.

T. S. DAVIS,
Captain.

CHRISTIANSBURG, *May* 10, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

The enemy drove me to-day from the New River bridge. I have fallen back to this place. I will oppose their advance toward the east, but my force is inadequate to keep them back. General Breckinridge, at Staunton, informs me that he can send no aid. The enemy has twelve regiments infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and fifteen pieces artillery, under the command of General George Crook. This force independent of the cavalry force under Averell that has gone toward Saltville.

JOHN McCAUSLAND,
Colonel, Commanding.

NEW RIVER BRIDGE, *May* 10, 1864.
(Received 9.20 a. m.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Colonel McCausland, now commanding, respectfully asks whether his dispatch* of last night has been received, and if so whether you have any instructions. Please reply at once.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 10, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW:

Colonel McCausland's dispatch was duly received. You will please inform him that no instructions can be sent him. He is best acquainted with the necessities of his case and must act according to his best judgment. It is impossible to send him re-enforcements. General W. E. Jones was ordered (after General Breckinridge left) to co-operate with Jenkins in protecting the lead mines and salt-works. He should be communicated with from your headquarters if possible.

S. COOPER.
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GUINEY'S STATION DEPOT, *May* 11, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Just heard that Averell has cut Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin. It may be necessary for you to return to protect Lynchburg, &c. You must judge.

R. E. LEE,
General.

WOODSTOCK, *May* 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

The enemy moved their main camp up to Cedar Creek yesterday evening. No other change. They are so located and the valley so

*See p. 44.

narrow that it is impossible to penetrate their lines. They have large patrolling parties constantly in motion between their different posts. If you were familiar with the country, you would appreciate the difficulties of getting any certain information by scouting, and the condition of the atmosphere renders observation from the mountains impossible.

T. STURGIS DAVIS,
Commanding Outpost.

MOUNT JACKSON, *May* 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

The enemy drove in my pickets this morning at 10 o'clock. I had a slight skirmish with them, having 1 man wounded and 2 captured. They have, as far as came within my observation, 2,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery. I heard from their rear to-day. They had the day before yesterday ten regiments infantry. They have now twenty-eight pieces artillery, all brass but four, and three mountain howitzers—a very large proportion, but correct. The whole force is 6,000 men. Major Gilmor reports for duty this evening; his battalion was ordered by the Secretary of War to report to me. He says you ordered him to take his battalion and get to the enemy's rear. He has about forty men for duty. In my own company I have twenty-six. If he takes his own men away I will be left with no men for picket. I am on outpost duty. The impression here is that he is still in arrest under another series of charges. The information I have received from across the ridge is that [our] people hold possession of Culpeper County, and this being the case no force of enemy can penetrate to Madison Court-House. No force from the Valley has gone there.

T. STURGIS DAVIS,
Captain, Commanding Outpost.

MOUNT JACKSON, *May* 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Stragglers from General Imboden report that he had a fight yesterday morning with 500 Yankee cavalry near Baker's, on Lost River; defeated them and pursued them toward Moorefield. I have sent several dispatches to him, but have received no reply. I will send another with your orders to-night. Captain Davis sends you a dispatch* in regard to Major Gilmor. Please decide the matter at once. It is impossible to spare any of the cavalry, of which we only have about sixty altogether, until General Imboden returns. I have directed Captain Davis to telegraph directly to you any movement of the enemy during the night. My camp is at Rude's Hill; my pickets below here.

G. H. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

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* See next preceding.

MOUNT JACKSON, *May* 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Information sent you yesterday of the strength of the enemy has been confirmed by other scouts. Their force is not over 6,000—2,000 cavalry, and twenty-eight pieces of artillery, and the rest infantry. They moved their main camp last evening up to Cedar Creek. I have not heard from General Imboden.

GEORGE H. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

MOUNT JACKSON, *May* 11, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Later information of the strength of the enemy confirms my previous dispatch. They have ten regiments of infantry, about 4,000 men, and thirty-one pieces of artillery. Their cavalry is reported at 3,000, but I think this exaggerated. They are now advancing. Their advance is at Narrow Passage Creek, three miles this side of Woodstock. I have not heard from General Imboden.

G. H. SMITH.
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
May 11, 1864—6 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.
Comdg. Department of Western Virginia:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday by courier was received by me at 9 p. m. I immediately gave orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Shipp, commanding Cadets, to have his battalion in readiness to move this morning at 7 o'clock. They are now forming and will reach Bell's, sixteen miles, to-day and be in Staunton to-morrow. I have issued to them rations for two days, and will send with them 500 pounds of bacon and as much beef as I can find transportation for. I have sixty-four barrels of flour near Staunton. I send 100 bushels of corn for forage. The Cadets are armed with Austrian rifles and take 40 rounds of ammunition. The section of artillery will consist of 3-inch iron, rifled, and the ammunition chests of the limbers and caissons will be filled. I have ten or twelve 6-pounder brass pieces here mounted and one 12-pounder howitzer, if any should be needed. Horses have been impressed for the artillery and transportation, but the horses are slow in coming in. The artillery have orders to reach the infantry battalion to-night.

I have ordered the four companies of reserves to rendezvous here. I will arm and equip them, and hold them in readiness to move at a moment's notice. No commanding officers have been appointed to this battalion. I will direct the commander of the post of Lexington to supply rations, should they be called out. Your dispatch finds me very unwell, but I shall hope to be with you to-morrow. Lieutenant-Colonel Shipp has orders to report to you on reaching Staunton. If the reserve companies are required to move to Staunton, I will have them in readiness to move to-morrow, and shall get transportation for 6,000 pounds bacon from the commissary of Confederate States here.

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Brevet Major-General.

SALEM, *May* 11, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

The command has just arrived eight miles from this place. Enemy's cavalry occupied Christiansburg to-day. Crossed their infantry, artillery, and cavalry at Pepper's Ferry, Mrs. Taylor's, and the railroad bridge some two miles from Pepper's Ferry, at 1 a. m. to-day, then encamped. If they advance here in force, I respectfully suggest that this move is intended to co-operate with Sigel and against you. They have been re-enforced by three cavalry regiments. Official papers and private letters are safe and in Lynchburg. Jackson and French not yet up. Nothing heard from Morgan or Jones, except vague reports of a battle and our success. As Colonel McCausland has his own and Jenkins' staff, I regard myself as a mere supernumerary. Shall I remain longer? Please reply. Mrs. Breckinridge is here and well.

C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALEM, *May* 12, 1864,
(Received 4.10 p. m. 14th.)

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

The enemy occupy Blacksburg and Christiansburg. They were engaged all day yesterday in crossing New River and moving out. They have been quiet to-day. I am collecting the reserves in this county and will unite them with my present force. I have heard nothing from the direction of Saltville. Averell went that way with a large cavalry force, and Crook is in command of the forces in my front.

JNO. McCAUSLAND,
Commanding.

SALEM, *May* 12, 1864.
(Received 6.15.)

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Unless re-enforcements are sent Colonel McCausland at once, the Virginia and Tennessee road from Dublin to Lynchburg is at the mercy of the enemy.

ROBT. L. PRESTON.

NEW MARKET, *May* 12, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Enemy drove in my pickets on the pike, Middle, and Back roads, and have since dashed into Mount Jackson. Has since fallen back, I suspect on purpose to get his cavalry in my rear to-night. I have, therefore, resolved to fall back three miles to New Market, and get in rear of the road by which he would turn my position. Major Gilmor and several men badly wounded this evening, and several horses killed. I have 800 cavalry here, four rifled field guns, and two howitzers. I occupy Luray and Lost River Valley, with cavalry on outpost duty, and not included in above statements of present effective forces.

JNO. D. IMBODEN.

HUPP'S HILL, *May* 12, 1864.
(Via New Market.)

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Following dispatch this moment received, dated Reserve Picket, Luray, May 12, 7 a. m.:

I have just returned from a scout to Front Royal. The enemy's force in that neighborhood does not exceed 150 cavalry. At sight of us they moved in direction of Strasburg, but I think returned when we left. It is reported here this morning that about this number are moving up Powell's Fort toward the furnace; if so, I think it the same force. I will watch them and prevent that number from reaching the furnace.

H. H. RIDDLEBERGER.

This demonstrates that no part of Sigel's force has crossed Blue Ridge at any point south of the Manassas Gap Railroad, nor do I believe any have crossed. I think Sigel will not advance until he investigates affairs in Hampshire. Colonel Wynkoop reported my force in Romney at 5,000 men, consisting of Rosser's and my own brigade. If I could have remained two days longer and taken Columbia [Cumberland], I believe Sigel would have returned to Martinsburg.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

General, this is the balance of dispatch sent you when they signed Riddleberger. We thought that they were through, as they stopped sending, but it was owing to operator at Mount Jackson, who said the enemy were advancing and pulled up instruments and left.

OPERATOR.

TWO MILES NORTH OF NEW MARKET,
New Market, May 12, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

My position at Rude's Hill, four miles in advance of New Market and fifty miles from Staunton, is apparently strong but perfectly bare and uncovered. It consists of a range of hills inclosed between Smith's Creek on the right, a deep and sluggish stream, and North Fork Shenandoah on left, 700 yards distant—the bluffs to latter stream are precipitous, wooded; the range of hills in front command bottom lands in front for one mile. The most objectionable feature is a bluff 1,800 yards distant and affording the enemy good position for flank fire of artillery, but position could be given our battery by intrenching. The enemy could not hold their position. A little assistance from rifle-pits and earth-works for batteries would make the position very strong, and by holding it we reach the road from New Market via Thornton's Gap to Orange Court-House. The first position in rear is at Lacey Spring, nine miles from Harrisonburg.

R. L. POOR,
Major.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
[*May* 13, 1864.]

General S. COOPER:

Please direct General Breckinridge, if he has no instructions from General Lee to conflict, that he will send a brigade of infantry promptly to Lynchburg to protect that place and to unite with McCausland in

defense of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. Notify General Lee of the order and explain to him the necessity which calls for this move and the reasons for sending it direct to Breckinridge. The movement should be prompt and rapid.

Yours, respectfully,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

RICHMOND, *May* 13, 1864.
(Received 1 a. m. 14th.)

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Harrisonburg, Va.:

If you have no instructions from General Lee to conflict, send immediately an efficient brigade of infantry to Lynchburg to protect that place and to unite with McCausland in defense of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The movement should be prompt and rapid. Acknowledge receipt, and reply by telegraph.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

NEW MARKET, VA., *May* 13, 1864—4 p. m.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Harrisonburg, Va.:

The enemy has fallen back from Mount Jackson, how far I have not ascertained. It was a cavalry advance from Woodstock. Prisoners captured to-day say the infantry and artillery were ready to move at 7 a. m. As they have not appeared they either remain at Woodstock or are retiring down the Valley. A column of cavalry appeared at Luray at 12 o'clock to-day, and are just now reported to be advancing midway between this place and Luray. A few hours will develop their purposes. If he comes on I will fight him here.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

General B.:

While writing this off the operator at New Market tells me it is reported in town that enemy can be seen on top of mountain crossing and he has left New Market. Suppose it is the column from Luray. He will likely establish an office to-night at Lacey Spring.

Respectfully,

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

NEW MARKET, VA., *May* 13, 1864.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Harrisonburg, Va.:

Enemy is advancing. He occupies Mount Jackson. My advance is at Rude's Hill. I will make a stand here against his cavalry, but if he gets up his infantry and artillery before re-enforcements reach me I shall be forced to retire. Lacey Spring, nine miles this side of Harrisonburg, is the next position in which we should have any advantage of ground. By what hour can I expect support here?

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

MOUNT JACKSON, *May* 13, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding Valley District:

General Imboden's cavalry did not return until late last evening, and I have been unable to take my command from the front. One of my scouts returned yesterday from below, and reports a small Yankee brigade of infantry at Front Royal, also a small force of cavalry at that place, but could hear of none crossing the Blue Ridge. From the best information I can obtain I think there are about 1,500 cavalry and 2,500 infantry, and sixteen or eighteen pieces of artillery in our front at Woodstock. They advanced yesterday, and I was slightly wounded in the back, but will proceed to-day.

H. W. GILMOR,
Major.

HARRISONBURG, *May* 13, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

Colonel Boyd, of the First New York Cavalry, approached New Market by the Luray road this evening, and was attacked by General Imboden. Imboden killed several, took some prisoners, and scattered the residue in the mountain.

H. H. ROBERTSON,
Assigned to Duty with Reserves.

SALEM, VA., *May* 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c., Staunton, Va.:

The enemy have moved to Newport from Black Spring, their ultimate object, I think, undeveloped. They may return on crossing Salt Pond—turn off toward Staunton. Our troops are moving back to Christiansburg. I am organizing the reserves here; they will be sent to New Castle. Nothing from Jones or Morgan. The difficulties and dangers attending an advance to and cross beyond New River will suggest themselves. Colonel McCausland has not informed me of his plans. I am ordered to remain here to-day and try to bring something like order from this [state] of confusion. I have not been advised with, and deem it presumptuous to offer my suggestions. The result has proved that some of them might have been followed with advantage.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Forwarded to Harrisonburg, Va.)

MOUNT CRAWFORD, *May* 14, 1864—2 a. m.

General S. COOPER:

Dispatch just received. Last night dispatch from Salem represented enemy moving from Christiansburg toward Pearisburg, Giles County, and not advancing toward Lynchburg. I expected to meet

enemy in this valley to-day or to-morrow. Further division of my small force might endanger both Staunton and Lynchburg. My orders from General Lee give me discretion. Telegraph me last news from Lynchburg and beyond. I will wait two or three hours this morning to hear from you and from my present front.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 14, 1864—12.45 o'clock.
(Received 2 a. m.)

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Harrisonburg, Va.:

No re-enforcements can be supplied McCausland from here. William E. Jones ought to co-operate with him, if practicable. Butler and Gillmore are before Drewry's Bluff, and all Grant's cavalry on north side the James River near Richmond. Every railroad leading into the city is cut. The forces in Western Virginia and East Tennessee must provide for any emergency there.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
May 14, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

If you can drive back the different expeditions threatening the Valley it would be very desirable for you to join me with your whole force.

R. E. LEE,
General.

NEW MARKET, VA., *May* 14, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Harrisonburg, Va.:

I have nothing from the front this morning. Enemy's cavalry were hovering about me all day yesterday, and I was kept in line of battle several hours. Prisoners report their infantry and artillery as under marching orders at 7 a. m. yesterday. I have not been able to ascertain whether they have left Woodstock. The weather prevents observations by signal corps. My opinion is that enemy has fallen back. Will ascertain to-day and report.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

CHRISTIANSBURG, *May* 14, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The enemy has gone in the direction of Monroe. The commands of French and Jackson intercepted Averell's command near Newport, and scattered it in the mountains. The main body, under Crook, will reach Greenbrier to-day. Col. W. L. Jackson's bri-

gade has gone toward Monroe to observe and report their future movements. Little damage done the railroad, except New River bridge. Lead mines and salt-works safe.

JOHN McCAUSLAND,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHRISTIANSBURG, VA., *May* 14, 1864.
(Received 9.30 a. m. 15th.)

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Harrisonburg, Va.:*

Enemy have left the immediate line of this railroad, but I fear they will attempt to make Monroe a base for future movements. I am starting Jackson and all the reserves I can get. Will soon concert a plan with Morgan and Jones, but the whole of us cannot stop Crook. We do not expect any re-enforcements from Richmond. I keep them posted at Richmond.

JNO. McCAUSLAND.

SALEM, VA., *May* 14, 1864.
(Received 9.45 [a. m.] 15th.)

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Harrisonburg, Va.:*

Morgan certainly whipped Averell badly on Tuesday near Wytheville. French and Jackson repulsed him severely near Newport yesterday. Enemy crossed Salt Pond Mountain into Greenbrier. Jackson gone to watch and harass. McCausland directs me to go to Christiansburg to-morrow.

C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALEM, VA., *May* 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Harrisonburg, Va.:*

I have no information of enemy's movements beyond the first—that they have gone to Newport. I have no proof, but report my conviction that unless W. E. Jones crosses up they will operate against you. It seems to be true that Jones whipped Averell on Tuesday, and Averell was slightly wounded in the head, and was in Christiansburg the night of 12th. Colonel McCausland has gone in the direction of Blacksburg. He left yesterday morning without giving me any instructions of his plans or intentions. I write you by Lawrence, and will keep you as promptly advised as I can.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALEM, VA., *May* 14, 1864—4.20 [p. m.].

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Breckinridge directs me to immediately inform you fully of affairs here. Colonel McCausland's forces returned yesterday in the direction of Blacksburg, from which point the enemy moved on the 12th, and went to Newport. I have no information of their subsequent movements. Crook has twelve regiments of infantry and ten pieces of artillery, and according to a Yankee prisoner, and the

report of the scout who captured him, one brigade of cavalry, which joined him since the battle of Cloyd's Farm. This prisoner states that Averell left Charleston seventeen days ago with four brigades of cavalry; that on reaching Logan Court-House he detached one brigade to join Crook. With the three remaining brigades he moved on, and met General Jones six miles from Wytheville on Tuesday, and after a severe fight fell back. Telegraph operator went to Christiansburg yesterday, and reports that Averell was wounded in the head, and was in Christiansburg the night of the 12th. This is singular, if report of Wytheville fight be true. Extent of his loss I cannot learn. I suggested to General Breckinridge three days ago that Crook's force would move to co-operate with Sigel against him, unless W. E. Jones can detain him. I still hold this opinion.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
Staunton, Va., May 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: I have just received the following dispatch:

GORDONSVILLE, *May* 15, 1864.

Maj. H. M. BELL:

I have dispatch from General Lee, dated 12 o'clock last night, in which he says: "Borrow all the corn you can from citizens and send me at once. If persons holding corn will not let you have it, impress it. I presume an impressment will not be necessary when the magnitude of the stake is thought of. Answer me at once what you can do." He wants an answer from Lynchburg, Staunton, and Charlottesville. He also wants every artillery horse that can be had. Send by passenger train anything you can get.

W. B. RICHARDS,
Major and Quartermaster.

I am arranging to send to every part of the country to get corn from the citizens, but as the emergency is great and pressing, I will ship from the corn here belonging to your command all that I can get off by mail train in the morning—say from 600 to 1,000 bushels. As you are in a good grass country, I hope you will be able to subsist without much grain, but I will, if you cannot spare this corn, replace what I take from the corn I hope to borrow from citizens. If you can spare it, I will send all I can get from citizens besides. My forage master reports that there is in my forage house about 1,000 bags of corn belonging to Majors Green and McKendree. Will you please consult with these officers and advise me how much of this corn I can send to General Lee.

H. M. BELL,
Major and Quartermaster.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, *May* 16, 1864.
(Via Guiney's Station.)

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

I offer you the thanks of this army for your victory over General Sigel. Press them down the Valley, and, if practicable, follow him to Maryland.

R. E. LEE,
General.

GUINEY'S STATION, *May* 16, 1864.
(Received 2.30 p. m. 17th.)

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

If you [do not deem] it practicable to carry out the suggestion of my dispatch of this morning to drive the enemy from the Valley and pursue him into Maryland, you can be of great service with this army. If you can follow Sigel into Maryland, you will do more good than by joining us. If you cannot, and your command is not otherwise needed in the Valley or in your department, I desire you to prepare to join me. Advise me whether the condition of affairs in your department will admit of this movement safely, and if so, I will notify you of the time and route.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Gap Mills, May 16, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND, *Commanding:*

COLONEL: I reached this place last evening. The enemy's pickets all last night were within 300 yards of mine. They were drawn in this morning toward Union. My mounted men (now reduced to about twenty on the road toward Union) are driving their pickets further in. I inclose a dispatch,* just now received from Captain Crawford, who has followed up close. My command (not being mounted) will be compelled to stop the pursuit on account of sore feet, want of shoes, and rations. I very much fear that I will be compelled to go to Jackson River Depot to supply, equip, and recruit my men.

By some shameful conduct a piece of artillery and my train on the way to me to the Narrows, and turned off to connect with me on the Salt Pond road, was abandoned, and destroyed by Crook on Peter's Mountain, as he fell back. There was ample notice and time to save the whole. A strict investigation will be instituted, and the guilty shall be punished. Having now no train I shall be compelled to go to the Depot until I can raise one, and if I make that movement before I can hear from you, I hope it will meet with your approbation. We have several prisoners, horses, &c., of the enemy.

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel.

P. S.—I think the enemy are now moving rapidly toward Lewisburg and from thence to the Kanawha Valley.

WM. L. J.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, *May* 17, 1864.
(Via Guiney's. Received 12.30 a. m. 18th.)

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Dispatch of to-day received.* It is reported that Averell and Crook have retired. If you can organize a guard for Valley and be spared from it, proceed with infantry to Hanover Junction by railroad. Cavalry, if available, can march.

R. E. LEE,
General.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, May 17, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

I received a telegram from you several days since to order Brigadier-General Vaughn's brigade to Staunton as soon as he could be spared from this department. As the condition of our supplies and the absence of a part of his command in North Carolina necessitates still delay in his departure, I respectfully ask to retain these troops for the purpose of reclaiming East Tennessee from the enemy. I feel assured, from the reports made by my scouts, Knoxville and all east of that point can be taken by the troops under my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 20, 1864.

General Bragg has directed me verbally to telegraph General Jones to retain Vaughn's brigade within his command.

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RUDE'S HILL, *May 17, 1864.*
(Received 8 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Enemy camped at Strasburg last night. My pickets are two miles below Woodstock. I have commenced rebuilding bridge. River still swims horses. Will press forward as soon as possible. Enemy reported much disorganized and demoralized. I think he will not halt this side of Martinsburg.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

RUDE'S HILL, *May 17, 1864.*
(Via New Market.)

General BRECKINRIDGE:

I have 100 men detailed rebuilding the bridge. Have secured necessary lumber and have a professional bridge-builder at work, who says it will require three or four days to finish it. River is falling, and may be forded to-morrow or next day. No other bridges burnt as far as heard from. My pickets are below Woodstock, and scouts sent forward, who will report to-night from Strasburg. If enemy's whole force is at Strasburg, it would be hazardous for me to risk an advance during these heavy rains, till I finish the bridge.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Sweet Springs, en route to White Sulphur Springs,
May 17, 1864—10 30 a. m.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding:

COLONEL: Having received reliable information that the whole force of the enemy is moving toward Lewisburg, via burnt bridge, I have ordered my mounted men to follow in their rear, and am making a forced march with my infantry to the ford at the burnt bridge, with a view to annoy the crossing, &c. It may be, after that is over, that on account of rations I may be compelled to go to Jackson River Depot, where I can get supplies and equip my command, now terribly in need of shoes, clothes, &c. We are on half rations. If, after making every effort to annoy the enemy and find that he is leaving the Greenbrier for the Kanawha Valley, I am compelled to move to the Depot for the reasons stated, I hope you will approve the step. I will there await your orders. I now have no train, but will equip one in a few days. The enemy have twelve regiments of infantry and nine of cavalry—that is, the remnant of that number. Have suffered terribly. The whole road is strewn with dead horses, &c. My command has captured a number of prisoners, &c. They have utterly failed to accomplish their object, which was a movement via Lynchburg to the south side of James River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel.

CHRISTIANSBURG, VA., *May* 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Enemy camped night before last at Union, moving toward Greenbrier. General Jones left here this morning. Morgan is at Wytheville. My brigade is here. Jackson and French have gone into Monroe. Jackson will keep you advised from Jackson River Depot. Our movements may be considered successful. Enemy lost 600 killed and wounded at Cloyd's, and 200 prisoners; our loss 300 in all. We captured some wagons and horses on Salt Pond. No rations here. I am endeavoring to get them from North Carolina.

J. MCCAUSLAND,
Colonel.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA., *May* 17, 1864—4 p. m.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND:

COLONEL: I have just arrived at this point. I was within one mile of Pickaway Plains last night. Crook was encamped on the road leading to Alderson's Ferry, and Averell at Lynch's Mills. I followed Averell closely, captured 8 Yanks and 3 negroes. Having only six of my men with me (Jackson's men did not go more than ten miles), and having no one to turn prisoners over to, I didn't take any more. I captured about 30 horses, and Jackson's quartermaster took them from the men I left in charge. I have 22 more with me

now, but men and horses are completely exhausted. I will have to fall back to get provisions. The Yanks are taking all the flour, meal, meat, and grain they can find, leaving the citizens in a destitute condition. It is rumored here that a train of 300 wagons arrived at Lewisburg on the 15th instant. Jackson retreated from Gap Mills yesterday morning toward Sweet Springs. Major Eakle is at Dropping Lick Church with two companies of cavalry. Before closing I call your attention to the meritorious conduct of Corporal Williams and three privates of my company, who went into Averell's camp night before last, and brought 4 horses out.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. S. A. CRAWFORD,
Captain Night Hawks.

HEADQUARTERS JENKINS' CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Narrows, May 17, 1864.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding Department, &c.:

COLONEL: Captain De L'Isle, who has been on Salt Pond Mountain, reports a large amount of property abandoned on the road by the enemy. The property consists of wagons and harness, ambulances, horseshoes, horse collars, &c. As I have sent the greater part of the Seventeenth Regiment off with their horses to have them shod, preparatory to rendezvousing in Monroe County, I have no force left here to collect and take charge of these articles. I respectfully suggest that you make the necessary details from your command for that purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

More than 100 head of cattle have already been collected and driven to Hoge's and Lywork's. I think they will be safer in Montgomery.

Respectfully,

W. H. F.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA., *May 17, 1864—5 p. m.*

Col. W. H. FRENCH:

COLONEL: I have just arrived; was within one mile of Pickaway Plains last night. Crook was encamped on the road leading to Alderson's Ferry, Averell one mile beyond Union. It is rumored here that 300 wagons arrived at Lewisburg on the 15th instant. They are taking everything from the citizens. My men and horses are completely exhausted, and will have to fall back to recruit to-morrow or the day after.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. S. A. CRAWFORD,
Captain Night Hawks.

HEADQUARTERS JENKINS' CAVALRY BRIGADE.
Narrows, May 17, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Since my communication of yesterday nothing new has been received from Major Eakle, or other sources, of the movements of the enemy, except the information, unofficial, that General Averell's command joined General Crook's near Union yesterday morning, and that the united force encamped at Second Creek last night. I regard this as reliable. It is also reported that the enemy contemplate the permanent occupation of Lewisburg, at which point they expect to meet supplies from the Kanawha Valley. A portion of the horses of the Seventeenth Regiment reached here to-day, most of them unshod. I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Tavenner to move all of this regiment at once to Monroe, except two companies, which I keep on this side of the river until the horses are shod, and the dismounted men to act as a guard at this post. I have ordered him to have the horses shod at the neighborhood shops as quickly as possible, and rendezvous near Union. I shall collect the whole regiment, and the detachments of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Regiments, already there, at that point, in three or four days at furthest, when I will transfer the headquarters of the brigade to the same place, unless otherwise ordered. I again respectfully repeat the request made in my last dispatch, that the colonel commanding will have the Twenty-second Regiment, Colonel Bowen, and the detachment of the Sixteenth Regiment, under Major Nounnan, in Tazewell, ordered to Monroe County.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, *May* 18, 1864.
(Via Milford, 19th.)

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

All the re-enforcements said to be coming to Grant is mentioned [as] Sigel's force. If this be true, you can with safety join me. Ascertain.

R. E. LEE,
General.

RUDE'S HILL, *May* 18, 1864.
(Via New Market.)

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Scouts came in at 3 a. m. from Hupp's Hill, two miles below Strasburg. Enemy is camped on Cedar Creek. He marched seventeen miles the night after the battle before he camped. He abandoned eight or ten wagons, and burnt as many more. The river rose two feet last evening, and is wholly past fording, and retards our bridge building. Captain Davis refused to forward flag of truce to get dead body of a captain. I am sure it was a trick to find out our position, and Davis did right to send it back.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

STAUNTON, *May* 18, 1864.

Colonel MCCAUSLAND:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. General Morgan was ordered to report to me the day I left Dublin, and unless General Jones is in command as senior officer in the department [*sic*]. If so, communicate with and report to him. Have report this morning that enemy is still in Monroe. I hope Jones, Morgan, and yourself will drive him out, and that there will be concert of action. The moment you can be spared I want you to join me. Bring the Forty-fifth Regiment to Hanover Junction or elsewhere.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 19, 1864—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Staunton:

Is there any cavalry in your department that can be spared for service here?

R. E. LEE,
General.

NEW MARKET, *May* 19, 1864.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Enemy still at Cedar Creek last evening. He sent up hospital supplies under flag of truce yesterday. I admitted supplies, but flag party were all stopped at Fisher's Hill till ambulance could be returned to them. Last night tremendous rain and high freshet last evening retarded work on bridge. Ordered Corps of Cadets to Staunton this morning. Will send four field guns to Millborough and Cow Pasture bridge, as soon as possible. Have you any news from Averell's raiders? Thank you for your kind wishes. May new honors crown you in all the future, is the sincere hope of myself and little command, whose hearts you have so completely won.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

NEW MARKET, *May* 19, 1864.
(Received Staunton, 1 p. m.)

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

A courier just in from the front. Captain Davis reports that Yankee scout of 150 men came to within three miles of Woodstock last night, and retired in the night to the Four-Mile House, on Fisher's Hill, where their drums could be distinctly heard at 10 o'clock. They seem to have no idea of moving from Cedar Creek, and have circulated a report that they are awaiting re-enforcements. They had forces on the Back and Middle roads yesterday. Sigel bridged Cedar Creek; one span washed away, which, it is supposed, has been reconstructed. My present picket-line is at Narrow

Passage, three miles this side of Woodstock. About half the Shenandoah will be bridged to-night; the whole stream by to-morrow night.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

NEW MARKET, *May* 19, 1864.
(Received Staunton, 11.40 p. m.)

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: The enemy is feeling his way up above Woodstock, with detachments of infantry, artillery, and cavalry to-day. I fear I shall soon have urgent need for all my men. If, therefore, it is possible to return me the Sixty-second [Virginia], I earnestly request you do so. That regiment is small now, and will be of little value to you, but inestimable to me as a nucleus to form the reserves upon.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

LYNCHBURG, *May* 19, 1864.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Christiansburg:

The whole reserve force of Virginia is called out by General Kemper, in command. Abingdon, Dublin, and Lynchburg are rendezvous. I will telegraph General Kemper on the subject. Let them remain for the time at Salem.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Lee having left camp before the original of the inclosed letter was ready for his signature, instructed me to send an official copy of it.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MARSHALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter* of the 17th instant was brought to me by Mr. Harman. I was much gratified to learn the indications of the completeness of your success, which is of great importance and highly creditable to yourself and your command. I thank you for

*Not found.

the relief it has afforded me, as well as for the ability and zeal you have displayed in the management of the affairs of your department and of the Valley District.

You will already have received my dispatch as to your movements. Upon reaching your destination, you will report your arrival, assume command, and make every necessary arrangement for the defense of the position. You will hold yourself in readiness to cooperate with this army, as circumstances may require, giving such assistance as you can in guarding the road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 20, 1864.

General WILLIAM E. JONES,
Dublin Depot:

Retain Vaughn's brigade in your command.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 20, 1864—7 p. m.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

Finished the bridge to-day. Another flag of truce from Sigel with supplies for his wounded to-day. He is still at Cedar Creek. His cavalry was at Woodstock last night. No demonstration to-day. I will feel him cautiously very soon. I answered his flag in such terms that he might infer that you were still in command.

J. D. IMBODEN.

DUBLIN, *May* 20, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

Must I assume command of Department of Western Virginia?

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General.

JACKSON RIVER DEPOT, *May* 20, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I dispatched my proceedings from Greenbrier bridge, near Lewisburg. I am now here to equip my command; will be ready to march in five days. Gave Averell parting salute, drowning and killing some of his men. Captured horses and 15 prisoners. Any orders?

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel.

JACKSON RIVER DEPOT, *May* 20, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Yours of the 16th instant is just received. I have forwarded several dispatches to the colonel commanding, and sent a telegraphic dispatch to you this morning. I pressed Averell and Duffié to Greenbrier bridge, near Lewisburg, drowning and killing between 15 and 20. I have 15 prisoners, &c. Colonel Cochran joined me at the close, and is now scouting in Greenbrier County. He will be in the neighborhood of Sweet Springs. I was compelled to come here to procure rations and equip my command. I will be ready for any movement in five days. All quiet in my front and my old front. I am satisfied that Averell and Crook are moving to Kanawha Valley. I am making every effort to ascertain the intentions of the enemy, and have scouts in Greenbrier. Any important information will be forwarded.

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel.

BAINE'S FARM, MONROE COUNTY,
May 22, 1864.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: Colonel Cochran, Fourteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, has just returned from a scout across the Greenbrier River. He went within three and a half miles of Lewisburg, and learned that the enemy was still in force in Greenbrier County. Averell's entire command, he reports, is encamped west of Lewisburg, within two or three miles, except a part of it, which has been sent toward Frankford. Crook's command is also reported to be still there, encamped on the road from Bunger's Mills toward Meadow Bluff. They have the telegraph up from Lewisburg to the Kanawha Valley. Their supply train (a large one) arrived at Meadow Bluff day before yesterday evening. Colonel Cochran drove the enemy's pickets before him more than a mile, until he was informed by reliable parties that he was within a mile of Averell's camp, from which point he returned with the above information. He regards it as entirely reliable. He crossed at an old ford not much used, which was not picketed. He learns that the telegraph was put up by the force that moved up toward Lewisburg a few weeks ago. I will keep you advised of the movements of the enemy in the front, and if he should recross the Greenbrier River and move in this direction I will check his advance as much as possible, or if he should move toward Staunton I will follow up and harass his rear as far as I can.

W. H. FRENCH,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND E. TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, Va., May 23, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: No order has reached me merging the Departments of East Tennessee and Western Virginia, though telegrams have

reached me from you which would imply such had been done.* I was directed by General Bragg to watch the enemy coming from Kanawha, and in co-operating with General Jenkins I found myself in the Department of Western Virginia. Now my command is in both departments, and I will continue to command both until further orders, or the arrival of a superior officer.

Very respectfully,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 119. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, May 23, 1864.*

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V. In the absence of Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones will assume command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, May 24, 1864.*

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XVII. Col. John McCausland (nominated brigadier-general) is hereby assigned to the command of Jenkins' brigade of cavalry.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, May 25, 1864.*

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XIX. The Corps of Cadets, Virginia Military Institute, will report to Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, commanding, &c.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TAYLORSVILLE, *May 25, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Since I withdrew General Breckinridge from the Valley there is no general commander. General Jenkins has since died. A good

*See following order.

commander should be at once sent to that brigade. I do not know who is senior in that department. Is Morgan there? W. E. Jones, I believe, belongs to East Tennessee. The case is urgent. I shall return General Breckinridge as soon as I can.

R. E. LEE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., May 25, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Taylorsville, Va.:

In anticipation of your wish General W. E. Jones had been assigned to the command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia, during the absence of General Breckinridge.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

TAYLORSVILLE, *May* 25, 1864.

Colonel MCCAUSLAND,
Christiansburg:

General Imboden reports that signal officer at Monterey reports enemy massing at Beverly for a raid on Staunton. Investigate truth and be prepared. Guns at Staunton can be placed at Millborough Depot and Cow Pasture River bridge.

R. E. LEE.

NEW MARKET, *May* 26, 1864—9 p. m.

General S. COOPER:

Signal corps reported Sigel advancing in force from Strasburg at 1 p. m., and at 6 p. m. his column was at Maurertown, advancing. Citizens report that he has issued eight days' rations. He has a pontoon train along. I have a reserve battery at Staunton ready for the field, except horses. Captain Turk, quartermaster there, refuses even to lend me horses for a few days, unless you order it. It is important for me to have this additional battery. The horses are in the stables at Staunton. Can I have them a few days? Am preparing for the best fight my means afford, and will keep you advised.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

JACKSON RIVER, *May* 26, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Christiansburg:

Your dispatch received. Reports from Beverly on the 22d instant show only 1,100 and no artillery. Have now two companies in Pocahontas watching, and will get reliable information as soon as possible. I am about to move to Callaghan's. Shall I delay until I hear again from Beverly? Enemy still in Greenbrier in force.

W. L. JACKSON,
Colonel.

NEW MARKET, *May* 27, 1864—2 p. m.
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

General R. E. LEE
(Care of General Cooper):

General Hunter commands the forces advancing upon me. He occupied Mount Jackson at noon to-day. His cavalry outnumbers ours two to one; his infantry four to one; his artillery four to one. He is moving on my flank, and will compel me to fall back. There is no point this side of Mount Crawford where I can successfully resist him, and there it is very doubtful, though I will do my best.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

JACKSON RIVER, *May* 27, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW:

My command now moving to Callaghan's, except guards here. I have no additional news from Beverly; none to indicate the massing of troops there.

W. L. JACKSON,
Colonel.

LACEY SPRING, *May* 29, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW:

The order received from General Lee was: "Keep commanding officer in Southwestern Virginia informed of enemy's movements in this district, and co-operate in driving him back." Enemy is again advancing to-day; as soon as his purpose is fully developed, I will notify General Jones.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

LACEY SPRING, *May* 29, 1864—4 p. m.

General W. E. JONES:

Enemy, 7,000 strong, advancing from Mount Jackson; also reported by signal corps in force at McDowell to-day. Is it possible for you to aid me? Staunton is his objective point.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

CALLAGHAN'S, *May* 29, 1864.

General W. E. JONES:

General Imboden telegraphs from Lacey Spring that he is pressed by the enemy. All quiet in my front and right.

W. L. JACKSON,
Colonel.

CALLAGHAN'S, *May* 29, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Dublin:

No advance of the enemy in Greenbrier. Think they are preparing and watching closely. All quiet toward Beverly. Will know more about Beverly on Monday.

W. L. JACKSON.

CALLAGHAN'S, *May* 29, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Dublin:

Yesterday there were about 200 Yankees at Lightness, 15 miles from Gatewood's, up Black Creek. They returned toward Hightown, and were from Petersburg. No movements from Beverly or from Greenbrier.

W. L. JACKSON,
Colonel.

GLADE SPRING, *May* 30, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dublin:

The following dispatch from General Lee:

Get all the available forces you can and move at once to Imboden's assistance to defend Valley; enemy said to be advancing by Mount Jackson and McDowell. Call out the reserves to hold your lines with what forces you leave behind.

Direct Major Dorman to comply with General Lee's instructions.

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General.

CALLAGHAN'S *May* 30, 1864.
(Via Jackson River.)

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dublin:

General Imboden reports enemy advancing up the Valley, and says signal corps reports them at McDowell; asks me to move to Millborough, if my orders will permit. No movements in Greenbrier this way; shall I move as requested? If they are at McDowell, I should be at least at the Cow Pasture bridge or at Millborough.

W. L. JACKSON,
Colonel.

JACKSON RIVER, *May* 30, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Dublin:

Beverly has not been re-enforced, and there is no movement from Greenbrier. At the request of General Imboden, I am now moving to the Depot; am I right in so doing, and shall I go to Millborough? Please give me orders. I keep scouts to Greenbrier.

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel.

GLADE SPRING, *May* 30, 1864.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Dublin:

Colonel Jackson can go. Notify General McCausland to move east and occupy Jackson's place, thus vacated. Jackson will leave sufficient force to picket and report movements of enemy until relieved by McCausland.

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General.

CENTRAL, *May* 31, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

By direction of General R. E. Lee, I am here on my way with my available force to co-operate with General Imboden in Valley. Col. G. B. Crittenden commands in my absence; he has ample cavalry for pickets, enough artillery, and the reserve force. The bulk of my force will reach Lynchburg to-morrow.

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENNESSEE, *Glade Spring, Va., May* 31, 1864.

Col. George B. Crittenden, C. S. Army, is hereby assigned to command of the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

By order Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones:

WALTER K. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND E. TENNESSEE,
Glade Spring, June 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. L. KEMPER,
Commanding Reserves, Richmond, Va.:

This department is threatened with invasion. The regular troops have all been withdrawn, and I will be dependent for its defense almost entirely upon the reserves. The organization of this force should be immediate, if anything is to be accomplished with it. I think it would be best to organize it in regiments and subjected to my orders.

G. B. CRITTENDEN.
Colonel, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 129. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE. *Richmond, June* 3, 1864.

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XIII. Col. E. G. Lee, Provisional Army, C. S., in addition to the other duties to which he has recently been assigned, will assume

temporary command of the post at Staunton, Va., and will do all in his power to organize the local forces and to aid in the defenses of the Valley.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 4, 1864.*

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XX. The horses impressed by General Smith, superintendent Virginia Military Institute, from the farmers of Rockbridge County for the artillery attached to the Corps of Cadets will be immediately returned to their proper owners.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 138. HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *June 4, 1864.*

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VI. Brig. Gen. John McCausland is assigned to the command of the cavalry brigade lately commanded by Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins, and will report to Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, commanding, &c.

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By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND E. TENNESSEE,
Glade Spring, Va., June 4, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

On the 31st of May Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones turned over the command of the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee to me. What are the geographical limits of my command?

G. B. CRITTENDEN,
Col., Comdg. Dept. of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND E. TENNESSEE,
Glade Spring, June 4, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The command of the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee having accidentally devolved upon me, I request that the Government order here an officer in whom it has confidence to relieve me of the command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B CRITTENDEN,
Col., C. S. Army, Comdg. Dept. of W. Va. and E. Tenn.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 7, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President, &c.:

SIR: Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson has been, we understand, relieved of the command of his brigade in Western Virginia, and ordered to report to General Joseph E. Johnston. We regret his removal from that department, and, whatever may have been the representations of others, we take it upon ourselves to say that he can be relied on with as much confidence as any officer in that department. He has been badly treated and stripped of his troops for the last year. His full and intimate knowledge of the country, his known zeal, courage, and ability, make his detention in that department the subject of public anxiety. We respectfully request, if practicable, that he be assigned to command a brigade in Western Virginia. The loss of General W. E. Jones, we think, makes it the more necessary and proper.

Respectfully,

LANDON C. HAYNES,
G. A. HENRY.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 13, 1864.

The representations reaching the Department from various sources were that General Jackson had been able to obtain the command of only a few hundred irregular troops, in no wise worthy of the name of a brigade, and that they were ill-disciplined and inefficient. In consequence it was thought better he should be transferred to some more important field of operations, where his services could be made more available, and he was accordingly ordered to General Johnston's army, where he is now in command of a brigade. It is doubted whether the exchange asked would be agreeable to General J. himself, while it certainly would not, in my judgment, promote the general service.

J. A. SEDDON.

LYNCHBURG, VA., *June* 8, 1864—2 p. m.

General B. BRAGG,
Richmond:

Just arrived here, cars running off track twice. Find here a four-gun battery of Vaughn's command, fully equipped. Will push it on to Charlottesville as fast as possible. Just heard there are only 150 Yankees in Greenbrier, and Averell at Warm Springs on the 5th. This means he was going to Staunton. I telegraphed Vaughn of the re-enforcements, and urged him to hold fast in the best positions, if the enemy advances. I venture to suggest that Morgan be ordered to the Valley.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 8, 1864—5.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE :

Dispatch received. Following are two last telegrams from Vaughn, dated yesterday, from Blue Ridge Tunnel :

General BRAGG :

An escaped prisoner just in reports enemy 15,000 strong under Hunter. General Jones' cavalry brigade, 1,100 strong, has just arrived.

Later.—No movement of enemy from Staunton to-day. I have information from battle-field. We have there 60 wounded. Enemy's loss in killed and wounded, 1,500; they have 1,000 prisoners.

We have a report here that Morgan has gone to Kentucky. G. B. Crittenden, at Glade Spring, in command of department temporarily. Inquire of him.

[BRAXTON BRAGG.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 8, 1864. (Received 9.20 p. m.)

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Lynchburg :

I was under the impression until last night that Colonel King and his battalion had accompanied General Wharton ; only McLaughlin's battalion went. Is King's battalion required ? Sheridan's cavalry crossed Mattapony last night. His destination may be the Valley. Keep strict watch.

R. E. LEE,
General.

LYNCHBURG, VA., *June* 8, 1864

Brigadier-General VAUGHN,
In front of Charlottesville, Va.:

I hear that Averell was at Warm Springs on the 5th. They may attempt to pass with cavalry through the gaps to the left and south of you, Tye River and other gaps. Watch these and keep your forces well in hand, that we may be prepared to take the offensive when our troops are brought together. I hear you have now a large force of cavalry. It will be well if you can spare a good mounted force under enterprising leaders to operate on their flanks and rear.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General VAUGHN,
In front of Charlottesville, Va.:

Re-enforcements should be in Charlottesville this evening. Communicate with them. If the enemy advances hold fast as long as you can at the best positions. I may not be able to leave here before to-morrow morning. Telegraph me fully. I hope you have

abundant supplies. Do you need ammunition? If so, of what kind and how much. Please have ready a full statement of your forces and their present organization.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 8, 1864—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General VAUGHN,
In front of Charlottesville:

I think the force of the enemy is overrated. Try to hold the line of the Blue Ridge. I will be up to-morrow. You say you are short of artillery ammunition, but do not tell me what kind you need.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

P. S.—Inspire the troops. We will soon drive the enemy out or destroy them.

J. C. B.

ROCKFISH GAP, VA., *June* 8, 1864—4.45 p. m.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

The enemy advancing, and are one mile from Waynesborough. I have not over 2,500 muskets. I wish you to come soon. General Wharton telegraphs he has forty rounds of ammunition. Send forward as much ammunition as your division will need. I have only a tolerable supply for my force. My commissaries [?] is limited. Crook, Averell, and Hunter have, I think, united their forces at Staunton. They have twenty-three regiments of infantry, and ten to twelve regiments of cavalry, and forty pieces of artillery. General Wharton requires ammunition, .58 caliber. I have sixteen pieces of artillery, but short supply of ammunition. I will hold this position as long as possible, but it is liable to being flanked. I wish you would come immediately, if you have to come on an engine. McCausland and Jackson, I fear, are cut off.*

[J. C. VAUGHN.]

BLUE RIDGE TUNNEL, *June* 8, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

Most of the infantry has reached here. I can get no very definite information from the front. You are very much needed here if the enemy should advance in this direction. Hope you will get here in the morning. The train with McLaughlin's artillery left Beaver Dam at 7.15 this evening.

G. C. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 8, 1864—9 p. m.

Col. G. B. CRITTENDEN,
Glade Spring, Va.:

I have applied to Richmond for Morgan to report at once to assist in repelling Crook and Hunter. General Bragg answers that you

* Original incomplete.

are in temporary command in my department. Morgan should report to me at once. If he is moving toward mouth of Sandy, he might sweep up Kanawha Valley and attack enemy now at Staunton in flank and rear. Telegraph me at Charlottesville.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

LYNCHBURG, VA., *June* 8, 1864.

Major KING,
Chief Commissary, Salem or Dublin, Va.:

Collect all the supplies you can and forward to this place and Charlottesville. Communicate with me here and at Charlottesville.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

GLADE SPRING, *June* 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Your telegram received and has been forwarded to Colonel Witcher, who is picketing toward Pound Gap, with instructions to forward it to General Morgan at once. I do not think his command can be made available toward Staunton, as he passed through Pound Gap six or seven days since, intending to move to the interior of Kentucky.

G. B. CRITTENDEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *June* 10, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

The following just received from Frederick's Hall June 10:

Have every efficient man ready for service. I will be there in time. Telegraph Gordonsville.

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

All the forces from here have gone up to you. What shall I do?

GEO. J. MALLORY,
Lieutenant and Commanding Post.

RICHMOND, *June* 11, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Following dispatch from Lynchburg:

General BRAGG:

I have just received the following dispatch, which I forward:

"HEADQUARTERS VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
"*June* 10, 1864—6 p. m.

"General BRECKINRIDGE:

"I have just left McCausland's camp two miles below Lexington. He has been fighting Averell's cavalry, estimated at 5,000 strong, all day, from one and a half miles this side Staunton to Brownsburg, and his scouts report that Crook entered

Fairfield this afternoon with upward of six regiments of infantry and 200 cavalry. If pursued by either column, McCausland will not be able to hold Lexington. The plans of the enemy are developed; they camp to-night at Cedar Grove, nine miles from Lexington, and at Fairfield, twelve miles from Lexington.

"F. H. SMITH,
"*Superintendent.*"

F. T. NICHOLLS,
Brigadier-General.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

BONSACK'S, *June* 11, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

Averell's cavalry, reported 4,000 strong, crossed the North River, eight miles above Lexington, at 12 o'clock last night, and it is presumed entered and occupied the town before daybreak this morning. McCausland, with 1,500 cavalry, skirmished with them several times during the day, but could not impede their advance materially. Averell came from Staunton by the Middlebrook and Brownsburg road, and Crook's infantry force is reported to be advancing by the Greenville and Fairfield road, with no Confederate forces between him and Lexington. Doubtless the Virginia Military Institute is now a heap of ruins. Can you send a force to intercept them and co-operate with the heavy force of Breckinridge in their rear? Buford's Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, is but twelve miles from Buchanan and nearer, too, to the route of the enemy than any other.

JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 11, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

The enemy cut the road at Arrington, between Charlottesville and this point, to-day. I think this reliable. I think they are in small force.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Brigadier-General.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 11, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

A telegram has been received by operator here stating that the mail train on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad had been turned back to Rockfish Depot, within four miles of Arrington Depot, and that Major Bell's train had been captured and burned.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Lynchburg, June* 11, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Following dispatch just received from Rockfish, dated this morning:

Capt. J. B. Jones, commanding infirmary cavalry camps, near Rockfish Valley, ten miles above this place, near turnpike, from Rockfish Gap to Howardsville via this place, arrived here at 12 o'clock with Captain Jones' papers, and reports that a

force of Yankee cavalry, and estimated at 1,000 strong, camped within three miles of Captain Jones' camp last night, and that a Yankee rode into camp this morning, taking it for a Yankee camp; he was taken prisoner and stated their force at 1,000 men. They are capturing negroes, and thought to be advancing on this place to burn railroad bridge. They crossed at Dodd's Gap.

J. W. FREEMAN,
Operator.

F. T. NICHOLLS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, June 12, 1864.

MR. PRESIDENT:

The dispatches from Western Virginia induce me to invite your attention again to the inadequacy of our forces in that section. By the lowest estimate the enemy now has some 14,000 men. It seems well settled that Pope is to join with 4,000 more. To oppose this, we have under Breckinridge, including all fragments and all arms, about 9,000. Not more then 5,000 of them can be considered reliable. The crude and disorganized mounted detachments, demoralized by licensed marauding in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, have already justified the estimate formed of them. It seems to me a pressing necessity to send at least 6,000 good troops to re-enforce Breckinridge.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 13, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I am inclined to think the force of the enemy exaggerated, and our own troops unduly depreciated, but I concur in thinking re-enforcements, if they can be possibly spared, very desirable.

J. A. S.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 12, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

My scouts deceived me; false intelligence. The enemy are no nearer than New Glasgow; their force this morning consisted of two regiments, the Twentieth [Twenty-first] and Fifteenth New York, and two pieces of artillery, under General Stahel. Major Sweeney met them five miles beyond New Glasgow, but was defeated. Enemy near Glasgow. I have to depend upon scouts, not known to me, for intelligence. The present statement I think perfectly reliable, however.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND E. TENNESSEE,
Glade Spring, Va., June 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. F. T. NICHOLLS,
Lynchburg, Va.:

I have information of the enemy being at Pound Gap, and am apprehensive of an advance in this direction; there are but 250 of

the reserve force reporting to me. It is the only infantry I have to defend the department with, and I object to their being withdrawn, if it can be prevented.

G. B. CRITTENDEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

ON THE MARCH, *June* 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Comdg. Forces in the Valley District:

GENERAL: I have information from Staunton that the slaves in the town and its vicinity have been greatly demoralized, and are acting quite as badly as the enemy did while occupying the place. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that a small force be sent there to aid the citizens left behind who were deprived of their arms by the enemy. Captain Noes with his guard would be quite sufficient.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
KENTON HARPER,
Colonel Reserves.

NEAR FAIRFIELD, VA., *June* 12, 1864—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Rockfish Gap:*

GENERAL: The enemy are now at Lexington, camped; not moving to-day. They burned the Institute this morning. They have thirty-six pieces of artillery, so the citizens say. I am now ten miles from Lexington. I send this by two of McCausland's men, who bear a message to you from that officer. Several furnaces have been burned on the river. Nothing from the enemy's cavalry, which crossed the mountain. General Imboden has communicated with you ere this. I sent you a dispatch this morning. We chased three of their scouts this evening dressed in gray. Got one of their horses; the rider got to the mountains.

Yours, hastily,
E. LEE HOFFMAN.

FOUR MILES NORTH OF LEXINGTON.
June 13, 1864—12 m.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: The enemy are camped around Lexington with their entire force of infantry and artillery; some on the Lynchburg road, and a considerable portion to the west of the town. One regiment on the Staunton road, apparently on picket. They are resting quietly very near the town. Citizens say they are very uneasy. The cavalry which crossed the mountain has not been heard from. But few cavalry at Lexington. I sent you a dispatch last night by one of McCausland's couriers. Their pickets are one mile from town. Let me know what else I can do. Any further facts will be promptly communicated to you.

Yours, respectfully.
E. LEE HOFFMAN,
Captain, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 137. } *Richmond, June* 13, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXX. Major-General Ransom* will proceed with least practicable delay to Department of Western Virginia and take command of all the cavalry in that department, reporting to Major-General Breckinridge.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 13, 1864.

General BRAGG:

Lieutenant McPhail, aide to General Imboden, has just been sent to me by him. General Imboden sends me word that the enemy last night upon my front was 3,500 strong, and that there was another column advancing on the White's Gap 2,000 strong; that prisoners captured report that all their infantry will cross at White's Gap. I will do my best against them. The condition of this place is well known to you. I earnestly request re-enforcements. Imboden will have to go around the enemy. He is on their left flank. I will probably have to come by a very roundabout way.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Brigadier-General.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 13, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

I have just received the following dispatch from General Imboden, dated within four miles of Bent Creek bridge, 7.30 a. m. June 13, 1864:

About 4,000 of the enemy's cavalry moved up last evening from Potter's Mill, via Mount Moriah Church, toward Amherst Court-House, and another column of 2,000, with a train of over fifty wagons, was reported as moving over White's Gap road. I will reach Lynchburg with my division this evening. You are in no danger of attack, except by cavalry, for a day or two.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

I cannot keep advised of the enemy's movements. I have only a few scouts, in whom, as a general thing, I have no confidence. I have prepared to the best of my ability. I have to hug the town. Want of force has compelled me to give up some strong positions.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 138. } *Richmond, June* 14, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VIII. The following named officers will report to Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, jr., commanding cavalry, Department of Western

* Relieved in command of the Department of Richmond by Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell, C. S. Army.

Virginia, for assignment to duty: Maj. T. Rowland, Capts. J. T. Brown, W. K. Martin, assistant adjutants-general; Lieut. E. A. Thorne, Twenty-fourth North Carolina Volunteers, ordnance officer.

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XXIX. The following-named officers will report to Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, jr., commanding cavalry, Department of Western Virginia, for assignment to duty on his staff: Lieuts. J. W. Jones, B. F. Taylor, aides-de-camp.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISA COURT-HOUSE, *June* 15, 1864—8 a. m.
(Via Gordonsville.)

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Will be near Mechanicsville, Louisa County, to-night, and near Charlottesville to-morrow night. What is the state of things in the Valley? Let me hear from you via Gordonsville. Sheridan's force has been driven back from this place by Hampton. Nothing new from Richmond. Forrest has gained considerable victory in Southwest, and Morgan reported in Kentucky at or near Paris doing good work.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond, Va.:

I expect General Breckinridge's command here this evening. The men are almost destitute of shoes and clothes. There is some clothing here in the hands of Majors Richardson and Bell. Please order them to turn over to me part of it. There are no shoes here. Please have sent at once 2,000 pairs.

EDWARD McMAHON,
Major and Quartermaster.

AMHERST COURT-HOUSE, *June* 15, 1864—2 p. m.

Major JOHNSTON:

Sergt. J. W. Parsons, General Imboden's special scout, has just come in from Lexington, who brings the following information with him as to the movements of the enemy: They moved out of Lexington yesterday morning, the rear guard leaving at 10 a. m. They went in direction of Bonsack's Depot via the Natural Bridge. Before moving from Lexington they concentrated their entire force, which was done on Monday evening. At sunset yesterday he saw from White's Gap fires in the vicinity of Natural Bridge. They spoke boldly of their intentions, that they intended going to Bonsack's,

thence up to Lynchburg. Their force was estimated at 18,000 by persons who took particular pains to observe them. They moved away rapidly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Enemy burned Institute college, Governor Letcher's dwelling, and General Smith's. .

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 16, 1864—3.15 p. m.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

A raiding party is reported moving from the direction of Lynchburg on Danville. It is being pursued. In your dispatch to General Cooper you asked for a cavalry commander. Has not Major-General Ransom reported to you?

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Indorsement.]

GENERAL: Our direct line has been cut by enemy between Petersburg and Richmond. We can still communicate with Richmond by using the Danville railroad line, but not as promptly as by Petersburg.

C. F. BARNES.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 16, 1864—2.15 p. m.

General BRAGG:

I am satisfied that the main body of the enemy is east of Blue Ridge, passing from Buchanan by Peaks of Otter road. General Early is at Charlottesville, and trains have been sent him to bring troops here. Hope we shall be able to destroy Hunter. Did you receive my dispatch about a cavalry officer?

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 16, 1864—4.30 p. m.

General BRAGG:

Your dispatch of 3.15 this date received. My dispatch about cavalry officer was addressed to you. General Ransom has not reported. I know of no raiding party, except about 300 men who were reported to me on my arrival here as having passed road by Campbell Court-House and returned to Liberty, in Bedford County. They were pursued, but without energy or result.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *June* 16, 1864—11.40 a. m.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Send off at once all engines and cars of Orange and Alexandria Railroad to this place, including everything at its disposal. I will

send troops as soon as I get cars. My camp to-night will be six miles of this place. My first object is to destroy Hunter, and the next it is not prudent to trust to telegraph. Hold on and you will be amply supported. Is there telegraph communication with Richmond? See that there is no lack of energy in railroad management, and give me information from time to time.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *June* 16, 1864—12.30 [p. m.].

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Let me know what the railroad agents can and will do. Everything depends upon promptness, energy, and dispatch. See that agents use all these, and if they fail take the most summary measures and impress everything that is necessary in the way of men or means to insure the object. I have authority to direct your movements, and I will take the responsibility of what you may find it necessary to do. I will hold all railroad agents and employés responsible with their lives for hearty co-operation with us. Be certain that Hunter's main force is east of the mountains else the most important part of the duty assigned me will be thwarted. I will communicate with you when the first train goes down. Keep in constant communication with telegraph office, as I will also do. I can hear of no enemy about Staunton. Hampton has defeated and driven back Sheridan's cavalry. Is there any enemy's cavalry north of Lynchburg?

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *June* 16, 1864—2.20 p. m.

General JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Dispatch of 1.15 received. I shall come as soon as trains from Lynchburg arrive. I cannot start sooner for fear of interruption on the road if trains start in both ways, besides my troops marched twenty miles to-day. General Robert Ransom has been assigned to command of Valley cavalry. Telegraph to Richmond for him at once. Where is your cavalry? If you can hold out till morning and the railroad does not fail all will be well. Do not trust too much to the energy of the superintendent. I have had to deal with him before.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *June* 16, 1864.
(Received 4.45 p. m.)

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Your dispatches of 3 and 3.15 p. m. received. Unless I receive well authenticated information from other points requiring immediate attention I shall act in accordance with them.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *June* 16, 1864.

General JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Following dispatch just received from operator at Waynesborough:

No Yankees this side of Martinsburg. Yankees are reported to have crossed mountain at White's Gap and are coming back to Staunton.

I suppose the latter part, if true at all, can only apply to raiding party to Amherst, but it is absolutely necessary to have correct information, and you will send out a cavalry scouting party to go and see the enemy at all hazards. Intelligent citizens might be employed as scouts and with advantage. I will get to Lynchburg as soon as I can, unless the force in Bedford is a mere raiding party.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June* 16, 1864.

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XXXII. Capt. James W. Shields, assistant commissary of subsistence, will turn over all stores in his possession to William Horner, agent Subsistence Department, at Christiansburg, Va., and report without delay to Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, jr., commanding cavalry, Department of Western Virginia, for assignment to duty.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BURKEVILLE, *June* 16, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

I will be in Lynchburg by first train. Has my staff arrived there?

R. RANSOM, JR.,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Lynchburg, Va., June 16, 1864—10.30 p. m.

[Brigadier-General VAUGHN:]

GENERAL: The inclosed communication (copy) was sent you at 5.30 p. m. General Hill has just informed the major-general commanding that the troops have not been placed in position, and the tenor of his note indicates that you have not conferred with him. He desires me to ascertain from you the reason which has prevented compliance with instructions so explicit, and the failure to observe which may involve such serious consequences.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

JUNE 16, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General VAUGHN:

I am unable to take command to-day. Assume it, withdraw the trains to a safe position, place the troops in position on the range of hills immediately around the city, embracing College Hill. Confer with General D. H. Hill (who has kindly consented to assist) in regard to position of troops and artillery, and require the cavalry to resist advance of enemy, and then take position to protect our flanks. General Hill will be found at Cemetery Hill, or at Mr. McDaniel's. Bring your wagons in at once.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

PRIVATE.—There is no occasion for any disorder. The enemy is advancing slowly. We will have General Early and large reenforcements to-morrow morning, and if enemy comes in earnest he will be destroyed.

J. C. B.

RICHMOND, *June* 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

General Ransom left here on Monday evening last to report to you for the duty indicated. Has any train on South Side road been lost?

BRAXTON BRAGG.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 17, 1864—9 a. m.

General BRAGG:

Your dispatch of this date received. No train has been lost, and General Ransom will arrive on the regular train this afternoon. I have some fear that enemy will not attack Lynchburg, but will move from New London toward Danville railroad. In view of it, all precautions in my power have been taken. General Early will arrive here about 1 p. m. to-day.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June* 17, 1864.

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XXVI. Maj. Gen. A. Elzey will proceed without delay to Lynchburg and report to the commanding general for assignment to duty.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *June* 17, 1864—7.40.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

I will be in Lynchburg between 12 and 1. As usual railroad has been very slow.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 18, 1864.

General J. A. EARLY,
Lynchburg, Va.:

Grant is in front of Petersburg. Will be opposed there. Strike as quick as you can, and, if circumstances authorize, carry out the original plan, or move upon Petersburg without delay.

R. E. LEE.

PETERSBURG, *June* 19, 1864.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

A dispatch just received from New London * states that an assault was made on our lines at Lynchburg last night and repulsed by troops that had arrived. When rest of our force came up, preparations were made to attack this morning, but enemy retreated in confusion. Our troops in pursuit.

R. E. LEE.
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Liberty, Va., June 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge will resume command of the troops heretofore commanded by him, the infantry being under command of Major-General Elzey, and the cavalry under Major-General Ransom.

By order of Lieutenant-General Early:

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
June 23, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Early directs that you start in the morning promptly at 3 o'clock, your trains moving as to-day. Come toward Buchanan, following General Rodes.

I am, general, respectfully,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Elzey.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 26, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant. General Hunter has escaped Early, and will make good his retreat, as far as I can understand, to Lewisburg. Although his expedition has been partially interrupted, I fear he has not been much punished, except by the demoralization

* See p. 160.

of his troops and the loss of some artillery. From his present position he can easily be reorganized and re-equipped, and unless we have sufficient force to resist him will repeat his expedition. This would necessitate the return of Early at Staunton. I think it better that he should move down the Valley, if he can obtain provisions, which would draw Hunter after him, and may enable him to strike Pope before he can effect a junction with Hunter. If circumstances favor, I should also recommend his crossing the Potomac. I think I can maintain our lines here against General Grant. He does not seem disposed to attack, and has thrown himself strictly on the defensive.

I am less uneasy about holding our position than about our ability to procure supplies for the army. I fear the latter difficulty will oblige me to attack General Grant in his intrenchments, which I should not hesitate to do but for the loss it will inevitably entail. A want of success would in my opinion be almost fatal, and this causes me to hesitate in the hope that some relief may be procured without running such great hazard. I should like much to have the benefit of Your Excellency's good judgment and views upon this subject.

Great benefit might be drawn from the release of our prisoners at Point Lookout if it can be accomplished. The number of men employed for this purpose would necessarily be small, as the whole would have to be transported secretly across the Potomac where it is very broad, the means of doing which must first be procured. I can devote to this purpose the whole of the Marylanders of this army, which would afford a sufficient number of men of excellent material and much experience, but I am at a loss where to find a proper leader. As he would command Maryland troops and operate upon Maryland soil it would be well that he should be a Marylander. Of those connected with this army I consider Col. Bradley T. Johnson the most suitable. He is bold and intelligent, ardent and true, and yet I am unable to say whether he possesses all the requisite qualities. Everything in an expedition of the kind would depend upon the leader.

I have understood that most of the garrison at Point Lookout was composed of negroes. I should suppose that the commander of such troops would be poor and feeble. A stubborn resistance, therefore, may not reasonably be expected. By taking a company of the Maryland artillery, armed as infantry, the dismounted cavalry and their infantry organization, as many men would be supplied as transportation could be procured for. By throwing them suddenly on the beach with some concert of action among the prisoners, I think the guard might be overpowered, the prisoners liberated and organized, and marched immediately on the route to Washington.

The artillery company could operate the guns captured at the Point. The dismounted cavalry with the released prisoners of that arm could mount themselves on the march, and the infantry would form a respectable force. Such a body of men under an able leader, although they might not be able without assistance to capture Washington, could march around it and cross the upper Potomac where fordable. I do not think they could cross the river in a body at any point below Washington, unless possibly at Alexandria. Provisions, &c., would have to be collected in the country through which they pass. The operations on the river must be confided to an able naval officer, who I know will be found in Colonel Wood. The subject is one worthy of consideration, and can only be matured by reflection.

The sooner it is put in execution the better, if it be deemed practicable. At this time, as far as I can learn, all the troops in the control of the United States are being sent to Grant, and little or no opposition could be made by those at Washington. With relation to the project of Marshal Kane, if the matter can be kept secret, which I fear is impossible, should General Early cross the Potomac, he might be sent to join him.

Very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
No. —. } *June* 27, 1864.

I. Major-General Ransom, commanding cavalry Valley District, is relieved from duty with Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge and will report with his command directly to the lieutenant-general commanding.

II. Col. Bradley T. Johnson, with the Maryland Battalion of Cavalry, will report to Major-General Ransom for assignment to Jones' brigade, of which Colonel Johnson will take command.

III. Maj. Gen. J. B. Gordon will hereafter report to Major-General Breckinridge, who will have command of his own and Gordon's divisions.

IV. The following reduction of transportation in this army is ordered, and will be made immediately. The chief quartermaster is charged with the execution of the order, and division quartermasters will act under his instructions: For corps headquarters, one 6-horse wagon; division headquarters, one 4-horse wagon; brigade headquarters, including brigade, quartermaster and brigade commissary of subsistence, one 4-horse wagon; to every 500 men will be allowed one 4-horse wagon for cooking utensils of officers and men. Regimental and company officers must carry for themselves such underclothing as they need for the present expedition, and the remainder of their baggage with the regimental baggage wagons will be stored at such place as the chief quartermaster may direct until they can be brought to the command. The above applies equally to the battalions of artillery as to the regiments of infantry and cavalry. A report of all wagons and animals will be made at once to the chief quartermaster, by whom alone any change in the present arrangement of teams will be made.

By command of Lieut. Gen. J. A. Early:

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 27, 1864.
(Via Staunton.)

General NICHOLLS:

An artillery company of the Augusta reserves is at Lynchburg. I have disbanded all the reserves, and if you can spare this company it had better be sent home.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 29, 1864.

General Early appears to me to have clearly exceeded his authority in disbanding these reserves. They are under the command of General Kemper by special order from the President, and had been only detailed or ordered to report to General Early (or more strictly to General Breckinridge). When, therefore, he had no longer need for them, they should have been returned to General Kemper's command, and the discharge, if to be made, should have been by him, acting under the President's order. Let an order prevent such discharges in future, except through the commanders specially assigned to command the reserves.

J. A. S.

LYNCHBURG, *June* 29, 1864.

General COOPER:

The Secretary of War seems to be under the impression that I have a force here. Such is not the case. Otey's disabled men is the only force I have. The reserves are at the High Bridge. I cannot take care of or forward prisoners sent to me, unless the guard from Richmond goes with them. With the number of prisoners sent today from Richmond I will have to send men who before the late attack on Lynchburg were themselves prisoners, and whom I released for the occasion. I wish you would get the President's pardon for these men. They have done their duty since their release faithfully, except a few whom I would wish to except from the general pardon.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, June 29, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: I inclose for your perusal a letter* received to-day from General Early. His general plan of action is in conformity to my original instructions and conversation with him before his departure. I still think it is our policy to draw the attention of the enemy to his own territory. It may force Grant to attack me, or weaken his forces. It will also, I think, oblige Hunter to cross the Potomac or expose himself to attack. From either of these events I anticipate good results. The success of General J. E. Johnston, announced in this morning's journals, besides its general good effect, will favor Early's movement. If it could be united with a release of the prisoners at Point Lookout the advantages would be great. I believe the latter only requires a proper leader. Can one be found?

There will be time to shape Early's course or terminate it when he reaches the Potomac, as circumstances require. He could not be withdrawn from the Valley without inviting a return of Hunter's expedition. To retain him there inactive would not be advanta-

* Not found.

geous. As before stated, my greatest present anxiety is to secure regular and constant supplies. At this time I am doing well, but I must look to the future. I have started to-day a train of wagons, via Dinwiddie Court-House to Stony Creek Station, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, for corn to be brought there from Weldon. This, with the standing crop of clover and oats, will subsist our horses for the present. The enemy's cavalry having been turned away from the High Bridge and repulsed at the Staunton River bridge, are returning. Hampton encountered them last night at Sappony Church and arrested their progress. Fitz. Lee will to-day reach Reams' Station, but I fear he will not be able to prevent their getting east of the railroad.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbot's (Henry L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Accotink Home Guard. See *Virginia Troops, Union.*
Adams' (Alonzo W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Lincoln).*
Adams' (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Alcorn's (Jeremiah) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 20th Regiment*; also *50th Company, 2d Battalion.*
Alexander's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Alexander's (Frederic W.) **Artillery.** See *Baltimore Artillery, post.*
Allen's (Crawford, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Allen's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 159th Regiment.*
Allen's (John A. P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 6th Unattached Company.*
Amelunxen's (Max von) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 162d Company.*
Anderson's (W. Watron) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Anthony's (George T.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 17th Battery.*
Armstrong's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 134th Regiment.*
Arnett's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Ashwill's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Atkinson's (Benjamin H. H.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery B.*
Augusta County Reserves. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Bagley's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Ball's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Ballier's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Bamford's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*
Barker's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Coast Guard Battalion, post.*
Barton's (Ira McL.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 2d Battery.*
Bates' (Thomas H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Bechtold's (Wilhelm von) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 45th Regiment.*
Becker's (Gottfried) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Beckley's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 45th Battalion.*
Beger's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Battery.*
Bell's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Bement's (Augustus S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 164th Regiment.*
Bennett's (George A.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Light Guard, Cavalry, post.*
Berry's (James F.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Binkley's (Otho H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Black's (Luther) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Blake's (Harrison G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 166th Regiment.*
Blakely's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Boggs' (John) Home Guards. See *Pendleton Home Guards, post.*
Borrowe's (William) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery H.*
Botetourt Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Bowen's (Henry S.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Bowley's (Lemuel) Infantry. See *Patapsco Guards, Infantry, post.*
Boyd's (Carlile) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 14th and 21st Regiments.*
Boyd's (Robert) Infantry. See *District of Columbia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bradbury's (Albert W.) Artillery. See *Maine Troops, 1st Battery.*
Brian's (William) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 57th Company.*
Bronson's (Nelson) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 89th Company.*
Brooks' (Horace) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Brown's (Allison L.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 144th and 149th Regiments.*
Brown's (Charles J.) Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*
Brown's (Francis C.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Brown's (James) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Brown's (William R.) Infantry. See *West Virginia Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Browne's (William H.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Bruce's (John M.) Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery D.*
Bryan's (Thomas A.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Bryant's (Montgomery) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
Buckley's (John K.) Cavalry. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Buckley's (William W.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Bucklin's (James T. P.) Infantry. See *Rhode Island Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Bumpus' (Cephas C.) Heavy Artillery. See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Unattached Company.*
Bumstead's (Horace) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 43d Regiment.*
Campbell County Reserves. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Campbell's (Jacob M.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Capehart's (Henry) Cavalry. See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Carlin's (John) Artillery. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery D.*
Carr's (John O.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 26th Battalion.*
Carrolien's (Conrad) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 30th Battery.*
Carson's (John M.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Chaney's (Joseph) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 151st Regiment.*
Chapin's (Gurden) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Chapman's (Justin H.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 59th Company.*
Chatfield's (Charles J.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 20th Battery.*
Clark's (Erastus L.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 6th Regiment.*
Clendenin's (David R.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Coast Guard Battalion, Infantry. See *Maine Troops.*
Coates' (Benjamin F.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Cole's (Henry A.) Cavalry. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*
Coles' (Frank H.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 52d Company.*
Colgrove's (Oscar R.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Comly's (James M.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Conant's (Oliver J.) Infantry. See *Coast Guard Battalion, ante.*
Conger's (Seymour B.) Cavalry. See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Cook's (Benjamin C.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 50th Company.*

Cook's (Roger E.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*
Cooper's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Corns' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Cowan's (Andrew) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battery.*
Crampton's (Harvey) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Crawford's (J. S. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Crossman's (Horace F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 96th Company.*
Crowninshield's (Casper) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Curtis' (William B.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Daily's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Daniel's (J. Townsend) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*
Darling's (Daniel H.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Davidson's (George S.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Davis' (Greenlief P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 21st Regiment.*
Davis' (T. Sturgis) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Dayton's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Dayton's (Oscar V.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 19th Regiment.*
Deming's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Battery.*
Dempsey's (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 163d Regiment.*
Denney's (Jeremiah C.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d and 5th Regiments.*
Denny's (Benjamin W.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Devol's (Hiram F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Dickenson's (Crispin) **Artillery.** See *Ringgold Artillery, post.*
Disbrow's (David R.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Lincoln).*
Dolan's (Dennis A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 119th Company.*
Douthat's (Henry C.) **Artillery.** See *Botetourt Artillery, ante.*
Drew's (William O.) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Drysdale's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 132d Company.*
Duncan's (Ashbell F.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Dunn's (Ambrose C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 37th Battalion.*
Dupont's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Battery.*
Du Pont's (Henry A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery B.*
Duval's (Isaac H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Dwight's (Augustus W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Ebright's (Aaron W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Edgar's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 26th Battalion.*
Edmonds' (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 109th Company.*
Ely's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Emerson's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 151st Regiment.*
Emmons' (Herman L., jr.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Evans' (Andrew W.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Evans' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, E. S.*
Evans' (R. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Philadelphia City Scouts, post.*
Ewing's (Chatham T.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery G.*
Ewing's (William) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 133d Regiment.*
Exempts' Battalion, Infantry. See *West Virginia Troops.*
Fagan's (Andrew) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Faris' (Joseph A.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Farnsworth's (Addison) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 12th Regiment.*

Fearing's (Joseph T.) **Cavalry.** See *George W. P. Smith's Cavalry, post.*
Fellman's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 53d Company.*
Fife's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Fisher's (Samuel S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 138th Regiment.*
Fitzgerald's (Hobart E.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Fitzgerald's (James J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Fitz Simmons' (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Fowlkes' (Giles A.) **Artillery.** See *Thomas A. Bryan's Artillery, ante.*
Frazee's (John N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 150th Regiment.*
French's Heavy Artillery. See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment, Battery E.*
French's (Frank S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
French's (Winsor B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Frink's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 186th Regiment.*
Frost's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Furst's (George) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery A.*
Gansevoort's (Henry S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Gaskill's (William P.) **Engineers.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Gere's (Eugene B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Getchell's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Gibbs' (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 21st Regiment.*
Gibbs' (Frank C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Gibson's (Augustus A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gibson's (Charles J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Gibson's (Thomas S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
Gile's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 9th Regiment.*
Gilmor's (Harry W.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Gilpin's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Glassie's (Daniel W.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Battery.*
Gordon's (Leonard) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Unattached Company.*
Graham's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery F.*
Graham's (Samuel) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Graham's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Graves' (William P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Gross' (Frank P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 72d Company.*
Guthrie's (Herbert F.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery G.*
Hagans' (Harrison H.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hall's (Caldwell K.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (Theodore B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Hannum's (Josiah C.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 28th Battery.*
Harness' (W. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Harris' (Leonard A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Harris' (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hart's (James P.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Haynes' (Nathaniel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 169th Regiment.*
Hayward's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Hebble's (Christian B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Militia.*
Heine's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 14th Battery.*
Helm's (Isaac A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Henry's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Herbert's (Thomas) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Unattached Company.*

Higgins' (Jacob) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Hill's (Wallace) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery C.*
Hines' (Jonathan D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Hoffman's (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Holmes' (James H.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery H.*
Holt's (Robert J.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hotopp's (Henry J.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Hough's (Charles W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Howe's (S. Augustus) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment, Battery L.*
Hughes' (Richard T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 151st Regiment.*
Hunt's (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Hunter's (Hanson W.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Indiana Legion. See *Indiana Troops.*
Innis' (Gustavus S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 133d Regiment.*
Irish's (Nathaniel) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery F.*
Isenberg's (Joseph G.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Jackson's (Lyman J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 159th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Thomas E.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Jaehne's (Julius) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Jennings' (Gilbert S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 11th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 18th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Daniel D.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Johnson's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Reserves.*
Johnston's (Robert E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 9th Regiment.*
Jones' (Beuhring H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Joyce's (Robert F.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 28th Battery.*
Keene's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, E. S.*
Keeper's (John V.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery B.*
Kellogg's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Kendall's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 40th Company.*
Keyes' (Daniel M.) **Cavalry.** See *Loudoun Rangers, post.*
Kincheloe's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
King's (J. Floyd) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*
King's (Rufus, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery A.*
King's (William) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Kirtland's (George P.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battery.*
Kleiser's (Albert von) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 30th Battery.*
Knap's (Joseph M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Knox's (Robert T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 50th Company.*
Kusserow's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 32d Battery.*
Lamb's (Jacob H.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Landstreet's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Latham's (George R.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Law's (Galelma) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Lawton's (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 31st Regiment.*
Lazelle's (Henry M.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Leddy's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 16th Regiment.*
Legg's (Andrew) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 135th Regiment.*

Leib's (Edward H.) **Infantry.*** See *Ohio Troops, 159th Regiment.*

Lewis' (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 18th Regiment.*

Lieber's (Hamilton) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 10th Regiment.*

Long's (Charles H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Battery.*

Long's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment.*

Long's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*

Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Union.*

Lowe's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 131st Regiment.*

Lowell's (Charles R., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Lowry's (Francis M.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery E.*

Lowry's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Lusk's (Thurlow W.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*

McAfee's (John) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*

McClanahan's (J. H.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

McClennan's (Matthew R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13-th Regiment.*

McCook's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 157th Regiment.*

McGowan's (Thomas S.) **Infantry.** See *Patapsco Guards, Infantry, post.*

McGregor's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*

McKinley's (Norval) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, P. H. B.*

McLaughlin's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*

McLean's (Hancock T.) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Hancock T. McLean.*

McMullin's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battery.*

McNeill's (John H.) **Partisans.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

McReynolds' (Andrew T.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Lincoln).*

McVicker's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Majtheny's (Theodore) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Marble's (John M. C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 151st Regiment.*

Marker's (Caleb) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 156th Regiment.*

Marsh's (David W. D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 160th Regiment.*

Marsh's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 24th Regiment.*

Martin's (Joseph W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Battery.*

Martin's (Leonard) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery F.*

Maulsby's (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery F.*

Maulsby's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*

May's (Lewis A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13-th Regiment.*

Mayo's (Ezekiel R.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 3d Battery.*

Meservey's (Charles C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Middleton's (Gabriel) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*

Military Institute Cadets, Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Miller's (Hiram) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 163d Regiment.*

Milligan's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Delaware Troops.*

Miner's (Milton L.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Battery.*

Mitchell's (William) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 10-th Company.*

Mix's (Eli H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 11th Regiment.*

Mix's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d and 5th Regiments.*

Mlotkowski's (Stanislaus) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery A.*

Montague's (George L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 37th Regiment.*

Monteith's (Randolph V.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment. Battery I.*

Montgomery County Home Guards. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Mooney's (Robert S.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*

---

* Temporarily commanding.

Moor's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Moore's (Alpheus S.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Moore's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 148th Regiment.*
Morris' (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Morton's (Howard) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery G.*
Mosby's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 43d Battalion.*
Mulligan's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Murphy's (John K.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 131st Company.*
Murray's (Edward) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Myers' (James W.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Nevin's (Robert J.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery I.*
Night Hawks, Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Nounnan's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Numbers' (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, E. S.*
Oley's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
O'Riordon's (Callaghan H.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Battery.*
Otey Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Otis' (Charles G.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Over's (Ewald) **Infantry.** See *Exempts' Battalion, ante.*
Paine's (Edward M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Palmer's (Frederick S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 6th Regiment.*
Parsons' (Joseph M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Unattached Company.*
Patapsco Guards, Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Patton's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Peabody's (Oliver D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 55th Company.*
Peale's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Pendleton's (Edmund) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery G.*
Pendleton Home Guards. See *West Virginia Troops.*
Peters' (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Petrie's (Peter B.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Philadelphia City Scouts, Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Pierce's (Lewis B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Pinney's (Alfred W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 27th Regiment.*
Piper's (Alexander) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Platner's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Veteran).*
Poage's (Alpheus W.) **Reserves.** See *Pulaski County Reserves, post.*
Porter's (G. Ellis) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Porter's (Peter A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Powell's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Pratt's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 30th Regiment.*
Prendergast's (Richard G.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Lincoln).*
Price's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 159th Regiment.*
Provisional Regiment, 2d. See *Union Troops, Miscellaneous.*
Pulaski County Reserves. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Purnell Legion, Cavalry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Purnell Legion, Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Putnam's (David) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 152d Regiment.*
Quinn's (Timothy) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Lincoln.)*
Randlett's (Nathan H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 16th Regiment.*
Rank's (William D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery H.*

Reasoner's (Cyrus) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 160th Regiment.*

Rennison's (James C.) **Pioneers.** (Official designation not of record.) See *James C. Rennison.*

Reynolds' (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 118th and 119th Companies.*

Rhodes' (Elisha H.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Richardson's (James M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 12th Unattached Company.*

Richardson's (Loring S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 8th Unattached Company.*

Richardson's (Robert M.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Rigby's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery A.*

Ringgold Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Ringgold Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*

Roberts' (Horatio) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 143d Company.*

Rodgers' (Robert S.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, E. S.*

Rollyson's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 10th Regiment.*

Root's (Augustus I.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Rosney's (Andrew) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*

Rosson's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 147th Regiment.*

Rozelle's (Ebenezer) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 144th and 149th Regiments.*

Rumery's (William M.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Russell's (Edward J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Unattached Company.*

Rutherford's (Allan) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 22d Regiment.*

Ryan's (White G.) **Infantry.** See *Montgomery County Home Guards, ante.*

Safford's (Albert A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 150th Regiment.*

Sage's (Harley H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 155th Regiment.*

Sampson's (Archibald J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 23d Regiment.*

Sanno's (Edward B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Militia.*

Saunders' (Miles J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 170th Regiment.*

Scheu's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Schoonmaker's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*

Schubert's (Emil) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Battery.*

Scott's (Alexander) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Scott's (Henry D.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 16th Battery.*

Sewall's (Frederick D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 3d Regiment.*

Seward's (William H., jr.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Shamburg's (Francis) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Shaw's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 34th Regiment.*

Sheridan's (Andrew) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*

Shipp's (Scott) **Cadets.** See *Military Institute Cadets, Infantry, ante.*

Short's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 16th Regiment.*

Showalter's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Simison's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*

Simpson's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Sims' (Lindsey D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 24th Regiment.*

Slack's (Hedgeman) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Smith's (Frank) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Company.*

Smith's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 62d Regiment.*

Smith's (George W. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Smith's (Philip) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Snow's (Alonzo) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery B.*
Snyder's (James W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Spear's (Vivian K.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 95th Company.*
Spear's (Wallace M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Speidel's (John) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 3d Regiment.*
Spence's (Beldin) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Stahle's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Stamps' (Timothy H.) **Artillery.** See *Ringgold Artillery, ante.*
Stevens' (Greenleaf T.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 5th Battery.*
Stevenson's (Denny) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 23d Regiment.*
Stevenson's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 154th Regiment.*
Stickney's (James W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 24th Regiment.*
Stirling's (Hugh) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops.*
Stocking's (Solon W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Stongh's (Israel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 153d Regiment.*
Stratton's (Edward L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 51st Company.*
Strother's (David H.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Stroud's (George D.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Sturmfels' (Emil) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 24th Regiment.*
Sutherland's (Robert J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 71st Company.*
Swamp Dragoons, Cavalry. See *West Virginia Troops.*
Sweeney's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 36th Battalion.*
Sweet's (Abel T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d and 4th Reserves.*
Tabler's (Peter) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Taft's (Elijah D.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Battery.*
Tapper's (Thomas F. B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Reserves.*
Tavenner's (William C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Taylor's (Oliver P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 161st Regiment.*
Taylor's (Robert F.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Veteran).*
Thomas' (Horace G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 7th Regiment.*
Thompson's (Francis W.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Thompson's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Thompson's (James) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery C.*
Thompson's (Solomon S.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Thorp's (J. Harry) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Thurmond's (Philip J.) **Partisans.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Thurmond's (William D.) **Partisans.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Tibbits' (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Tomlinson's (Abia A.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Trotter's (Frederick E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps 1st Regiment.*
Turley's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Underhill's (Edward H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Union Light Guard. Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops*
Upsher Artillery. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery E.*
Vance's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Visscher's (James D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 43d Regiment.*

Vodrey's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Waite's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Waldo's (Thad. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Walker's (Zaddock) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Wallen's (Henry D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Walsh's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 21st Regiment.*
Warner's (James M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Washburn's (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Washburne's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 20th Regiment.*
Wayne's (Jacob L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Webb's (Gilruth M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 151st Regiment.*
Weddle's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Weir's (Gulian V.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery L.*
Welling's (Joseph) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Wells' (A. Levi) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Wells' (George D.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Wells' (Milton) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
White's (Elijah V.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 35th Battalion.*
Whiton's (Lyman B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Unattached Company.*
Wiecker's (Arthur) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 20th Battery.*
Wilkinson's (J. C.) **State Guards, Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops.*
Williams' (David A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Williams' (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 151st Regiment.*
Williams' (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 31st Regiment.*
Wilson's (James E.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Wilson's (John H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 14th Unattached Company.*
Wilson's (William R.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Wilson's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Wing's (Malcolm H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Winter's (Andrew) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 105th Company.*
Witcher's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Witcher's (Vinson A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 34th Battalion.*
Withers' (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Woolworth's (Richard H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Reserves.*
Worcester's (George S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 7th Unattached Company.*
Work's (George T.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Wynkoop's (John E.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Youart's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Yutzy's (Enoch D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment.*

INDEX.

Brigades, Divisions, Corps, Armies, and improvised organizations are "Mentioned" under name of commanding officer; State and other organizations under their official designation. (See Alternate Designations, pp. 771-780.)

Page.

Abandoned Property. List of, at Staunton, Va., June 6, 1864 154

Abbey, Joseph N.
Mentioned 244, 245
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864 ..... 247, 412, 515

Abbot, Henry L. Mentioned 15

Abbott, Edward A. Mentioned 580

Abbott, John C. Mentioned 237

Abbott, Robert O. Correspondence with Robert Reyburn 362

Accotink, Va. Affair at, July 15, 1864. Report of Gustavus A. De Russy ... 55

Acord, Joseph. Mentioned 77, 323

Adams, Alonzo W. Mentioned 282

Adams, George W. Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864 581

Adams, John. Mentioned 254

Adams, Seymour F. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Max Weber*.

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.
Correspondence with
Alexander, Barton S 404, 444
Bomford, James V 399
Cadwalader, George 465, 473
Couch, Darius N 474, 692
Halleck, Henry W 500, 507, 508, 517, 606, 683, 684
Hunter, David 400
Leech, William A 662
Meade, George G 376, 383, 401, 402, 406, 407, 420, 427, 429, 446, 486, 557, 564, 586, 595, 634, 644, 650, 662, 676, 686, 691, 692
Sigel, Franz 634, 642, 643
Stahel, Julius 200, 375, 505
Wallace, Lew 624
War Department, U. S 616, 636
Weber, Max
Orders, General, series 1864: **No. 200**, 492; **No. 214**, 659.
Orders, Special, series 1864: **No. 165**, 367; **No. 167**, 376, 377; **No. 173**, 419; **No. 174**, 435; **No. 177**, 454; **No. 178**, 465; **No. 179**, 474; **No. 182**, 499; **No. 183**, 508; **No. 218**, 672.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.
Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton 732
Breckinridge, John C 725, 728, 733, 734, 736
Crittenden, George B 752
Imboden, John D 748

Page.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Jones, William E 723, 739, 745, 746, 751
McCausland, John 728, 731, 735
Nicholls, Francis T 727, 757, 769
War Department, C. S 758
Orders, Special, series 1864: **No. 102**, 707; **No. 105**, 716, 720; **No. 107**, 722; **Nos. 119, 120, 121**, 747; **No. 129**, 751; **No. 130**, 752; **Nos. 137, 138**, 760; **No. 140**, 764; **No. 141**, 765.
Alcorn, Jeremiah. Mentioned 576, 705
Aldie, Va. Action near. See *Mount Zion Church, near Aldie, Va. Action at, July 6, 1864.*
Alexander, Barton S.
Correspondence with Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 254
Mentioned 231, 233
Alexander, Charles M.
Correspondence with John P. Slough 531
Mentioned 231, 234, 255, 264, 569
Alexander, E. Porter. Mentioned 716, 720
Alexander, Frederic W.
Mentioned 192, 194, 201, 214, 574, 704
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 223
Alexander, H. Eugene. Mentioned 224
Alexander, William.
Correspondence with David Hunter 645, 685
Mentioned 685
Allen, Crawford, jr. Mentioned 700
Allen, Edward Jay. Correspondence with John R. Meigs 509
Allen, Henry S. Mentioned 194, 199, 202, 222, 223
Allen, James. Mentioned 13
Allen, J. Canning. Mentioned 79, 85
Allen, John A. P.
Correspondence with Joseph A. Haskin 536
Mentioned 419, 420, 507, 536, 548
Allen, Robert. Mentioned 405
Amelunxen, Max von. Mentioned 705
Amherst Court House, Va. Skirmish near. See *Piney River, Va. Skirmish at, near Amherst Court-House, June 12, 1864.*
Ammidown, Malcolm. Mentioned 85
Amory, Charles W. Mentioned 359, 361
Anderson, Benjamin P. Mentioned 87
Anderson, Joseph R. Mentioned 678
Anderson, W. Watron. Mentioned 321
Andrew, John A. Mentioned 444
Andrews, E. Watson, jr. Mentioned 299
Andrews, John. Mentioned 229
Anthony, George T. Mentioned 452, 570, 699
Anthony, J. G. Mentioned 261
Antietam, Md. Affair at the, July 6, 1864* 170
Antietam Bridge, Md. Skirmish at, July 8, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of Sigel*, pp. 179, 180; *Frey to Sigel*, p. 179.

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Arms, Ammunition, etc. See *Munitions of War.*

Armstrong, James B.
Correspondence with
Kelley, Benjamin F 450
Sigel, Franz 408, 425
Wilkinson, Nathan 418
Mentioned 409, 449, 457, 573

Armstrong, John. Mentioned 262

Army Corps, 6th. Itineraries. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864.
Bidwell, Daniel D. (3d Brigade, 2d Division) 273
Edwards, Oliver (3d Brigade, 1st Division) 271
Getty, George W. (2d Division) 272
Penrose, William H. (1st Brigade, 1st Division) 271
Ricketts, James B. (3d Division) 204, 274
Staunton, John F. (2d Brigade, 3d Division) 274
Upton, Emory (2d Brigade, 1st Division) 271
Wheaton, Frank (1st Brigade, 2d Division) 272
Wright, Horatio G 270

Army Corps, 8th. See *Middle Department.*

Army Corps, 19th. Itineraries. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug 3, 1864.
Beal, George L. (1st Brigade, 1st Division) 283
Currie, Leonard D. H. (3d Brigade, 1st Division) 284
Grover, Cuvier (2d Division) 285
Kenly, John R. (Brigade) 285
McMillan, James W. (2d Brigade, 1st Division) 284

Army Corps, 22d. See *Washington, Department of.*

Army Transportation. See *Munitions of War.*

Arnett, William W. Mentioned 66

Arrington's Depot, Va. Raid on, June 11, 1864* 93

Ashby's Gap, Va. Skirmish at, July 19, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of Wright*, p. 269; *Duffié*, p. 321.

Ashwell, George W. Mentioned 299

Ashwill, Henry C. Mentioned 570, 700

Atkinson, Benjamin H. H. Mentioned 142, 144, 145

Atkinson, E. N. Mentioned 352

Atwell, Charles M. Mentioned 378

Auchmuty, Richard T. Mentioned 234

Auer, Michael. Mentioned 527, 532

Augur, Christopher C.
Correspondence with
Briggs, Henry S 372, 412
Cutting, Walter 413
De Russy, Gustavus A 405, 412, 484, 515, 516, 524
Hardin, Martin D 251, 252
Lazelle, Henry M 453
Lowell, Charles R., jr 485, 593
McCook, Alexander McD 230, 232
Slough, John P 445, 475, 531
Taylor, Joseph H 264
Tyler, Robert O 363, 405, 406, 414, 436, 437, 446

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Augur, Christopher C.—Continued.
Correspondence with
War Department, U. S 640
Wells, Henry H 405, 631
Wright, Horatio G 191
Mentioned 231, 237, 244, 248, 255, 256, 258, 261, 264, 275, 375, 405, 412, 413, 419, 435, 445, 453, 459, 466, 474, 475, 505, 567, 568, 580, 585, 586, 589–591, 595, 597, 602, 697, 698
Ault, W. Mentioned 261
Austin, Andrew Y. Mentioned 15
Austin, Daniel T. Mentioned 57
Austin, Frank A. Mentioned 619, 673
Averell, William W.
Congratulatory Orders. Expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 42
Correspondence with
Couch, Darius N 332, 334
Crook, George 461, 615
Duffié, Alfred N 365, 377, 407, 437, 467, 563, 578, 649, 658
French, William H 552
Frey, Edwin 520
Hunter, David 607, 615, 626, 627, 633, 652, 654, 660, 665, 666, 670, 679, 685, 686, 690
Oley, John H 509, 512
Schoonmaker, James M 407, 467, 615
Itinerary of the 2d Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 330
Mentioned 6, 10, 12, 13, 42, 43 45, 48, 50, 64, 65, 96–101, 105, 106, 108, 111, 112, 114, 115, 120, 121, 134, 136, 137, 141, 155, 156, 158, 290, 322, 323, 331–333, 335–337, 342, 347, 353, 364–366, 368, 373, 401, 407, 437, 476, 480, 488, 501, 502, 507, 525, 561, 571, 572, 582–584, 603, 606, 614, 615, 619, 624, 632, 635, 645, 650–652, 654, 670, 674, 679, 684, 685, 701, 702, 707, 709, 710, 715, 718, 722, 724, 725, 728, 731, 735–738, 740–743, 745, 746, 753–757
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 145
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ..... 326, 327, 329
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864 41
Staff. Announcements of 619, 673
Ayers, John H. Mentioned 145
Aymeck, ———. Mentioned 679
Babcock, Orville E. Mentioned 601
Back Creek Bridge, W. Va. Skirmish at, July 27, 1864* 171
Bacon, Lieutenant. Mentioned 250
Bacon, Henry. Mentioned 85
Bacon, William B. Mentioned 85
Bagley, Charles. Mentioned 68, 573
Bailey, John E. Mentioned 277
Bailey, Leftwich. Mentioned 57
Baker, George H. Mentioned 277
Ball, William H.
Correspondence with J. Warren Keifer 210
Mentioned 207

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.
Ballard, Frederick L. Mentioned 298
Ballier, John P. Mentioned 276, 277
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Protection of, etc. Communications from
Garrett, John W 692, 694
Halleck, Henry W 462
Kelley, Benjamin F 408, 416, 422, 438, 439, 468, 578
Maulsby, William P 621
Sigel, Franz 620
Smith, William Prescott 422, 622, 623
Weber, Max 416, 470, 545, 547, 619–623, 625, 626
Raid on, between Bloomington and Piedmont, W. Va., May 5, 1864.
Communications from
Breckinridge, John C 725
Garrett, John W 382, 383
Halleck, Henry W 382
Imboden, John D 726
Wallace, Lew 392
War Department, U. S 391
Itinerary of Nathan Wilkinson (2d Separate Brigade, Department of West Virginia) 68
Report of John H. McNeill 69
Baltimore, Md., Commissioners of Police of. Correspondence with Lew. Wallace 391
Bamford, Robert C.
Correspondence with Max Weber 378, 604, 646, 647, 676, 693
Mentioned 214
Banks, Nathaniel P. Mentioned 349, 405, 411, 427, 660
Bariteau, Alexis W. Mentioned 114
Barker, Charles. Mentioned 436, 474, 569, 699
Barksdale, William E. Mentioned 61
Barnard, John G.
Correspondence with Gustavus A. De Russy 531
Mentioned 531
Barnes, C. F. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 762
Barnes, Joseph K. Mentioned 411, 426
Barr, James. Mentioned 135
Barringer, Augustus V.
Correspondence with
Hunter, David 543, 635
Sigel, Franz 383
Mentioned 550, 640
Barton, Ira McL. Mentioned 412, 474, 524, 569, 699
Bates, Caleb. Mentioned 234
Bates, Thomas H. Mentioned 575, 705
Beal, George L.
Itinerary of 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 283
Mentioned 283
Beall, D. Edward. Mentioned 158
Beattie, Alexander M. Mentioned 232
Beauregard, G. T. Mentioned 349, 644, 651
Beavers, Fenton. Mentioned 593

Page.
Bechtold, Wilhelm von. Mentioned 706
Becker, Gottfried. Mentioned 77, 571, 701
Beckley, Henry M.
Mentioned 52, 56
Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 54
Bedford, James G. Mentioned 67, 68
Beger, Charles. Mentioned 699
Bell, ———. Mentioned 710
Bell, H. M.
Correspondence with
Breckinridge, John C 737
Richards, W. B 737
Mentioned 757, 761
Bell, Jacob, U. S. S. Mentioned 163
Bell, J. D. Mentioned 57
Bell, William.
Correspondence with Max Weber 629
Mentioned 608
Belser, William F. Mentioned 85
Bement, Augustus S. Mentioned 570, 700
Bennett, George A. Mentioned 568, 698
Benson, Frederick S. Mentioned 580
Benton, James G. Mentioned 568, 698
Berry, James F. Mentioned 231
Berry, Matthew. Correspondence with Robert F. Taylor 488
Berry's Ford, Va. Engagement at, July 19, 1864* 170
Berryville Va. Skirmish near, July 22, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Averell*, p. 327; *itinerary of 2d Cav. Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 330.
Best, Elias. Mentioned 112
Beverly, W. Va. Scout from, through Pocahontas, Webster, and Braxton Counties, May 15–30, 1864. Report of Benjamin F. Kelley 92
Bidwell, Daniel D.
Itinerary of 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 6th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 273
Mentioned 272, 273, 275–277
Bier, Philip G. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *David Hunter*; also *Franz Sigel*.
Big Cacapon Bridge, W. Va. Skirmish at, July 6, 1864* 170
Binkley, Otho H.
Mentioned 196, 202, 207
Reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ..... 207, 208
Black, Luther. Mentioned 574
Blacksburg, Va. Skirmish at, May 11, 1864. See *Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864. Report of Johnson*, p. 30.
Blackstone, Steamer. Mentioned 284
Blake, George A. H. Mentioned 569, 697, 699
Blake, Harrison G. Mentioned 570, 700

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Blakely, William.
Correspondence with Robert S. Rodgers 433
Mentioned 77, 183, 204, 431, 433, 636
Blaney, James V. Z. Report of engagement at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864 78
Blankinship, Allen C. Mentioned 55
Blazer, Richard. Mentioned 10
Bliss, Alexander. Mentioned 638, 639
Bloomington and Piedmont, W. Va. Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between. See *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Raid on, between Bloomington and Piedmont, W. Va., May 5, 1864.*
Boehm, L. C. Mentioned 422, 442
Boerum, John S. Mentioned 299
Boggs, John. Mentioned 167, 656
Bomford, James V.
Correspondence with Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 404, 444
Mentioned 575, 705
Bonacker, William B. Mentioned 87
Bonner, Charles. Mentioned 299
Boone, Charles H. Mentioned 580
Boone, William M. Mentioned 81
Boreman, Arthur I. Mentioned 397, 401, 406, 422
For correspondence, etc., see *West Virginia, Governor of.*
Borrowe, William. Mentioned 569, 700
Botsford, James L. Mentioned 13, 379, 468
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *George Crook.*
Bowen, Henry S. Mentioned 63, 719, 726, 742
Bowie, ——. Mentioned 593
Bowley, Lemuel. Mentioned 575
Bowman, Alexander H. Mentioned 640
Bowman, Charles S.
Correspondence with Max Weber 505
Mentioned 465
Boyd, Carlile. Mentioned 474, 569, 700
Boyd, Charles W. Mentioned 325
Boyd, Robert. Mentioned 569, 700
Boyd, William H. Mentioned 73, 74, 734
Boyer, Levi S. Mentioned 27
Boyle, William H. Mentioned 299
Bradbury, Albert W. Mentioned 570, 700
Bradford, Augustus W. Mentioned 258, 452, 458, 459, 483
For correspondence, etc., see *Maryland, Governor of.*
Bradford, Thomas C. Mentioned 403
Bradford, William J. Mentioned 278
Brady, Edward H.
Correspondence with
Guion, J. Marshall 562
Platner, John S 562
Mentioned 561, 562
Bragg, Braxton.
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 732
Breckinridge, John C 713, 714, 716, 735, 753, 754, 756, 762, 765
Davis, Jefferson 758
Nicholls, Francis T 756, 758, 760

Page.

Bragg, Braxton—Continued.
Correspondence with
Vaughn, John C 754
War Department, C. S 150
Mentioned 157, 160, 711, 718, 719, 722, 723, 725, 739, 747, 755
Bragg, William F. Mentioned 650
Bramlette, Thomas E. For correspondence, etc., see *Kentucky, Governor of.*
Brashear, Alvin V. Mentioned 212
Brault, Alphonse. Mentioned 108, 109, 113, 115
Braxton County, W. Va. Scout through. See *Beverly, W. Va. Scout from, through Pocahontas, Webster, and Braxton Counties, May* 15–30, 1864.
Breckinridge, John C.
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 725, 728, 733, 734, 736
Barnes, C. F 762
Bell, H. M 737
Bragg, Braxton 713, 714, 716, 735, 753, 754, 756, 762, 765
Crittenden, George B 755, 756
Davis, Jefferson 712
Davis, T. Sturgis 446, 725, 727–729
Early, Jubal A 761–766
Echols, John 708–710, 715, 717, 725
French, William H 742
Gilmor, Harry W 734
Harper, Kenton 759
Hoffman, E. Lee 759
Hupp's Hill, Va., Telegraph Operator at 732, 733
Imboden, John D 710, 715–717, 722, 724, 726, 731–733, 735, 739, 742–745, 749
Jackson, William L 745, 746, 748–750
Jenkins, Albert G 719, 721, 723
Johnston, J. Stoddard 723
Jones, William E 709, 711, 714, 718, 719, 724, 750, 751
King, H. W 756
Lee, Robert E 707, 712, 713, 716, 722, 728, 735, 737, 738, 742–744, 754
McCausland, John 709, 715, 718, 736, 740, 743
Mallory, George J 756
Nicholls, Francis T 757
Norris, Smith 715
Poor, R. L 732
Ransom, Robert, jr 764
Robertson, H. H 734
Russell, ——— 724
Smith, Francis H 707, 730, 756
Smith, George H 726, 729, 730
Stringfellow, Charles S 720, 722, 723, 725, 726, 731, 734, 736
Subsistence Department, C. S. A 712
Vaughn, John C 754, 755, 761, 764, 765
Wharton, Gabriel C 720, 727, 755
Mentioned 44, 63, 76, 80, 89–91, 98–100, 116, 120, 147, 150, 152, 156, 157, 175, 179, 195, 199, 203, 333, 235, 251, 253, 260, 348, 350, 446, 447, 453, 461, 466, 472, 478–480, 482, 483, 489, 493, 501, 502, 514, 525, 528, 536, 634, 642, 644, 657, 661, 671, 675, 684, 695, 707, 711, 716, 720, 722, 728, 732, 733, 736, 737, 747, 748, 757, 758, 760, 761, 764–766, 768, 769
Report of engagement at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864 87

Page.
Breckinridge, John C., Mrs. Mentioned 724, 731
Brett, Robert H. Mentioned 161
Brewer, George J. Mentioned 445
Brian, William. Mentioned 705
Bricker, John J. Mentioned 212
Briggs, George G. Mentioned 231
Briggs, Henry S.
Correspondence with Christopher C. Angur 372, 412
Mentioned 367, 368, 492, 555, 569, 669, 695
Briggs, John A. Mentioned 301
Bright, W. H. Mentioned 261
Brockenbrough, John W. Correspondence with War Department, C. S. 757
Bronson, Nelson. Mentioned 201, 574, 704
Brooks, Horace. Mentioned 474, 569, 697, 699
Brother, Edward F. Mentioned 27
Brough, John. Mentioned 376, 380, 382, 383, 399, 451, 460
For correspondence, etc., see *Ohio, Governor of.*
Brown, ——. Mentioned 682
Brown, Colonel. Mentioned 610
Brown, Allison L.
Mentioned 192, 194, 196, 197, 201, 214, 222, 444, 460, 574, 704
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 216
Brown, Charles J.
Mentioned 194, 196, 199, 201, 214
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 215
Brown, Francis C. Mentioned 570
Brown, James. Mentioned 536
Brown, John H. Mentioned 69
Brown, John R. Mentioned 53
Brown, J. T. Mentioned 761
Brown, J. Willard. Mentioned 580
Brown, Leander T. Mentioned 113
Brown, Luther. Mentioned 207–209
Brown, Richard H. Mentioned 301, 537
Brown, Thomas L. Mentioned 57
Brown, William A. Mentioned 218
Brown, William H. Mentioned 42, 332, 603, 619
Brown, William R.
Mentioned 104, 122, 311, 312, 571, 702
Report of Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 124
Browne, Willliam H. (Confederate.)
Mentioned 56, 119
Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 52
Browne, William H. (Union.) Mentioned 262, 576, 699
Brownell, Seymour. Mentioned 631
Brownsburg, Va. Skirmish at, June 10, 1864* 93
Brown's Ferry, Va. See *Newport, Va.*
Brownsville, Md. Affair at, July 7, 1864* 170
Bruce, John M. Mentioned 574, 700
Bryan, Thomas A. Mentioned 60
Bryant, Montgomery. Mentioned 575, 706

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page

Buchanan, Va. Skirmish near, June 13, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*

Averell, William W. Hunter, David. Imboden, John D.

Buckley, John K. Mentioned 542, 573
Buckley, William W. Mentioned 698
Bucklin, James T. P. Mentioned 699
Buckton, Va. Skirmish at, July 3, 1864* 169
Buford's Gap, Va. Skirmish at, June 20, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*

Averell, William W. Crook, George. Hunter, David.
Brown, William R. Glassie, Daniel W. Town, Franklin E.
Campbell, Jacob M.

Bulltown, W. Va. Raid on, May 3, 1864. Report of Nathan Wilkinson 68
Bumpus, Cephas C. Mentioned 419
Bumstead, Horace. Mentioned 576, 706
Bunce, James R. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Gustavus A. De Russy.*
Bunker Hill, W. Va. Skirmishes at.

July 19, 1864* 171
July 25, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*

Crook, George. Duffié, Alfred N. Emmons, Herman L., jr.

See also *itinerary of 2d Cav. Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 331.

Burford, Andrew J. Mentioned 51
Burgess, Charles. Mentioned 207
Burkhardt, Alfred. Mentioned 113
Burleigh, Henry M. Correspondence with Max Weber 490
For other correspondence as A. A. G., see *Max Weber.*
Burley, Bennett G. Mentioned 72
Burns, Michael. Mentioned 359, 361
Burnside, Ambrose E. Mentioned 349, 372, 707
Burrows, Jabez. Mentioned 250
Burton, T. W. Mentioned 262
Butcher, Thomas P. Mentioned 111–114
Butler, Benjamin F.

Correspondence with U. S. Grant 598
Mentioned 404, 405, 411, 426, 434, 476, 480, 491, 502, 505, 515, 535, 551, 644, 735
Byers, John A. Mentioned 338, 673
Byrnes, Richard. Mentioned 412
Cabell, J. C. Mentioned 57
Cadot, Lemuel Z. Mentioned 20, 128
Cadwalader, George.

Correspondence with Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 399
Mentioned 336, 337, 575, 705
Cahill, Steamer. Mentioned 626
Cain, ———. Mentioned 165
Caldwell, David S. Mentioned 703
Caldwell, D. W. Correspondence with J. B. Ford 439
Caldwell, George B. Mentioned 301, 537
Caley, A. Mentioned 262
Calmese, Fielding H. Mentioned 373, 386
Callaghan's Station, Va. Affairs at, May 4, 1864* 8
Callighan, John E. Mentioned 85
Cameron, Robert. Mentioned 74, 75

*No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Camp, George W. Mentioned 119
Campbell, ——. Mentioned 593
Campbell, E. Mentioned 262
Campbell, Jacob M.
Mentioned 77, 104, 120–122, 129, 131, 134, 135, 294, 318, 571, 613, 702
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 ..... 118, 129
New Market, Va. Engagement at, May 15, 1864 86
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 302
Campbell, Levi, jr. Mentioned 703
Campbell, William. Mentioned 67
Canby, Edward R. S. Mentioned 405, 601, 660
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *War Department, U. S.*
Capehart, Henry. Mentioned 615, 690, 702
Card, Benjamin C. Mentioned 260
Carey, Edward M. Mentioned 18
Carlin, John. Mentioned 77, 143, 494, 703
Carrolien, Conrad. Mentioned 703
Carroll, Charles H. Mentioned 237
Carroll, Daniel H. Mentioned 299
Carson, John M. Mentioned 568
Carter, ——. Mentioned 354
Casey, Silas. Mentioned 400, 404, 567, 570, 697, 700
Castle, George T. Mentioned 42
Castleman, Miss. Mentioned 611
Casualties in Action. See *Confederate Troops* and *Union Troops.*
Caswell, Charles W. Mentioned 78
Catawba Mountains, Va. Skirmish at, June 21, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*
Averell, William W. Duffié, Alfred N. Hunter, David.
Campbell, Jacob M.
Catlin, Lynde. Mentioned 195, 199
Catoctin Mountain, Md. See *Hager's Mountain, Md.*
C. C. Leary, Steamer. Mentioned 284
Centreville, Va. Skirmish near. See *Falls Church and Centreville, Va. Skirmishes near, June 21–24, 1864.*
Chamberlain, Martin J. Mentioned 202
Chambersburg, Pa. Burning of, July 30, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of Couch,* p. 333; *Johnson,* p. 355. See also *itineraries of Department of the Susquehanna,* p. 337; *2d Cav. Div.* and *2d Brig., 2d Cav. Div., Department of West Virginia,* p. 331. Also *Kochersperger to Couch,* p. 334.
Chandler, Robert. Mentioned 237
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Joseph A. Haskin.*
Chaney, Joseph. Mentioned 241
Channell, Aaron N. Mentioned 18
Chapin, Gurden. Mentioned 575
Chapin, Samuel F. Mentioned 278
Chapman, John. Mentioned 623
Chapman, Justin H. Mentioned 705
Chapman, William H. Mentioned 3, 5
Charleston, Steamer. Mentioned 163

Page.

Charleston, W. Va., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with
Sigel, Franz ... 425
Stahel, Julius ... 635
Charlestown, W. Va.
Skirmish at, July 19, 1864* ... 171
Skirmish near, May 24, 1864. Report of Max Weber ... 92
Charlestown and Duffield's Station, W. Va. Skirmishes at, June 29, 1864.
Communications from
Gatch, Conduce H ... 694
Lawrence, George J ... 693
Pierce, Lewis B ... 693
Weber, Max ... 694, 695
Reports of
Sigel, Franz ... 357
Weber, Max ... 357
Chatfield, Charles J. Mentioned ... 575
Chauncey, Chauncey R. Mentioned ... 85
Chewings [Chewning, A. J.?] Mentioned ... 68
Chipman, Norton P.
Mentioned ... 234, 268
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ... 234
Clark, Erastus L. Mentioned ... 236, 345
Clark, Ezra W., jr. Mentioned ... 144, 325
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Alfred N. Duffié.*
Clark, Rome R. Mentioned ... 85
Clear Spring, Md. Skirmish at, July 29, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of McLean*, p. 342; *Johnson*, p. 354.
Cleburne, C. S. Mentioned ... 68
Cleburne, Patrick R. Mentioned ... 68
Clendenen, Strauther H. Mentioned ... 125
Clendenin, David R.
Mentioned ... 192, 194, 196, 197, 202, 213–215, 221–223, 570
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ... 219
Clendenin, George, jr. Mentioned ... 277, 278
Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage. See *Munitions of War.*
Cloyd, Joseph. Mentioned ... 712
Cloyd's Mountain, or Cloyd's Farm, Va. Engagement at, May 9, 1864. See *Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864. Reports of*

Beckley, Henry M	Fowlkes, Giles A.	McCausland, John.
Browne, William H	Frost, Daniel.	McMullin, James R.
Comly, James M.	Glassie, Daniel W	Morris, Thomas.
Cross, George	Hayes, Rutherford B.	Sickel, Horatio G.
Devol, Hiram F	Johnson, Daniel D.	Smith, D. Howard.
Dickenson, Crispin	Johnson, Robert.	Tapper, Thomas F. B.
Duval, Isaac H.	Jones, Benhring H	Turley, John A.
Fife, William E.	Kirtland, George P.	White, Carr B.

See also *Itinerary of 2d Brig., 2d Div.*, p. 17.

Clyde, Eugene. Mentioned ... 116

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Coates, Benjamin F.
Mentioned 20, 104, 126
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 127
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ..... 314, 315
Cochran, James. Mentioned 746
Coffran, R. L. Mentioned 409
Colborn, Sylvester. Mentioned 87
Cole, Henry A. Mentioned 551, 690, 702
Cole, John. Mentioned 133, 262
Coleman, James H. Mentioned 278
Coleman, W. C. Mentioned 201
Coles, Frank H. Mentioned 705
Colgrove, Abram. Mentioned 212
Colgrove, Oscar R. Mentioned 572
Comly, James M.
Mentioned 101, 122, 311, 574, 702
Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 15
Comstock, Cyrus B. Mentioned 599
Conant, Oliver J.
Correspondence with Joseph A. Haskin 484
Mentioned 436, 699
Conduct of the War. Communications from
Halleck, Henry W 660
Lee, Robert E 766, 769
Ord, Edward O. C 526
War Department, U. S 404, 411
Confederate Troops. Casualties. Returns of. Expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 ..... 49, 54
For Volunteers mentioned, see respective States.
Conger, Seymour B. Mentioned 41, 702
Conine, Henry J. Mentioned 202
Connecticut Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st**, 412.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **13th**, 2–5; **18th**, 77, 80–83, 104, 117, 137, 288, 292, 300, 490, 504, 571, 701.
Conover, James W. Mentioned 202
Cook, Alphonso F. Mentioned 721
Cook, Benjamin C. Mentioned 705
Cook, Philip. Mentioned 235
Cook, Roger E.
Correspondence with
Hewett, Jacob 559
Weber, Max 559
Mentioned 572, 703
Cooper, Samuel. Mentioned 762
For correspondence, etc., see *Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.*
Cooper, William C. Mentioned 570
Corbit, George W. Mentioned 220
Cordell, G. E. Mentioned 611
Corniff, J. Mentioned 262
Corns, James M. Mentioned 355

Page.

Corson, F. Mentioned 262
Cossitt, Davis. Mentioned 277
Cotter, Oliver. Mentioned 447, 448
Couch, Darius N.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 465, 473
Averell, William W 332, 334
Grant, U. S 335
Kochersperger, Will. S 334
Sigel, Franz 380
Itinerary of Department of the Susquehanna. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864. 336
Mentioned 115, 193, 329, 348, 575, 672, 705
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23-Aug 3, 1864 331
Cove Gap, W. Va. Skirmish at, June 23, 1864* 93
Cove Mountain, or Grassy Lick, near Wytheville, Va. Engagement at, May 10, 1864. See *Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2-19, 1864. Reports of*
Averell, William W. Jackson, William L. McCausland, John.
Covington, Va. Affair at, June 2, 1864* 93
Cowan, Andrew. Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864 280
Craig, Benjamin F. Mentioned 206
Craig, John R. Mentioned 13
Craig, Robert S. Mentioned 62
Craigen, William J. Mentioned 531
Crampton, Harvey. Mentioned 444
Crane, Joseph. Mentioned 710
Crawford, Cornelius C. V. A. Mentioned 277
Crawford, Joseph A. Mentioned 619
Crawford, J. S. A.
Correspondence with
French, William H 741
Jenkins, Albert G 719, 720
McCausland, John 740
Mentioned 721, 738
Crawford, William H. Mentioned 182
Creigh, David. Mentioned 145
Creole, Steamer. Mentioned 284
Crittenden, C. D. Mentioned 88
Crittenden, George B.
Assignment to command 751
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 752
Breckinridge, John C 755, 756
Kemper, James L 751
Nicholls, Francis T 758
Mentioned 751, 754
Crocker, Marcellus M. Mentioned 660
Crockett, Robert R. Mentioned 53

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Crook, George.
Correspondence with
Averell, William W 461, 615
Duffié, Alfred N 500
Halleck, Henry W 454
Hunter, David 561, 641, 645, 653, 654, 691
Sigel, Franz 367, 393, 401
Mentioned 5–8, 14, 18, 23, 24, 26–28, 35, 41–43, 45, 46, 48, 64, 65, 78, 95, 96, 98–100, 104–108, 111, 112, 114–116, 123, 130, 141, 142, 145–151, 155, 156, 159, 268, 270, 286, 288, 290–293, 295–297, 301–303, 307, 309–312, 317, 319, 320, 322–328, 330, 347, 363, 368, 369, 384, 401, 407, 423, 425, 437, 438, 446, 450, 453, 458, 462, 472, 475, 476, 479, 480, 482, 485, 489, 491, 493, 494, 497, 500, 502, 507, 513–515, 521, 526, 546, 548, 561, 571, 582, 583, 601, 605–607, 613–615, 617–619, 624, 631, 632, 635, 643, 648, 652, 664, 670, 673, 684, 691, 701, 702, 718, 728, 731, 735–738, 740–742, 746, 755–757
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 119
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ..... 286, 287
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864. 9
Crosby, John W. Mentioned 277
Crossland, Allen D. Mentioned 20
Crossman, Horace F. Mentioned 574, 704
Crowe, Cornelius J. Mentioned 299
Crowninshield, Casper. Mentioned 240, 250, 570
Crutchfield, S. Mentioned 88
Culbert, Thomas M. Mentioned 228
Cullum, George W. For correspondence, etc., see *Henry W. Halleck.*
Culver, E. Benjamin. Mentioned 117
Cumberland, Md. Attack on, Aug. 1, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of Kelley*, p. 188; *Johnson*, p. 355. See also *itinerary of Reserve Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 190.
Cunningham, James W. Mentioned 112
Currie, Leonard D. H.
Itinerary of 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 284
Mentioned 284
Curry, John W. F. Mentioned 109
Cursch, Waldemar. Mentioned 631
Curtis, Samuel R. Mentioned 660
Curtis, William B. Mentioned 77, 104, 292, 294, 537, 571, 701
Cutshaw, Wilfred E. Mentioned 88
Cutting, Walter.
Correspondence with Christopher C. Augur 413
Mentioned 413
Daben, Lieutenant. Mentioned 338
Daber, Frederick. Mentioned 604
Dabney, V. Mentioned 352
Daily, John M. Mentioned 702
Dale, William J. Mentioned 85
Dalton, C. A. Mentioned 61

Page.

Dana, James J. Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864 260
For correspondence, etc., see *Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A.*

Daniel, J. Townsend.
Correspondence with Max Weber 366
Mentioned 77, 140

Darby, ——. Mentioned 480

Darkesville, W. Va. Skirmishes at.
July 3, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of Sigel*, p. 175; *Gilmor*, p. 350.
July 19, 1864* 171

Darling, Daniel H. Mentioned 234, 256

Darr, Joseph, jr.
Correspondence with Franz Sigel 399
Mentioned 393, 425

Davidson, Jeremiah. Mentioned 328

Davis, ——. Mentioned 485

Davis, ——, Mrs. Mentioned 360

Davis, Alexander M. Mentioned 52, 53

Davis, Edwin P. Mentioned 266, 284

Davis, Frederick C. Mentioned 61

Davis, Greenlief P. Mentioned 576, 705

Davis, James. Mentioned 262

Davis, Jefferson.
Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton 758
Breckinridge, John C 712
Haynes, Landon C 753
Henry, G. A 753
Lee, Robert E 766, 769
War Department, C. S 46, 753
Mentioned 46, 150, 712, 713, 769

Davis, Nathan. Mentioned 305

Davis, Robert S. Mentioned 73

Davis, T. Sturgis.
Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 446, 725, 727-729
Mentioned 385, 420, 446, 729, 742, 743

Davis, William H. Mentioned 28

Dayton, James H.
Correspondence with Franz Sigel 662
Mentioned 104, 549

Dayton, Oscar V. Mentioned 241, 343, 568, 698

Dean, John. Mentioned 261

Delafield, Richard. For correspondence, etc., see *Engineer Department, U. S. A.*

Delaware Troops. Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Companies:* **Milligan's**, 225. *Regiments:* **1st**, 464, 505.
Infantry—*Companies:* **Stirling's**, 228, 230. *Regiments:* **3d**, 464; **4th**, 445, 446; **7th**, 228, 229.

De L'Isle, V. G. Mentioned 63, 64, 709, 741

Deming, Charles R. Mentioned 570, 700

Dempsey, James L. Mentioned 85

Dempsey, John. Mentioned 568

Denney, Jeremiah C. Mentioned 163, 164

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.
Denny, Benjamin W. Mentioned 522
De Russy, Gustavus A.
Correspondence with
Augur, Christopher C 405, 412, 484, 515, 516, 524
Barnard, John G 531
Gibson, Augustus A 536
Piper, Alexander 537
Mentioned 345, 413, 483, 537, 555, 567, 570, 580, 678, 697, 700
Report of affair at Accotink, Va., July 15, 1864 362
Deserters, Stragglers, etc. Communications from Christopher C. Augur 405, 406
De Trobriand, P. Regis. Mentioned 404, 575, 706
Devlin, John. Mentioned 262
Devol, Hiram F.
Mentioned 16, 104, 122, 311, 571, 702
Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 16
Dews, S. S. Mentioned 57
Diamond, George R. Mentioned 67
Diamond Hill, Va. Skirmish at, near Lynchburg, June 17, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*
Averell, William W. Hunter, David. Town, Franklin E.
Frost, Daniel. Morris, Thomas.
Dickenson, Crispin. Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 60
Dictator, Steamer. Mentioned 273
Dieterich, Daniel D. Mentioned 203
Dillingham, Lucius A. Mentioned 240
Dillon, William J. Mentioned 125
Disbrow, David R. Mentioned 572
Disosway, Israel C. Mentioned 299
District of Columbia Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st.** 569, 700; **2d.** 231, 234, 255, 256, 263, 264, 445, 446, 569, 700.
Dix, John A.
Correspondence with
Halleck, Henry W. 491
War Department, U. S 381, 404, 411, 426, 427, 444, 491
Mentioned 435, 491, 574, 706
Doherty, Charles C. Mentioned 299
Dolan, Dennis A. Mentioned 575
Dolen, Lieutenant. Mentioned 167, 656
Doles, George. Mentioned 644
Dolles, Francis. Mentioned 74, 75
Donaldson, Daniel. Mentioned 261
Donaldson, R. S. Mentioned 262
Dorman, J. B. Mentioned 750
Douglass, George C. Mentioned 75
Douglass, Robert B. Mentioned 364
Douthat, Henry C. Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 58
Draft. Action touching, etc. Communications from
Dix, John A 426
Maryland, Governor of 458
Provost-Marshal-General's Office 459
War Department, U. S 459, 491

Page.

Draper, Alonzo G.
Mentioned 535, 695, 697, 699
Reports of
Pope's Creek, Va. Expedition from Point Lookout, Md., to, June 11–21, 1864 163
Rappahannock River, Va. Expedition from Point Lookout, Md., to, May 11–14, 1864 71
Drew, William O.
Mentioned 264, 700
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 263
Drysdale, James. Mentioned 573, 701, 703
Dufficka, D. Mentioned 262
Duffié, Alfred N.
Congratulatory Orders. Expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 43
Correspondence with
Averell, William W. 365, 377, 407, 437, 467, 563, 578, 649, 658
Crook, George 500
Hunter, David 618, 624, 625, 633, 641, 642, 650, 654, 658, 661, 665, 696
McVicker, George W 407, 468
Oley, John H 366
Powell, William H 388, 438, 468
Scott, Alexander 366
Shaw, John W 365
Tabler, Peter 366
Umpleby, James A 488
Mentioned 41, 43, 65, 97–101, 105, 106, 112, 138, 139, 145–149, 156, 157, 268, 287, 289, 297, 319, 325, 327, 328, 365, 461, 476, 500, 512, 525, 557, 572, 582, 584, 586, 594, 599, 603, 613, 614, 618, 619, 627, 631–633, 635, 642, 652, 654, 665, 666, 670, 673, 684, 686, 690, 691, 701, 702, 718, 746
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 139
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 319
Duffield, Charles E. Mentioned 580
Duffield's Station, W. Va. Skirmish at. See *Charlestown and Duffield's Station, W. Va. Skirmishes at, June* 29, 1864.
Duncan, Ashbell F.
Correspondence with Robert F. Taylor 394
Mentioned 77, 148, 495, 572
Duncan, W. A.
Correspondence with
Keyes, Daniel M 641
Slough, John P 475
Mentioned 475
Dungan, R. H. Mentioned 352
Dunington, James W. Mentioned 537
Dunn, Ambrose C. Mentioned 355, 356
Dunn, Michael. Mentioned 655
Dupont, Charles. Mentioned 233, 247, 698
Du Pont, Henry A.
Correspondence with David Hunter 583
Mentioned 77, 105, 106, 137, 531, 571, 614, 666, 670, 701, 703

Page.

Duval, Isaac H.
Mentioned 12, 17, 22, 104, 126, 288, 293, 294, 296–298, 302, 303, 309, 315, 318, 326, 327, 571, 702
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 128
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 309
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864 20
Dwight, Augustus W. Mentioned 276
Eakle, B. Frank. Mentioned 62, 63, 717, 741, 742
Early, Jubal A.
Correspondence with
Breckinridge, John C 761–766
Elzey, Arnold 766
Lee, Robert E 766
Nicholls, Francis T 768
Waynesborough, Va., Operator at 764
Mentioned .. 3–5, 7, 98, 100, 101, 121, 175, 176, 178, 179, 183, 187, 195, 199, 230, 251, 253, 269, 275, 286, 287, 291, 326, 331, 333, 334, 346, 347, 501, 661, 684, 762, 765–769
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 160
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 347
Eastman, Thomas H. Mentioned 163
East, Department of the. Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
May 31, 1864 ..... 574, 575
June 30, 1864 706
East Tennessee, Department of. (Confederate.)
Morgan, John H., relieved from duty in 707
Operations in. Communication from William E. Jones 739
See also *Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Department of.*
Ebright, Aaron W.
Mentioned 196, 202, 207
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 211
Echols, John.
Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 708–710, 715, 717, 725
Mentioned 44, 65, 76, 89, 90, 253, 393, 478–480, 482, 489, 502, 684, 712, 713, 716, 719
Eckert, Thomas T. Correspondence with
Lawrence, George J 693
McCaine, R. R 613
Edmonds, Charles A. Mentioned 576, 705
Edmundson, H. A. Mentioned 158
Edwards, C. Mentioned 261
Edwards, John, jr. Mentioned 597
Edwards, Oliver.
Itinerary of 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 271
Mentioned 271
Egan, Michael. Mentioned 24, 34, 36, 37
Ellicott, George M. Mentioned 387, 497, 511, 626

Page.
Elliott, Frederick. Mentioned 42, 325
Elliott, Samuel R. Mentioned 299
Ellis, James H. Mentioned 202
Ellis, Milton A.
Correspondence with Franklin E. Town 115, 116
Mentioned 109, 111–112, 113, 115, 116
Elwell, Charles W. Mentioned 85
Ely, William G.
Mentioned 104, 288, 293–296, 301, 302, 317, 701
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 117
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ..... 300, 301
Elzey, Arnold.
Correspondence with Jubal A. Early 766
Mentioned 151, 364, 765, 766
Emerson, William.
Mentioned 195, 202
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 205
Emory, William H. Mentioned 115, 258, 265–268, 285, 346, 347
Emmitsburg, Md. Affair at, July 30, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Evans*, p. 343.
Emmons, Herman L., jr. Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 398
Engineer Department, U. S. A. Correspondence with Henry W. Halleck 691
Enochs, William H. Mentioned 122
Este, William M. Mentioned 226
Evans, Andrew W. Mentioned 574
Evans, Charles H. Mentioned 224
Evans, Clement A. Mentioned 179, 348, 351, 352
Evans, George W. Mentioned 574, 704
Evans, R. M.
Mentioned 336
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 343
Evans, Thomas. Mentioned 119
Ewell, Richard S. Mentioned 98, 100, 176, 178, 203, 233, 253, 363, 667, 684, 695, 760
Ewing, Captain. Mentioned 494
Ewing, Chatham T. Mentioned 77, 572
Ewing, William. Mentioned 449
Exchange, Steamer. Mentioned 210
Fagan, Andrew. Mentioned 570, 700
Fair, Isaac C. Mentioned 38
Falling Waters, W. Va. Skirmishes at.
July 24, 1864* 171
July 26, 1864* 171
Falls Church, Va. Scout from, July 18–21, 1864. Report of Henry M. Lazelle 362
Falls Church and Centreville, Va. Skirmishes near, June 23–24, 1864. Reports of Charles R. Lowell, jr. 167, 168
Falwell, William. Mentioned 20

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Faris, Joseph A.
Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 676
Mentioned 578, 579
Farnsworth, Addison. Mentioned 234, 255, 259, 264, 474, 569, 699
Farrar, Henry W. Mentioned 268
Favorite, Steamer. Mentioned 163
Fayetteville, Va., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Robert Youart 515
Fearing, Joseph T. Mentioned 574, 704
Fee, Charles H. Mentioned 38, 40, 139
Feight, John W. Mentioned 207
Fellman, John R. Mentioned 705
Ferrell, Richard M. Mentioned 49
Field, Josiah H. V. Mentioned 494, 548, 549, 616, 628, 648
Fife, William E. Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 49
Fillebrown, ——. Mentioned 595
Findley, James G. D. Mentioned 20
Fisher, Samuel S. Mentioned 570
Fitts, Nelson A.
Mentioned 254
Statement of, of Confederate strength, etc. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 253
Fitzgerald, Hobart E. Mentioned 700
Fitzgerald, James J.
Mentioned 315, 316, 318
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 303
Fitzpatrick, William W. Mentioned 201
Fitz Simmons, Charles. Mentioned 321, 572, 702
Flintstone Creek, Md. Affair at, Aug. 1, 1864* 171
Forbes, William H. Mentioned 168, 169, 358–361, 485, 593
Ford, Joseph B. Correspondence with
Caldwell, D. W 439
Kelley, Benjamin F 415, 439
Forrest, Nathan B. Mentioned 601, 761
Fortney, Ashford E.
Correspondence with Franklin E. Town 115, 116
Mentioned 108, 110–115
Fort Stevens, D. C.
Action near, and skirmishes along the northern defenses of Washington, July 12, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*

Abbey, Joseph N.	Haskin, Joseph A.	Meige, Montgomery C.
Chipman, Norton P.	Hayward, William H.	Norris, John.
Early, Jubal A.	Lowell, Charles R., jr.	Rhodes, Elisha H.
Frazee, John N.	McCook, Alexander McD.	Warner, James M.
Gile, George W.	Marble, John M. C.	Wheaton, Frank.
Harmin, Martin D.		

See also *itineraries of 3d Brig., 1st Div., 6th Army Corps*, p. 271; *2d Div., 6th Army Corps*, p. 272; *1st Brig., 2d Div., 6th Army Corps*, p. 273; *3d Brig., 2d Div., 6th Army Corps*, p. 273.

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Fort Stevens, D. C.—Continued.
Skirmish near, July 11, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*
Frazee, John N. | Hayward, William H. | Norris, John.
Gile, George W. | McCook, Alexander McD. | Warner, James M.
Hardin, Martin D. | McLaughlin, Thomas. | Wheaton, Frank.
Haskin, Joseph A. | Marble, John M. C. | Wright, Horatio G.
See also *itineraries of 2d Div., 6th Army Corps*, p. 272; *1st Brig., 2d Div., 6th Army Corps*, p. 273.
Foster, Charles W. Correspondence with Hiram A. Oakman 425
Foster, John G. Mentioned 405
Fowlkes, Giles A. Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 59
Fox, Frank. Mentioned 169
Fox, Henry P. Mentioned 85
Fox, Reuben L. Mentioned 249
Francisco, Augustus. Mentioned 55
Frank, William. Mentioned 465
Franklin, Thomas J. Mentioned 181, 184
Franklin, William B. Mentioned 266, 349
Frazee, John N.
Mentioned 233, 244, 245, 568, 698
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 245
Frazier, D. Mentioned 262
Frazier, Leonidas W. Mentioned 190
Frederick, Md. Skirmishes at.
July 7, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*
Alexander, Frederic W. | Tyler, Erastus B. | Wallace, Lew.
Clendenin, David R.
July 8, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*
Alexander, Frederic W. | Early, Jubal A. | Leib, Edward H.
Clendenin, David R.
July 11, 1864* 170
Freeborn, U. S. S. Mentioned 163
Freeman, Charles A. Mentioned 588
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Benjamin F. Kelley.*
Freeman, J. W. Correspondence with Francis T. Nicholls 757
French, Captain. Mentioned 552
French, Lieutenant. Mentioned 241
French, Frank S. Mentioned 700
French, William H. (Confederate.)
Correspondence with
Averell, William W 552
Breckinridge, John C 742
Crawford, J. S. A 741
McCausland, John 741, 746
Mentioned 26, 34, 45, 46, 48, 65, 66, 727, 731, 735, 736, 740
Reports of expedition against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 ..... 62, 63
French, William H. (Union.) Mentioned 226
French, Winsor B. Mentioned 276, 277

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Frey, Edwin. Correspondence with
Averell, William W 520
Sigel, Franz 179
Frink, Henry A. Mentioned 575, 705
Frost, Daniel.
Mentioned 25, 26, 28, 104, 291, 571, 702
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 133
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864 33
Fry, James B. Mentioned 376, 459, 474, 506, 523
Fry, William H.
Mentioned 236, 239, 240, 248, 252
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 248
Funk, J. H. S. Mentioned 352
Furst, George. Mentioned 572, 703
Gamble, William. Mentioned 368, 400, 567, 569, 697, 699
Gansevoort, Henry S. Mentioned 570, 701
Gap Mountain, Va. See *Newport, Va.*
Gardner, Robert S. Mentioned 471, 505, 629
Garrett, John W.
Correspondence with
Sigel, Franz 383
War Department, U. S 382, 481, 513, 694
Weber, Max 692, 694, 695
Mentioned 200, 391, 478
Gaskill, William P. Mentioned 572, 692, 703
Gass, George. Correspondence with Robert F. Taylor 395
Gatch, Conduce H. Correspondence with Franz Sigel 694
Geissinger, Edwin I. Mentioned 87
Georgia, Steamer. Mentioned 163
Georgia Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **12th,** 179.
Gere, Eugene B.
Correspondence with Julius Stahel 648, 649
Mentioned 573
Gerry, Lucius A. Mentioned 80
Getchell, Thomas. Mentioned 568, 698
Getty, George W.
Itinerary of 2d Division, 6th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 272
Mentioned 205, 232, 270, 272, 276, 281
Gibbs, Charles W. Mentioned 575
Gibbs, Frank C. Mentioned 542, 568, 698
Gibbs, Peleg H. Mentioned 164
Gibson, Augustus A.
Correspondence with Gustavus A. De Russy 536
Mentioned 516
Gibson, Charles J.
Mentioned 202, 210
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 210
Gibson, Thomas S. Mentioned 355
Gibson, William. Mentioned 611
Gilbert, Charles S. Mentioned 202, 220

Page.

Gile, George W.
Mentioned 236, 237, 239–243, 343, 568
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 343
Gill, William. Mentioned 262
Gillespie, William H. Mentioned 129
Gilliam, W. A. Mentioned 56, 57
Gillmore, Quincy A. Mentioned 232, 244, 256, 259, 260, 264, 266, 405, 735
Gilmor, Harry W.
Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 734
Mentioned 151, 152, 161, 162, 333, 335, 337, 349, 355, 501, 619, 620, 622, 625, 693, 729, 731
Reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 350
Gilpin, Charles. Mentioned .. 192, 194, 196, 197, 201, 213, 214, 216, 220, 221, 223, 573, 704
Glascock, Alfred. Mentioned 5
Glassie, Daniel W.
Mentioned 10, 23, 38, 39, 104, 136, 571, 702
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 136
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864 38
Glenn, Edwin A. Mentioned 30
Godwin, Joseph M. Mentioned 456, 579, 584, 601, 675, 676
Goldsborough, Edward Y.[?] Mentioned 215
Goodrich, George E. Mentioned 85
Goodwillie, Thomas. Mentioned 248
Gordon, John B.
Mentioned 178, 179, 233, 235, 253, 291, 348, 644, 768
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 350
Gordon, Leonard. Mentioned 419
Gore, J. B. Correspondence with Franz Sigel 363
Grace, James. Mentioned 262
Grafton, W. Va., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 600
Graham, George W. Mentioned 573, 703
Graham, Neil F. Mentioned 18
Graham, Patrick. Mentioned 87
Graham, Samuel.
Correspondence with Max Weber 540
Mentioned 572, 703
Graham, William L. Mentioned 62
Grant, Lewis A. Mentioned 273, 276, 277
Grant, U. S.
Correspondence with
Butler, Benjamin F 598
Couch, Darius N 335
Halleck, Henry W 475, 485, 492, 493, 500, 535, 601, 624, 644, 650, 660, 670, 673, 677, 683, 688, 689
Hunter, David 548, 598, 612, 689
Kelley, Benjamin F 475
Meade, George G 593, 651, 653, 657, 664
Sigel, Franz 363, 368, 369
Smith, William Prescott 486

Page.

Grant, U. S.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Wallace, Lew 195
War Department, U. S 453, 486
Mentioned 1, 3, 12, 98, 191, 253, 254, 265, 346, 348, 370, 401, 402, 404, 407, 411, 414, 420, 427, 434, 445, 446, 451, 465, 466, 475, 491, 502, 505, 507, 515, 518, 525–527, 543, 582, 605, 613, 626, 652, 674, 676, 689, 707, 710, 713, 716, 735, 742, 766–769
Grassy Lick, Va. See *Core Mountain, Va.*
Graves, William P. Mentioned 698
Gray, Mason. Mentioned 362
Green, J. C. Mentioned 737
Green Spring Run, W. Va. Skirmish at, Aug. 2, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of Kelley*, p. 189; *Johnson*, p. 355. See also *itinerary of Reserve Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 190.
Greene, Elias M.
Mentioned 255, 257, 261
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 261
Greene, George S. Mentioned 435
Gregg, David McM. Mentioned 673
Gross, Frank P. Mentioned 201, 574, 704
Grim, Samuel. Mentioned 146, 150
Grimshaw, Arthur H. Mentioned 413
Grover, Cuvier.
Itinerary of 2d Division, 19th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 285
Mentioned 285
Guide, Steamer. Mentioned 273
Guion, J. Marshall. Correspondence with Edward H. Brady 562
Gump, John A. Mentioned 207
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *J. Warren Keifer.*
Gunnell, ——. Mentioned 593
Gunnoe, Andrew. Mentioned 55
Gunpowder Bridge, Md. Burning of the, July 10, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*
Early, Jubal A. Judd, Henry B. Price, Robert.
Guss, George W. Mentioned 207
Guthrie, Herbert F. Mentioned 698
Gwynne, William M. Mentioned 263
Haack, Charles F. Mentioned 203
Hackett, Henry N. Mentioned 209
Hagans, Harrison H. Mentioned 573, 680, 703
Hager's (or Catoctin) Mountain, Md. Affair at, July 7, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Clendenin*, p. 219.
Hagerstown, Md.
Capture of, July 6, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of McLean*, p. 338; *itinerary of Department of the Susquehanna*, p. 336.
Skirmish at, July 29, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Itineraries of 2d Cav. Div., and 2d Brig., 2d Cav. Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 331.

Page.
Hale, R. A. Mentioned 57
Hall, Caldwell K. Mentioned 195, 202, 206
Hall, James A. Mentioned 568, 699
Hall, J. Thomas. Mentioned 224
Hall, Moses S.
Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 641
Mentioned 92, 559
Hall, Van B. Mentioned 305
Halleck, Henry W.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 474, 692
Crook, George 454
Dix, John A 491
Engineer Department, U. S. A 691
Grant, U. S 475,
485, 492, 493, 500, 535, 601, 624, 644, 650, 660, 670, 673, 677, 683, 688, 689
Heintzelman, Samuel P 390, 391, 444, 451, 589
Hunter, David 507, 516, 525, 543, 626
Kelley, Benjamin F 408,
414, 421, 428, 438, 462, 463, 468, 477, 478, 513, 538, 543
Ohio, Governor of 390, 515
Schoepf, Albin 590
Sigel, Franz 475, 493, 674, 676
Stahel, Julius 648, 652, 655, 667, 674, 675
Wallace, Lew 380, 391, 435, 452, 472, 473, 589, 590, 596, 617
Weber, Max 378
West Virginia, Governor of 382
Mentioned 188, 191, 193, 195, 226,
231, 255, 258, 336, 369, 396–399, 469, 470, 479, 481, 486, 598, 634, 642–644, 674
For other correspondence, see *War Department, U. S.*; also *U. S. Grant.*
Halltown, W. Va. Affair at, May 8, 1864. Report of Max Weber 69
Halpin, John. Mentioned 299
Halpine, Charles G.
Correspondence with Thayer Melvin 582
Mentioned 508
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John A. Dix*; also *David Hunter.*
Hamilton, Theodore B. Mentioned 276
Hamlin, John M. Mentioned 123
Hammer, Martin. Mentioned 277
Hammond, George W. Mentioned 44, 56, 57
Hampton, Wade.
Correspondence with George J. Mallory 756
Mentioned 166, 761, 763, 770
Hancock, Md. Skirmishes at.
July 31, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Averell*, p. 329. Also *Itinerary of 2d Cav. Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 331.
Aug. 2, 1864* 171
Hancock, David P. Mentioned 576, 706
Hancock, Winfield S. Mentioned 285, 445
Handy, Samuel. Mentioned 262
Hannum, Josiah C. Mentioned 575
Hardesty, Frank H. Correspondence with Max Weber 529
Hardie, James A. For correspondence, etc., see *War Department, U. S.*

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Hardin, Martin D.
Correspondence with
Augur, Christopher C 251, 252
McCook, Alexander McD 251
Mentioned 88, 232, 233
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864 236

Harkina, Daniel H.
Correspondence with Julius Stahel 487
Mentioned 583
For other correspondence, see *David Hunter*.

Harman, ——. Mentioned 744
Harman, E. H. Mentioned 52, 53
Harman, William N. Mentioned 24, 29
Harness, W. H. Mentioned 427, 438, 469, 478, 553, 558, 603, 605, 607, 630, 681
Harper, Andrew J. Mentioned 125
Harper, Kenton. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 759
Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Operations about, July 4-7, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864 Reports of*
Sigel, Franz. Thayer, Amos M. Weber, Max.

Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Telegraph Operator at. Correspondence with Max Weber 472
Harrington, Samuel M. Mentioned 226
Harris, ——. Mentioned 487, 554
Harris, Leonard A. Mentioned 574, 704
Harris, Thomas C. Mentioned 225, 228
Harris, Thomas M.
Correspondence with
Kelley, Benjamin F 458, 464, 472, 482, 546, 551, 555, 559, 567, 582, 585, 605, 609, 617, 637, 638
Nims, Frederick A 682
Sigel, Franz 450
Wilkinson, Nathan 410, 419
Mentioned 92, 289, 295, 297, 298, 302, 315, 364, 373, 410, 414, 415, 442, 449, 462, 463, 473, 502, 544, 551, 558, 573, 584, 635, 637, 649
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864 315
Harris, William L. Mentioned 125
Harrison, Albert J. Mentioned 207
Harrison, Charles J.
Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 482
Mentioned 442
Harrison, George W. Mentioned 438, 442
Harrison, Henry N. Mentioned 520, 531, 619
Harrisonburg, Va. Affair at, June 4, 1864* 93
Harrup, Walter. Mentioned 279
Hart, James. Mentioned 169
Hart, James P. Mentioned. 162, 163, 522, 523, 554, 566, 587, 588, 596, 600, 603, 605, 608
Haskin, Joseph A.
Correspondence with
Allen, John A. P 536
Conant, Oliver J 484
Hayward, William H 585, 597

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Haskin, Joseph A.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Marble, John M. C 606
Miller, Hiram 484, 499, 542, 585, 592, 597
Seward, William H., jr 413
Warner, James M 400
Welling, Joseph 381, 413
Mentioned 235, 236, 243 244, 255, 256, 259, 265, 412, 484, 506, 542, 555, 567, 568, 580, 606, 637, 678, 697, 698
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864 243
Haskins, Charles W. Correspondence with Franz Sigel 377, 388
Hastings, George G. Mentioned 234
Hastings, Russell. Mentioned 15
Hatcher, Gurley R. Mentioned 593
Hatcher, Harry. Mentioned 5
Hathaway, William A. Mentioned 203, 206, 208, 209
Hatlinger, Joseph J. Mentioned 163, 164
Hattersley, George. Mentioned 136, 137
Haverly, Robert M. Mentioned 36, 37
Hawkins, C. T. Mentioned 262
Hayes, Rutherford B.
Mentioned .. 10-13 16, 104, 120, 122, 123, 130, 288, 294, 309-312, 323, 324, 328, 571, 702
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26-June 29, 1864 122
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864 311
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2-19, 1864. 14
Hayman, Samuel B. Mentioned 234
Haynes, Landon C. Correspondence with Jefferson Davis 753
Haynes, Nathaniel. Mentioned 570, 700
Hays, Harry T. Mentioned 179, 253, 351, 352
Hayslip, Carey B. Mentioned 310
Hayward, William H.
Correspondence with Joseph A. Haskin 585, 597
Mentioned 244, 461, 483, 542, 560, 568, 581, 592, 597, 637, 698
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864 245
Hebble, Christian B. Mentioned 337
Hedden, Robert E. Mentioned 144, 325
Heine, Charles. Mentioned 244, 542, 568, 698
Heintz, Carl. Correspondence with Julius Stahel 461
Heintzelman, Samuel P.
Correspondence with
Halleck, Henry W 390, 391, 444, 451, 589
Sigel, Franz 383
Mentioned 375, 401, 408, 523
Helm, Isaac A. Mentioned 706
Helting, Frederick. Mentioned 299
Henderson, O. C. Mentioned 89
Hennisee, Argalus G. Mentioned 230
Henry, G. A. Correspondence with Jefferson Davis 753
Henry, John C. Correspondence with J. Harry Thorp 520
Henry, William W. Mentioned 194, 195, 202
Herbert, Thomas. Mentioned 419

Page.

Hewett, Jacob.
Correspondence with Roger E. Cook 559
Mentioned 559
Hewitt, Frederick K. Mentioned 299
Hicks, George W. Mentioned 17, 126, 310
Higgins, Jacob.
Correspondence with
Kelley, Benjamin F 472, 514, 522, 554, 566, 588, 596, 600, 629, 647, 656, 663
Sigel, Franz 669
Stahel, Julius 427
Mentioned 70, 71, 289, 322–325, 428, 438, 573, 587, 588, 634, 690, 702
Report of skirmish at Lost River Gap, W. Va., May 10, 1864 70
Higgins, William A. Mentioned 456
Hildebrandt, T. Q. Mentioned 218
Hill, A. G. Mentioned 89, 90
Hill, Ambrose P. Mentioned 253
Hill, Daniel H. Mentioned 764, 765
Hill, F. Mentioned 262
Hill, James F. Mentioned 195
Hill, Wallace. Mentioned 570, 700
Hillsborough, Va. Skirmishes near, July 15–16, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Duffié*, p. 319.
Hines, Jonathan D.
Mentioned 17, 104, 126, 571, 702
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 127
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864. 18
Hodges, J. J. Mentioned 352
Hoffman, E. Lee. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 759
Hoffman, John J. Mentioned 702
Hoffman, William. Mentioned 589
Hoge, A. W. Mentioned 60, 61
Hoge, M. J. Mentioned 61
Hogg, Taylor N. Mentioned 125
Hoke, Robert F. Mentioned 353, 536
Holliday, John W. Mentioned 308
Holmes, James H. Mentioned 573, 703
Holt, Joseph. Mentioned 527
Holt, Robert J. Mentioned 229
Hooker, Alfred J. Mentioned 202
Hooker, Edward. Mentioned 71, 163, 166
Hooper, Fielding. Mentioned 593
Hopkins, Nelson J. Mentioned 340
Horn, John W. Mentioned 207
Horner, William. Mentioned 764
Hosley, William T. Mentioned 201
Hotopp, Henry J. Mentioned 244, 569, 700
Hough, Charles W. Mentioned 237, 241
Hounsfield, Edgar. Mentioned 228
Howard, J. Mentioned 262
Howe, Albion P.
Correspondence with Amos M. Thayer 183
Mentioned 8, 114, 183, 219, 267, 268, 453, 483, 560, 568, 695–697, 699
Howe, S. Augustus. Mentioned 239, 241

Page.
Howree, Lieutenant. Mentioned 679
Hoy, John F. Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 677
Hoyt, Charles H. Mentioned 260
Hudgen, John C. Mentioned 580
Hughes, Richard T. Mentioned 698
Hugo, Victor, Mortar-boat. Mentioned 263
Hull, Joel. Mentioned 315
Hullinger, Josiah C. Mentioned 576, 705
Humes, James. Mentioned 37
Humphreys, Charles A. Mentioned 359, 361
Hunt, Samuel H. Mentioned 465, 573, 704
Hunter, Abraham A. Mentioned 14, 15
Hunter, David.
Assignment to command 492
Assumes command of Department of West Virginia 508
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 500, 507, 508, 517, 606, 683, 684
Alexander, William 645, 685
Averell, William W 607, 615, 626, 627, 633, 652, 654, 660, 665, 666, 670, 679, 685, 686, 690
Barringer, Augustus V 543, 685
Crook, George 561, 641, 645, 653, 654, 691
Duffié, Alfred N 618, 624, 625, 633, 641, 642, 650, 654, 658, 661, 665, 696
Du Pont, Henry A 583
Grant, U. S 548, 598, 612, 689
Halleck, Henry W 507, 516, 525, 543, 626
Kelley, Benjamin F 416, 534, 535, 616
McReynolds, Andrew T 594
Maulsby, William P 521, 532
Melvin, Thayer 519
Moor, Augustus 606, 615
Putnam, David 630
Quinn, Timothy 528, 550, 556, 557, 661
Sigel, Franz 161, 525, 532, 538, 543, 550, 565, 616, 628, 686, 687
Stahel, Julius 512, 528, 546, 549, 550, 552, 555, 556, 561, 563, 583
Sullivan, Jeremiah C 510, 520, 548, 549, 578, 583, 594, 632, 640, 653, 660, 664, 665
War Department, U. S 103, 524, 689
Weber, Max 522
Wells, George D 511, 521, 528
West Virginia, Governor of 581
Itinerary of operations in Department of West Virginia 7
Mentioned 3, 5–8, 78, 107, 108, 110, 111, 113–115, 117, 120, 121, 134, 140, 141, 143, 146–149, 151, 152, 154–157, 159, 160, 175–177, 193, 203, 267–270, 272, 287, 298, 319, 334, 340, 341, 346, 348, 349, 116, 485, 492, 493, 500, 502, 504, 505, 508, 510–514, 518–520, 525–528, 531–539, 543, 544, 546, 549–552, 556, 561, 563, 571, 577, 578, 583, 586, 593, 598, 601, 605, 606, 613–615, 617, 624, 627, 628, 631–635, 638, 640, 641, 643–645, 647–655, 657, 659, 660, 662, 664, 666–668, 670, 671, 673–680, 682–689, 693, 701, 749, 754, 755, 762, 763, 766, 767, 769
Reports of Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 ..... 94, 96
Staff. Announcements of 508, 531
Hunter, Hanson W.
Correspondence with
Kelley, Benjamin F 680
Wilkinson, Nathan 671
Mentioned 573, 649, 675

Page.
Hunter, Robert M. T. Mentioned 166
Hunter, R. W. Mentioned 352
Huntley, John H. Mentioned 553
Hupp's Hill, Va., Telegraph Operator at. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 732, 733
Hyatt, Thomas J. Mentioned 212
Ihle, Charles. Mentioned 201
Illinois, Governor of. Correspondence with War Department, U. S 427, 445
Illinois Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **L**, 68, 188, 565, 573, 703.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **8th**, 194, 200, 202, 219–222, 231, 239, 248, 249, 569, 570, 699, 700; **16th**, 564, 573, 703.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **23d**, 289, 303–306, 315–318, 564, 573, 607, 628, 630, 635, 636, 647, 656, 661, 663, 667, 686.
Imboden, John D.
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 748
Breckinridge, John C. 710, 715–717, 722, 724, 726, 731–733, 735, 739, 742–745, 749
Jones, William E 749
Lee, Robert E 749
Nicholls, Francis T 760
Riddleberger, Harrison H 732
Mentioned 70, 71, 74–76, 79, 80, 91, 97, 102, 115, 139, 141, 147, 150, 151, 157, 175, 178, 186, 187, 190, 253, 327, 340, 364, 373, 374, 386, 410, 414, 419, 421, 422, 424, 427–431, 438, 442, 455, 457, 478–480, 482, 528, 552, 553, 555, 567, 624, 682, 684, 707, 708, 712, 713, 716, 725, 726, 729, 730, 734, 748–751, 759, 760
Reports of
Lost River Gap, W. Va. Skirmish at, May 10, 1864 71
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 155–159
New Market, Va. Skirmish near, May 13, 1864 73
Indiana, Governor of. Correspondence with War Department, U. S 427, 445
Indiana Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **16th**, 516, 570, 700; **17th**, 565, 572, 703.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 570.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **11th**, 285.
Miscellaneous—**Indiana Legion**, 367.
Ingraham, A. G. Mentioned 56
Innis, Gustavus S.
Correspondence with Franz Sigel 408, 425
Mentioned 409, 573
Intercourse. See *Trade and Intercourse.*
Iowa, Governor of. Correspondence with War Department, U. S 427, 445
Iowa Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **22d**, 285.
Irish, Nathaniel. Mentioned 570, 700
Irwin, W. Smith. Mentioned 570, 700
Isenberg, Joseph G. Report of skirmish at Lost River Gap, W. Va., May 10, 1864 71
Itineraries. See
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Raid on, May 5, 1864.
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864.
Moorefield, W. Va. Skirmish near, June 6, 1864.
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864.
Springfield, W. Va. Skirmish at, June 26, 1864.
West Virginia, Department of. Operations in, May–July, 1864.

Page.
Jackson, Lieutenant. Mentioned 64
Jackson, Alfred E.
Correspondence with William E. Jones 711
Mentioned 753
Jackson, Henry P. Mentioned 299
Jackson, Lyman J. Mentioned 499, 574, 704
Jackson, Thomas J. Mentioned 88
Jackson, William L.
Correspondence with
Breckinridge, John C 745, 746, 748–750
Jones, William E 749
McCausland, John 738, 740
Mentioned 12, 38, 40, 45, 46, 48, 62, 64, 95, 139, 151, 175, 240, 252, 326, 327, 374, 410, 414, 419, 422, 442, 450, 502, 618, 641, 682, 684, 708, 713, 716, 717, 719, 724, 727, 731, 735, 736, 740, 741, 751, 755
Reports of
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 354
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864 65
Jacob Bell, U. S. S. Mentioned 163
Jaehne, Julius. Mentioned 573, 703
James River, Va. Campaign from the Rapidan to, May 4–June 12, 1864. Communications from
Grant, U. S 598, 651, 653, 673, 683
Halleck, Henry W 626
Lyon, G. G 466
Smith, William Prescott 476
War Department, U. S 426, 427, 434, 445
Jarrell, Thomas G. Mentioned 51
Jaynes, Anderson D. Correspondence with John S. Witcher 609, 623, 659
Jeffersonville, Va. Skirmish at, May 8, 1864* 8
Jenkins, Albert G.
Correspondence with
Breckinridge, John C 719, 721, 723
Crawford, J. S. A 719, 720
Mentioned 11, 36, 44–47, 52, 54, 56, 58, 63, 65, 66, 120, 179, 491, 492, 641, 708, 713, 716–720, 722–726, 728, 747, 752
Jenkins, Thomas B. Mentioned 217
Jennings, Gilbert S. Mentioned 474, 576, 699
Jennings, John S. Mentioned 324
Jester, John B. Mentioned 537
Johnson, Bradley T.
Correspondence with Israel Stough 189
Mentioned 178, 188, 190, 194, 195, 197, 198, 252, 253, 333–337, 349, 353, 767, 768
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 354
Johnson, Charles F. Mentioned 474, 698
Johnson, Daniel D.
Mentioned 17, 104, 126, 289, 309, 310, 313, 571, 702
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 129
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 313
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864. 21

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.
Johnson, Edward. Mentioned 445
Johnson, George K. Reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 203
Johnson, George W. Mentioned 276, 277
Johnson, Jacob. Mentioned 262
Johnson, James J. Mentioned 36
Johnson, Lewis C. Mentioned 125
Johnson, Robert.
Mentioned 571
Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 28
Johnston, Joseph E. Mentioned 434, 454, 476, 515, 714, 753, 769
Johnston, J. Stoddard. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 723
For other correspondence as A. A. G., see *John C. Breckinridge.*
Johnston, Robert E. Mentioned 231, 343, 569, 698
Jones, Lieutenant. Mentioned 338, 342
Jones, Amos B. Mentioned 494
Jones, Beuhring H.
Mentioned 52, 119
Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 56
Jones, Daniel A. Mentioned 108, 110, 113, 114
Jones, Harry S. Mentioned 28
Jones, James P. Mentioned 277
Jones, J. B. Mentioned 757, 758
Jones, John M. Mentioned 352
Jones, J. W. Mentioned 761
Jones, Samuel. Mentioned 462, 491
Jones, Samuel H. Mentioned 61
Jones, William E.
Assignment to command 747
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 723, 739, 745, 746, 751
Breckinridge, John C 709, 711, 714, 718, 719, 724, 750, 751
Imboden, John D 749
Jackson, Alfred E 711
Jackson, William L 749
Lee, Robert E 750
Pridemore, Auburn L 711
Mentioned 7, 41, 42, 63, 64, 95, 96, 118, 119, 150–152, 179, 461, 462, 606, 617, 684, 709, 713, 714, 716, 719, 721–723, 728, 731, 734–737, 739, 740, 743, 747–749, 752–754, 768
Joslyn, William H. Mentioned 373
Joyce. Robert F. Mentioned 706
Judd, Henry B.
Correspondence with
Sterling, Hugh 227
Wallace, Lew 227
Mentioned 227
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 224
Juniata, Steamer. Mentioned 230
Kabletown, W. Va.
Affair at, July 18, 1864* 170

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Kabletown, W. Va.—Continued.
Skirmish at, July 19, 1864* 171
Skirmish near, June 10, 1864. Report of **Max Weber** 162
Kane, ——. Mentioned 768
Keedyaville, Md. Affair at, July 5, 1864* 169
Keene, John R. Mentioned 530, 574, 704
Keeper, John V. Mentioned 325, 418
Keifer, J. Warren.
Correspondence with William H. Ball 210
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 206
Keller, B. F. Mentioned 351
Kellett, R. Mentioned 261
Kelley, Benjamin F.
Correspondence with
Armstrong, James B 450
Faris, Joseph A 676
Ford, Joseph B 415, 439
Grafton, W. Va., Commanding Officer at 600
Grant, U. S 475
Hall, Moses S 641
Halleck, Henry W 408, 414, 421, 428, 438, 462, 463, 468, 477, 478, 513, 538, 543
Harris, Thomas M 458
464, 472, 482, 546, 551, 555, 559, 567, 582, 585, 605, 609, 617, 637, 638
Harrison, Charles J 482
Higgins, Jacob 472, 514, 522, 554, 566, 588, 596, 600, 629, 647, 656, 663
Hoy, John F 677
Hunter, David 416, 534, 535, 616
Hunter, Hanson W 680
Kelley, William B 480
Lawrence, George J 479
Long, Franklin B 450
Mulligan, James A 609, 623, 630, 636, 647
Nash, Albert H 475
Oakland, Md., Commanding Officer at 675
Over, Ewald 399
Petrie, Peter B 441, 456
Rodgers, Robert S 481
Sigel, Franz 175, 408, 414, 416, 421, 438, 455, 462, 469, 478, 479, 486, 489, 497, 501, 502, 513, 539, 544, 550, 551, 553, 557, 558, 565, 578, 584, 586, 587, 603, 607, 628, 635, 637, 653, 655, 656, 662, 675, 681, 687
Sir John's Run, W. Va., Commanding Officer at 688
Smith, William Prescott 422, 480, 502, 551
Stahel, Julius 661
Stevenson, Robert 663
Thompson, Francis W 677, 682
War Department, U. S 395, 396
Weber, Max 396, 415, 416, 422, 430, 431, 439, 447, 455, 456, 463, 470, 489, 498, 503, 504, 514, 521, 528, 535, 544
West Virginia, Governor of 402, 422, 463, 675, 687
Wilkinson, Nathan 396, 398, 409–411, 418, 424, 434, 442, 443, 449, 457, 483, 499, 554, 558, 559, 566, 567, 579, 584, 588, 596, 601, 605, 630, 653, 657, 671, 672, 675, 681, 682, 688
Yonart, Robert 464, 469, 472, 482, 514

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Kelley, Benjamin F.—Continued.
Itineraries of Reserve Division, Department of West Virginia.
Moorefield, W. Va. Skirmish near, June 6, 1864 162
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 190
Springfield, W. Va. Skirmish at, June 26, 1864 162
Mentioned 70, 106, 167, 175, 176, 190, 329, 330, 382, 389, 396, 399, 401, 403, 417, 428, 429, 432, 434, 440, 449, 455, 472, 485, 489, 490, 494, 518, 524, 533, 534, 541, 543, 551, 558, 573, 588, 646, 675, 686, 703
Reports of
Beverly, W. Va. Scout from, through Pocahontas, Webster, and Braxton Counties, May 15–30, 1864 92
Lost River Gap, W. Va. Skirmish at, May 10, 1864 70
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 186–188
Waterford, Va. Skirmish near, May 17, 1864 92
Wire Bridge and Springfield, W. Va. Skirmishes at, June 26, 1864 356

Kelley, Tappan W. Mentioned 188, 584

Kelley, William B.
Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 480
Mentioned 479
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Benjamin F. Kelley.*

Kellogg, George M. Mentioned 13

Kellogg, Horace. Mentioned 77, 571

Kelly, C. Mentioned 262

Kelly, Charles. Mentioned 262

Kelton, John C. Mentioned 401, 421, 564
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Adjutant General's Office, U. S. A.*

Kemper, James L.
Correspondence with
Crittenden, George B 751
Pickett, George E 727
Mentioned 722, 727, 744, 769

Kendall, Alvah F. Mentioned 17, 126, 310

Kendall, Thomas C. Mentioned 705

Kenly, John R.
Assignment to command 473
Correspondence with Lew. Wallace 530, 589
Itinerary of Brigade, 19th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 285
Mentioned 229, 285, 473, 499, 529, 530, 573, 574, 591, 704

Kennedy, George W. Mentioned 113, 181–84

Kennedy, John W. Mentioned 588

Kennicutt, Frank C. Mentioned 85

Kentucky. Reported Confederate raid into. Communication from George Crook 454

Kentucky, Governor of. Correspondence with War Department, U. S 427, 445

Kentucky Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st.*** 10, 14, 23, 24, 38–40, 104, 136–138, 571, 702.

* Formerly Simmonds' Battery.

Page.

Kernstown, Va.
Engagement at, or battle of Winchester, July 24, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*

Averell, William W.	Emmons, Herman L., jr.	Myers, James W.
Coates, Benjamin F.	Fitzgerald, James J.	Thoburn, Joseph.
Crook, George.	Harris, Thomas M.	Wells, George D.
Duffié, Alfred N.	Hayes, Rutherford B.	Wells, Milton.
Duval, Isaac H.	Johnson, Daniel D.	Withers, Henry H.
Ely, William G.	Lee, Robert E.	Yutzy, Enoch D.

See also *itineraries of 1st Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 295; *2d Cav. Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 330; *2d Brig., 2d Cav. Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 331.
Skirmish near, July 23, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*

Averell, William W.	Duffié, Alfred N.	Hayes, Rutherford B.
Duval, Isaac H.	Harris, Thomas M.	Withers, Henry H.

Kerr, Thomas K. Mentioned 146, 150
Kershaw, Joseph B. Mentioned 644
Kesler, Joseph K. Mentioned 64
Keyes, Daniel M.
Correspondence with
Duncan, W. A 641
Weber, Max 464, 600, 609, 616, 617, 622, 629, 636, 658, 688
Mentioned 475, 604, 629, 646, 647, 693, 703
Killed and Wounded. See *Confederate Troops* and *Union Troops. Returns of Casualties.*
Kilpatrick, Andrew M. Mentioned 87
Kilpatrick, Judson. Mentioned 164
King, Abram. Mentioned 18
King, Adam E. Mentioned 199
King, Charles. Mentioned 262
King, H. W. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 756
King, J. Floyd. Mentioned 716, 720, 722, 754
King, Rufus, jr. Mentioned 698
King, William. Mentioned 573
King, William H. H. Mentioned 308
Kingston, John. Mentioned 202
Kinley, John A. Mentioned 221
Kirby, C. Walter. Mentioned 28
Kirtland, George P.
Mentioned 38, 104
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 138
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864 40
Kleiser, Albert von. Mentioned 77
Knap, Joseph M.
Correspondence with War Department, U. S. 458
Mentioned 569, 698
Knapp, William G. Mentioned 109
Knox, Robert T. Mentioned 575
Kochersperger, Will. S. Correspondence with Darius N. Couch 334
Koenigsberger, Herrmann. Mentioned 586

Page
Kosht, John. Mentioned 15
Krebs, William H. W. Mentioned 400
Kuhls, Henry. Mentioned 358, 359, 361
Kusserow, Charles. Mentioned 572, 703
Lady, J. B. Mentioned 159
Laishe, William B. Mentioned 325
Lamar, J. H. Mentioned 352
Lamb, Jacob H. Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 281
Lambert, David E., jr. Mentioned 277
Lamphier, Thomas. Mentioned 282
Landon, William C. Mentioned 109
Landstreet, William T. Mentioned 194, 196, 197, 201, 214, 704
Lang, Theodore F. Mentioned 520, 649
Larew, Isaac H. Mentioned 57
La Rue, Samuel J. Mentioned 30
Latham, George R. Mentioned 617, 690, 702
Latrielle, R. Mentioned 262
Laude, A. Mentioned 262
Laughlin, William. Mentioned 277
Law, Galeima. Mentioned 162
Lawler, Michael K. Mentioned 255
Lawrence, George J. Correspondence with
Eckert, Thomas T 693
Kelley, Benjamin F 479
Weber, Max 389
Lawrence, Samuel B. Mentioned 198
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Lew. Wallace.*
Lawson, E. Mentioned 262
Lawton, Alexander R. For correspondence, etc., see *Quartermaster-General's Office, C. S. A.*
Lawton, Henry L. Mentioned 575, 706
Laycock, M. Mentioned 262
Lazelle, Henry M.
Correspondence with Christopher C. Augur 453
Mentioned 168, 453, 570, 701
Reports of
Falls Church, Va. Scout from, July 18–21, 1864 362
Mount Zion Church, near Aldie, Va. Action at, July 6, 1864 ..... 360, 361
Rapidan Station, Va. Scout toward, July 26, 1864 362
Leach, Frank T. Mentioned 83, 85
Leach, William E. Mentioned 245
Leary, C. C., Steamer. Mentioned 284
Leary, Peter, jr. Mentioned 223, 224
Leddy, Thomas. Mentioned 569
Lee, Edwin G.
Mentioned 150, 751
Reports of Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 ..... 151, 152
Lee, Fitzhugh. Mentioned 770
Lee, Henry, jr. Mentioned 444
Lee, James G. C. Mentioned 257
Lee, John C. Mentioned 516, 570, 700

Page.

Lee, Robert E.
Correspondence with
Breckinridge, John C 707, 712, 713, 716, 722, 728, 735, 737, 738, 742–744, 754
Davis, Jefferson 766, 769
Early, Jubal A 766
Imboden, John D 749
Jones, William E 750
McCauslaud, John 748
War Department, C. S 747, 748, 766
Mentioned 2, 4, 99, 150, 192, 258, 404, 414, 434, 466, 475, 476, 480, 505, 507, 525, 551, 567, 611, 644, 679, 707, 709, 712, 714, 716, 718–720, 722, 732, 733, 735, 737, 744, 749–751
Reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 .... 346, 347

Leech, William A.
Correspondence with Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 400
Mentioned 400,

Leeds, Marcellus A. Mentioned 190

Leetown, W. Va. Skirmish at, July 3, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Sigel*, p. 175.

Legg, Andrew. Mentioned 572, 703

Leib, Edward H.
Mentioned 192, 194, 200, 202, 217, 220, 221
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 221

Lenhart, Jacob, jr. Mentioned 25, 28, 30

Letcher, John. Mentioned 97

Lewis, Daniel B. Mentioned 693

Lewis, James. Mentioned 225, 227, 574, 704

Lewis, James T. Mentioned 451
For correspondence, etc., see *Wisconsin, Governor of.*

Lewis, Meriweather. Mentioned 165

Lewis, William G. Mentioned 353

Lexington, Va.
Scout from, around Lynchburg, June 13–15, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*
Averell, William W. — Hunter, David. — Imboden, John D.
Skirmish at, June 11, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*
Brown, William R. — Glassie, Daniel W. — Kirtland, George P.
Campbell, Jacob M. — Hayes, Rutherford B — McCausland, John.
Crook, George. — Hunter, David. — Town, Franklin E.
Frost, Daniel. — Imboden, John D.

Leyden, A. Mentioned 158

Liberty, Va.
Skirmish at, June 19, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*
Averell, William W. — Hunter, David. — Town, Franklin E.
Skirmish near, June 16, 1864. See *Otter Creek, Va. Skirmish on, near Liberty, June 16, 1864.*

Lieber, Hamilton. Mentioned 699

Lilley, Robert D. Mentioned 347

Lincoln, Abraham. Mentioned 103, 254, 259, 265, 375, 451, 452, 460, 485, 492, 508, 526, 527, 532, 537, 551, 613, 638, 660

Page.
Lincoln, William S. Mentioned 79, 84, 85, 479, 480
Linton, John P. Mentioned 87, 289, 295, 302–305, 316, 317
Lipscomb, William H. Mentioned 60
Litzinger, Dennis. Mentioned 662
Lloyd, ——. Mentioned 593
Lock, William. Mentioned 710
Lockett, H. H. Mentioned 53
Lockwood, Henry H.
Mentioned 199, 460, 465, 472, 473
Relieved from command of 3d Separate Brigade, Middle Department 473
Long Branch, Steamer. Mentioned 163
Long, Charles H. Mentioned 411, 568, 698
Long, Franklin B. Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 450
Long, John S. Mentioned 276
Long, William A. Mentioned 671
Longstreet, James. Mentioned 414
Loring, J. Mentioned 261
Losses in Action. See *Confederate Troops* and *Union Troops. Returns of Casualties.*
Lost River Gap, W. Va. Skirmish at, May 10, 1864.
Communications from
Higgins, Jacob 427
Sigel, Franz 427
Smith, George H 729
Reports of
Higgins, Jacob 70
Imboden, John D 71
Isenberg, Joseph G 71
Kelley, Benjamin F 70
Loudoun County, Va. Affair in, June 9, 1864. Report of Max Weber 162
Love, James. Mentioned 212
Lovell, John A. Mentioned 85
Lowe, John G. Mentioned 523, 574, 704
Lowell, Charles R., jr.
Correspondence with
Augur, Christopher C 485, 593
Mickles, Philo H., jr 485
Mentioned 236, 237, 239, 240, 249, 251, 252, 281, 345, 360, 361, 363, 446, 453, 567, 579, 631, 641, 688, 693, 697, 701
Reports of
Falls Church and Centreville, Va. Skirmishes near, June 23–24, 1864 ..... 167, 168
Mount Zion Church, near Aldie, Va. Action at, July 6, 1864 358
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 250–252
Lowry, Francis M. Mentioned 573, 703
Ludler, J. E. Mentioned 350
Lusk, Thurlow W. Mentioned 569, 700
Lyell, J. W. Mentioned 89
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864.
Casualties. Returns of. Union troops 103–106
Itinerary of Carr B. White (2d Brigade, 2d Division, Department of West Virginia) 196

Page.

Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864—Continued.
Movements and disposition of troops during. Communications from
Averell, William W 584, 586, 594, 599, 603
Breckinridge, John C 753–755, 765
Bragg, Braxton 150
Early, Jubal A 762, 764
Halleck, Henry W 652
Hunter, David 549, 550, 552, 556, 561, 577, 578, 583, 602, 614, 615, 618, 625, 631–633, 640–642, 648, 654, 660, 661, 664–666, 670, 686
Jackson, William L 750
Jones, William E 751
Lee, Robert E 750
Wharton, Gabriel C 755
Operations during. Communications from
Barnes, C. F 762
Brady, Edward H 562
Bragg, Braxton 762
Breckinridge, John C 762
Brockenbrough, John W 757
Duffié, Alfred N 642, 649, 650, 658
Grant, U. S 624, 677
Halleck, Henry W 543, 667
Hunter, David 606, 627, 633, 642, 645, 652, 653
Hunter, Hanson W C71
Kelley, Benjamin F 617
Lee, Robert E 766
McCaine, R. R 613
McEntee, John 684
Meade, George G 662
Melvin, Thayer 617
Nicholls, Francis T 757
Platner, John S 561
Smith, Francis H 756
Vaughn, John C 754, 761
Vernon, George W. F 116
Wilkinson, Nathan 675
Reported movements, etc., of Confederate troops during. Communications from
Crook, George 615
Duffié, Alfred N 661
Ellis, Milton A 115, 116
Gere, Eugene B 648, 649
Grant, U. S 644
Halleck, Henry W 644, 650
Hunter, David 552
Kelley, Benjamin F 675
Wilkinson, Nathan 657
Reported movements, etc., of Union troops during. Communications from
Breckinridge, John C 762
Freeman, J. W 757
Hoffman, E. Lee 750
Imboden, John D 749, 760
Jackson, William L 749, 750
Nicholls, Francis T 758, 760
Waynesborough, Va., Operator at 764

Page.

Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864—Continued.
Reports of
Averell, William W 145
Brown, William R 124
Campbell, Jacob M 118, 129
Coates, Benjamin F 127
Crook, George 119
Duffié, Alfred N 139
Duval, Isaac H 128
Early, Jubal A 160
Ely, William G 117
Frost, Daniel 133
Glassie, Daniel W 136
Hayes, Rutherford B 122
Hines, Jonathan D 127
Hunter, David 94, 96
Imboden, John D 155–159
Johnson, Daniel D 129
Kirtland, George P 138
Lee, Edwin G 151, 152
McCausland, John 154, 155
Morris, Thomas 135
Tomlinson, Abia A 123
Town, Franklin E 106
Vaughn, John C 150, 151
White, Carr B 125
Yutzy, Enoch D 131
Thanks to the Army of the Shenandoah. Communication from War Department, U. S 103
See also *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Emmons*, p. 298.

Lynchburg, Va.
Engagement at, June 17–18, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*

Averell, William W.
Brown, William R.
Campbell, Jacob M.
Coates, Benjamin F.
Crook, George.
Duffié, Alfred N.
Duval, Isaac H.
Early, Jubal A.
Frost, Daniel.
Glassie, Daniel W.
Hayes, Rutherford B.
Hines, Jonathan D.
Hunter, David.
Johnson, Daniel D.
Kirtland, George P.
Morris, Thomas
Tomlinson, Abia A.
Town, Franklin E.
White, Carr B.
Yutzy, Enoch D.

Scout from Lexington around. See *Lexington, Va. Scout from, around Lynchburg, June 13–15, 1864.*
Skirmish near. See *Diamond Hill, Va. Skirmish at, near Lynchburg, June 17, 1864.*

Lyon, G. G.
Correspondence with Franz Sigel 466
Mentioned 476
McAfee, John. Mentioned 188, 703
McCaine, R. R.
Correspondence with
Eckert, Thomas T 613
Mathews, William I 466
Mentioned 446

Page.

McCann, Thomas K.
Correspondence with
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A. 678
War Department, U. S. 676
Mentioned 99, 533
McCaskey, John. Mentioned 309
McCauly, M. Mentioned 262
McCausland, John.
Assignment to command 747, 752
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A. 728, 731, 735
Breckinridge, John C. 709, 715, 718, 736, 740, 743
Crawford, J. S. A. 740
French, William H. 741, 746
Jackson, William L. 738, 740
Lee, Robert E. 748
Nicholls, Francis T. 744
Mentioned 10, 51, 55, 56, 58, 60, 63–67, 88, 95–99, 120, 134, 146, 147, 151, 155–160, 178, 179, 188, 190, 195, 197, 221, 240, 250, 251, 253, 267, 331, 333–337, 339, 348, 350, 354, 355, 661, 684, 708, 712, 715, 719, 721, 723–725, 728, 731–736, 747, 751, 752, 755–757, 759
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 ..... 154, 155
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864. 44, 46
McClellan, George B. Mentioned 258
McClennan, Matthew R.
Mentioned 196, 199, 202, 205–209, 211
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 212
McClintic, Moses. Mentioned 57
McClure, Alexander. Mentioned 299
McConnellsburg, Pa. Skirmish at, July 30, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Averell*, p. 330.
McCook, Alexander McD.
Correspondence with
Augur, Christopher C. 230, 232
Hardin, Martin D. 251
Mentioned 232, 234–237, 242, 245, 246, 255, 256, 258, 259, 264, 265, 343
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 230
McCook, George W. Mentioned 506, 573, 590
McCue, Captain. Mentioned 157
McCue, Francis. Mentioned 325
McDaniels, Richard. Mentioned 201
McDonald, Captain. Mentioned 475
McDonald, Morgan F. Mentioned 540
McElwain, William S. Mentioned 209
McEntee, John.
Correspondence with George H. Sharpe 371, 377, 402, 684
Mentioned 455
McGahey, J. Mentioned 262
McGinnis, C. Mentioned 262
McGinnis, Charles W. Mentioned 217

Page.
McGowan, Thomas S. Mentioned 331, 376, 705
McGregor, James. Mentioned 276
McIlrath, James P. Correspondence with
Melvin, Thayer 617
Sigel, Franz 676, 683
Witcher, John S 668
McIntosh, John B. Mentioned 368, 454, 465
McKelvy, Samuel. Mentioned 569, 697, 700
McKendree, G. Mentioned 737
McKenny, P. Mentioned 262
McKinley, Norval. Mentioned 703
McLaughlin, John H. Mentioned 25, 34
McLaughlin, Thomas.
Mentioned 276
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 278
McLaughlin, William. Mentioned 89, 90, 754, 755
McLean, Hancock T.
Mentioned 331–333, 336–342
Reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 337–341
McMahon, Edward.
Correspondence with Quartermaster-General's Office, C. S. A 761
Mentioned 723
McMichael, Lemuel H. Mentioned 18
McMillan, James W.
Itinerary of 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 284
Mentioned 284
McMillen, George O. Mentioned 203, 207, 209
McMillen, Jefferson O. Mentioned 203
McMullin, James R.
Mentioned 10, 12, 39, 104, 137, 139, 520, 571, 702
Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 38
McNeill, John H.
Mentioned 69, 151, 152, 162, 186, 189, 364, 389, 398, 415, 421, 424, 427, 438, 457, 462, 463, 469, 478, 482, 501, 522, 523, 552–555, 558, 567, 578, 603, 605, 607, 630, 656, 675–677, 681, 682, 687, 725, 726
Report of raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Bloomington and Piedmont, W. Va., May 5, 1864 69
Macomber, George. Mentioned 85
McPhail, George W. Mentioned 760
McPherson, James B. Mentioned 426, 434
McReynolds, Andrew T.
Correspondence with
Hunter, David 594
Nash, Albert H 562, 563
Platner, John S 561
Stahel, Julius 563
Mentioned 454, 563, 690
McVicker, George W. Correspondence with Alfred N. Duffié 407, 468
Magnolia, Md. Capture of trains at, July 11, 1864* 170

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Maine Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* 1st, 453.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* 1st, 231, 235, 570, 700; 3d, 568, 699; 5th, 280.
Infantry—*Battalions:* Coast Guard, 436, 445, 474, 484, 524, 569, 699. *Regiments:* 7th, 276; 29th, 283; 30th, 284.

Majtheny, Theodore. Mentioned 570

Mallory, George J. Correspondence with
Breckinridge, John C 756
Hampton, Wade 756

Mallory, Stephen R. Mentioned 72

Manning, ———. Mentioned 552

Marble, John M. C.
Correspondence with Joseph A. Haskin 606
Mentioned 240, 506, 568, 598, 602, 696, 698
Reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ..... 241, 243

Marker, Caleb. Mentioned 188

Markle, Cassius C. Mentioned 236, 237

Marsh, David W. D. Mentioned 451

Marsh, John F. Mentioned 568

Marsh, Lewis M. Mentioned 307

Marshall, Captain. Mentioned 708

Marshall, Charles. For correspondence as A. D. C, see *Robert E. Lee.*

Martial Law. Proclamation of, in Maryland. Communication from Lew. Wallace 375

Martin, Anthony M. Mentioned 203

Martin, Joseph W. Mentioned 699

Martin, Leonard. Mentioned 568, 699

Martin, Robert M. Mentioned 67

Martin, Walter K. Mentioned 761

Martindale, Franklin G.
Correspondence with Robert F. Taylor 414, 420
Mentioned 75, 387, 414
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Robert F. Taylor.*

Martindale, John H. Mentioned 367

Martinsburg, W. Va. Skirmishes at,
July 3, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of Sigel*, p. 176; *Thayer*, p. 181.
July 25, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*

Averell, William W.	Duffié, Alfred N.	Harris, Thomas M.
Coates, Benjamin F.	Duval, Isaac H.	Hayes, Rutherford B.
Crook, George.	Emmons, Hermon L., jr.	Johnson, Daniel D.

See also *itinerary of 2d Brig., 2d Cav. Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 331.

Maryland.
Martial law in. Communication from Lew. Wallace 375
Military department embracing 659
Operations, movements of troops, etc., in. See *Middle Department (8th Army Corps).* Also *report of Mosby*, p. 2. Also *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864.*

Maryland, Governor of. Correspondence with
Wallace, Lew 458
War Department, U. S 451, 452

Page.

Maryland Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **2d**, 162, 337, 349, 350, 355, 501, 596, 729, 768. *Companies:* **Davis'**, 729. *Regiments:* **1st**, 355, 391.
Maryland Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **A**, 570, 700; **B**, 77, 79, 81, 105, 137, 188, 703; **D**, 574, 589, 591, 596, 597, 700; **Baltimore**, 192, 194, 195, 200, 201, 205, 211, 213, 214, 219, 221, 223, 224, 285, 574, 704.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **Purnell Legion**, 464. *Companies:* **Smith's**, 574, 704. *Regiments:* **1st**, 573, 574, 589, 590, 596, 597; **1st P. H. B.**, 73, 77, 105, 249, 341, 367, 561, 562, 572, 577, 690, 691, 702, 710.
Infantry—*Companies:* **Patapsco Guards**, 331, 336, 337, 575, 576, 705. *Regiments:* **1st**, 412; **1st E. S.**, 530, 574, 590, 626, 704; **1st P. H. B.**, 194, 196, 200, 201, 214–216, 441, 541, 545, 564, 572 579, 686, 703; **2d E. S.**, 104, 288, 292, 300, 370, 378, 431, 455, 456, 497, 510, 518, 532, 571, 701; **2d P. H. B.**, 7, 104, 397, 417, 479, 494, 564, 565, 703; **3d P. H. B.**, 192–194, 196, 200, 201, 213, 214, 220, 285, 452, 573, 704; **5th**, 574, 590; **6th**, 202, 206, 274; **11th**, 194, 195, 200, 201, 214, 216, 704; **Purnell Legion**, 464.
Mason, C. R. Mentioned 153
Massachusetts Troops. Mentioned
Artillery, Heavy—*Batteries:* **3d Unattached Company**, 474, 483, 516, 570, 700; **6th Unattached Company**, 419, 569, 698; **7th Unattached Company**, 367, 419, 569, 698; **8th Unattached Company**, 419, 569, 698; **9th Unattached Company**, 367, 419, 536, 569, 698; **10th Unattached Company**, 367, 419, 569, 698; **11th Unattached Company**, 367, 419, 569, 698; **12th Unattached Company**, 367, 419, 569, 698; **14th Unattached Company**, 677, 678, 698; **15th Unattached Company**, 678, 700. *Regiments:* **3d**, 569, 698.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **16th**, 568, 700.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 239, 240, 249–252, 358, 359, 361, 570, 701; **5th** (*Colored*), 400.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **30th**, 283; **34th**, 77, 79, 83–86, 103, 118, 288, 291, 296, 429, 490, 497, 504, 505, 571, 701; **37th**, 271, 277.
Massey, George V. Mentioned 228, 229
Massie, J. M. Mentioned 89
Masters, Hibbert B. Mentioned 278
Mateer, William J. Mentioned 113
Mathews, William I.
Correspondence with R. R. McCaine 466
Mentioned 372, 408, 476, 481, 490, 519
Mathewson, Joseph. Mentioned 82
Maulsby, William P.
Correspondence with
Hunter, David 521, 532
Sigel, Franz 604
Weber, Max 482, 504, 505, 514, 522, 529, 541, 545–547, 566, 608, 620, 621, 668
Mentioned 455, 490, 521, 543, 588
Mauran, Edward C. Mentioned 279
Maxwell, John. Mentioned 72
May, Lewis A. Mentioned 202, 213
Maybee, Munson W. Mentioned 125
Mayo, Ezekiel R. Mentioned 568, 699
Meade, George G.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A. 662
Grant, U. S 593, 651, 653, 657, 664

Page.

Meade, George G.—Continued.
Mentioned 232, 272, 278, 368–370, 404, 406, 412, 426, 434, 445, 451, 480, 492, 493, 593, 598, 602, 626, 653, 669
Means, Thomas H. Mentioned 537
Mehan, P. Mentioned 261
Meigs, John R.
Correspondence with Edward Jay Allen 509
Mentioned 577
Meigs, Montgomery C.
Mentioned 231–233, 235, 255, 264, 399, 480, 481, 602
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 254
For correspondence, etc., see *Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A.*
Meldrum, Norman H. Correspondence with Robert F. Taylor 477
Mellen, ———. Mentioned 169
Melvin, Thayer.
Correspondence with
Halpine, Charles G 582
Hunter, David 519
Mellrath, James P 617
Sigel, Franz 494
Mentioned 108, 370
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *David Hunter;* also *Franz Sigel.*
Meneely, Clinton H. Mentioned 333
Mercersburg, Pa. Skirmish at, July 29, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*
Conch, Darius N. Johnson, Bradley T. McLean, Hancock T.
See also *itinerary of Department of the Susquehanna*, p. 336.
Merriam, Gustavus F. Mentioned 703
Merrill, Joseph C. Mentioned 310
Merritt, A. Clarkson.
Correspondence with Franklin E. Town 115
Mentioned 109, 111–113, 115, 116
Meservey, Charles C. Mentioned 570, 706
Meyers, James W. Mentioned 34
Meysenburg, Theodore A. Mentioned 377, 494, 519, 533, 668
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Franz Sigel.*
Michigan Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **13th**, 247, 542, 568, 698; **14th**, 542, 568, 698.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 569, 700; **7th**, 234.
Mickles, Philo H., jr. Correspondence with Charles R. Lowell, jr 485
Middlebrook, Va. Skirmish at, June 10, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*
Crook, George Frost, Daniel Morris, Thomas.
Duffié, Alfred N.
Middle Department (8th Army Corps).
Confederate holders of stock, etc., in corporations in. Communication from Lew. Wallace 638
Kenly, John R., assigned to command of 3d Separate Brigade 473
Lockwood, Henry H., relieved from command of 3d Separate Brigade 473
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Tyler, Erastus B 472, 626
Wallace, Lew 392, 435, 459, 465, 472, 473, 506, 523, 529, 589, 590, 596, 626

Page.

Middle Department (8th Army Corps)—Continued.
Orders, series 1864—*Judd:* **No. 111**, 227; **Nos. 112, 113, 114**, 228; **Nos. 115, 116, 117, 118**, 229.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Wallace:* **No. 32**, 375; **No. 33**, 638; **Nos. 40, 41**, 473; **No. 45**, 638; **No. 47**, 664; **No. 64**, 200.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Wallace:* **No. 119**, 435; **No. 122**, 459; **No. 123**, 465; **No. 124**, 473; **No. 127**, 499; **No. 128**, 506; **No. 130**, 523; **No. 131**, 529; **No. 142**, 590.
Union Troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
May 31, 1864 ..... 573, 574
June 9, 1864 201–203
June 30, 1864 704
Middleton, Gabriel. Mentioned 321, 322, 503, 505, 572, 702
Middletown, Md. Skirmish at, July 7, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*
Alexander, Frederic W. Clendenin, David R. Wallace, Lew.
Miller, Abraham W. Mentioned 122, 124
Miller, Hiram.
Correspondence with Joseph A. Haskin 484, 499, 542, 585, 592, 597
Mentioned 466, 474, 484, 506, 523, 524, 542, 560, 568, 591, 597, 602
Milligan, Robert. Mentioned 225
Milroy, Robert H. Mentioned 309
Miner, Milton L. Mentioned 572, 703
Minge, C. H. Mentioned 90
Minor, C. L. C. Mentioned 63
Mitchell, William. Mentioned 576, 706
Mix, Eli H. Mentioned 569
Mix, John. Mentioned 699
Mlotkowski, Stanislaus. Mentioned 225
Moats, Benjamin. Mentioned 307
Moffat, James W. Mentioned 212
Molineux, Edward L. Mentioned 285
Monocacy, Md.
Battle of the, July 9, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*
Alexander, Frederic W. Emerson, William. Leib, Edward H.
Binkley, Otho H. Gibson, Charles J. McClennan, Matthew R.
Brown, Allison L. Gordon, John B. Thayer, Amos M.
Brown, Charles J. Johnson, George K. Tyler, Erastus B.
Early, Jubal A. Keifer, J. Warren. Wallace, Lew.
Ebright, Aaron W.
See also *itineraries of 3d Div., 6th Army Corps*, p. 204; *2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps*, p. 274.
Skirmish near, July 10, 1864* 170
Monocacy Junction, Md. Skirmish at, July 30, 1864* 171
Montague, George L. Mentioned 277
Monteith, Randolph V. Mentioned 568
Montgomery, Samuel. Mentioned 322
Moon, Darius H. Mentioned 209
Mooney, Robert S. Mentioned 572
Moor, Augustus.
Correspondence with
Hunter, David 606, 615
Sigel, Franz 663

*No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.
Moor, Augustus—Continued.
Mentioned 77, 83, 95, 96, 461, 537, 571, 578, 594, 602, 635, 655, 701
Report of engagement at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864 79
Moore, Alpheus S. Mentioned 150, 690
Moore, Benjamin H. Mentioned 13, 311
Moore, Edward L. Mentioned 352
Moore, John H. Mentioned 20
Moore, Thomas W.
Correspondence with Max Weber 541
Mentioned 572
Moorefield, W. Va. Skirmish near, June 6, 1864.
Communications from Benjamin F. Kelley 603, 605, 607
Itinerary of the Reserve Division, Department of West Virginia. Kelley . 162
Moores, Frank B. Mentioned 144
Morgan, John H.
Mentioned 11, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 66, 340, 341, 454, 461, 462, 466, 480, 707, 711, 714, 720, 722, 731, 734, 736, 740, 743, 748, 753–756, 761
Relieved from duty in Department of East Tennessee 707
Morgan, W. H. Mentioned 88
Morris, John V. Mentioned 202, 220
Morris, Lewis O. Mentioned 580
Morris, T. Mentioned 262
Morris, Thomas.
Mentioned 25, 104, 571, 702
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 135
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864. 35
Morris, William W. Mentioned 199, 435, 459, 460, 465, 473, 523, 573, 574, 704
Morrison, John H. Mentioned 81
Morse, Horace J. Mentioned 83
Morton, Oliver P. Mentioned 451
For correspondence, etc., see *Indiana, Governor of.*
Mosby, John S.
Mentioned 115, 152, 168, 169, 219, 253, 357–361, 363, 394, 395, 433, 475, 485, 543, 593, 611, 622, 658, 659, 667, 676, 692–694, 697
Report of operations in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, May 1–Aug. 3, 1864 2
Moss, Edgar S. Mentioned 580
Mountz, Andrew Q. Mentioned 669
Mount Zion Church, near Aldie, Va. Action at, July 6, 1864. Reports of
Lazelle, Henry M 360, 361
Lowell, Charles R., jr 358
Moyer, William R. Mentioned 209
Muhleman, Edward. Mentioned 111, 112, 114, 115, 595
Mulligan, James A.
Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 609, 623, 630, 636, 647
Mentioned 175, 176, 182, 183, 268, 287–289, 293, 294, 301, 303, 307, 309, 311, 315–318, 320, 347, 605, 607, 629, 663
Mundee, Charles. Mentioned 278
Munitions of War. Supplies of, etc. Communications from
Alexander, William 685
Bell, H. M 737
Breckinridge, John C 712, 756

Page.

Munitions of War. Supplies of, etc. Communications from—Continued.
Crook, George 561
Duffié, Alfred N 500, 563
Halleck, Henry W 648
Hunter, David 546, 548, 616, 628, 685
McIlrath, James P 676
McMahon, Edward 761
Maulsby, William P 514
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A 399
Richards, W. B 737
Rodgers, Robert S 464
Sigel, Franz 628, 644
Smith, Francis H 730
Stahel, Julius 655
Vaughn, John C 755
War Department, U. S 403
Weber, Max 658
Young, Daniel J 647
Murdock, George L. Mentioned 85
Murphy, Lieutenant. Mentioned 159
Murphy, John K. Mentioned 705
Murphy, Mathew. Mentioned 437, 446, 637
Murray, Edward. Mentioned 103, 292, 299, 545, 546, 571, 701
Murray, John L. Mentioned 201
Myer, Albert J. Correspondence with Franklin E. Town 106
Myers, Henry A. Mentioned 70
Myers, James W. Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 307
Myers, Louis A. Mentioned 42
Nash, Albert H. Correspondence with
Kelley, Benjamin F 475
McReynolds, Andrew T 562, 563
Nellis, George G. Mentioned 299
Nelson, Joseph H. Mentioned 3, 5
Nesbitt, William B. Mentioned 17, 126
Nesmith, Arthur S. Mentioned 237, 461
Neville, Edwin M. Mentioned 250
Nevin, Robert J. Mentioned 483, 570, 575, 700
Nevins, John. Mentioned 245
Nevins, William R. Mentioned 244
New Castle, Va. Skirmish at, June 23, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Report of Averell*, p. 149.
New Glasgow, Va. Affair at, June 14, 1864* 93
New Hampshire Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Batteries:* **1st**, 411, 436, 445, 568, 591, 698; **2d**, 412, 436, 445, 474, 569, 699. *Regiments:* **1st**, 524.
New Jersey, Governor of. Correspondence with War Department, U. S .. 451, 460
New Jersey Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **14th**, 195, 202, 205.
New London, Va Skirmish at, June 16, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*
Averell, William W. Hunter, David. Imboden, John D.

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

New Market, Va.
Engagement at, May 15, 1864.
Communications from
Heintz, Carl ... 461
Kelley, Benjamin F ... 480, 482
Lawrence, George J ... 479
Lee, Robert E ... 737
Sigel, Franz ... 478, 493
Reports of
Blaney, James V. Z ... 78
Breckinridge, John C ... 87
Campbell, Jacob M ... 86
Moor, Augustus ... 79
Peale, Henry ... 81
Shipp, Scott ... 89
Sigel, Franz ... 76
Town, Franklin E ... 77
Wells, George D ... 83
Skirmish at, May 14, 1864. See *Rude's Hill and New Market, Va.*
Skirmish near, May 13, 1864.
Communications from
Imboden, John D ... 733
Robertson, H. H ... 734
Report of John D. Imboden ... 73

Newport, Va. Skirmishes near, and at Brown's Ferry, Salt Ponds (or Salt Pond Mountain), and Gap Mountain, May 12-13, 1864. See *Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2-19, 1864. Reports of*

Crook, George.
French, William.
Frost, Daniel.
Glassie, Daniel W.
Jackson, William L.
Kirtland, George P.
McCausland, John.
McMullin, James R.
Morris, Thomas.
Sickel, Horatio G.
Tapper, Thomas F. B.

New River Bridge, Va. Skirmish at, May 10, 1864. See *Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2-19, 1864. Reports of*

Beckley, Henry M.
Crook, George.
Dickenson, Crispin.
Douthat, Henry C.
Fife, William E.
Frost, Daniel.
Glassie, Daniel W.
Hines, Jonathan D.
Johnson, Robert.
Kirtland, George P.
McCausland, John.
McMullin, James R.
Morris, Thomas.
Sickel, Horatio G.
Smith, D. Howard.
Tapper, Thomas F. B.
Turley, John A.

See also *itinerary of 2d Brig., 2d Div.*, p. 17.

Newtown, Va. Skirmishes at.
May 29-30, 1864.
Communications from
Maulsby, William P ... 566
Sigel, Franz ... 565
Report of Augustus I. Root ... 161
July 22, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Averell*, p. 327; *itinerary of 2d Brig., 2d Cav. Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 331.

New York Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **5th**, 103, **117**, 177, 288, 291, 298, 299, 440, 481, 497, 503, 504, 532, 539-541, 543, 545, 546, 564, 565, 571, 572, 586, 686, 701, 703; **7th**, 453; **8th**, 391, 435, 452, 459; **9th**, 196, 202, 206, 208, 209, 213, 215, 239, 241, 412, 413, 420, 515; **9th** (*Batteries*), **B**, 241; **L**, 239, 241; **10th**, 485, 516, 536, 579; **14th**, 696.

Page.

New York Troops. Mentioned—Continued.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 280, 281; **5th**, 570, 700; **6th**, 699; **9th**, 445, 524, 560; **17th**, 446, 452, 570, 699; **20th**, **28th**, 575, 706; **30th**, 77, 81, 95, 105, 289, 703; **32d**, 503, 541, 565, 572, 703. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 336, 342, 575, 705; **F**, **K**, 570, 700.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Lincoln*), 77, 105, 142, 289, 319, 503, 528, 538, 550, 556, 557, 572, 577, 661, 663, 671, 673, 690, 691, 702; **1st** (*Veteran*), **77**, 105, 289, 416, 495, 561–563, 572, 610, 690, 691, 702; **13th**, 358, 359, 361, 516, 570, 700, 701; **15th**, 73, 75, 77, 105, 139, 142, 161, 289, 319, 320, 387, 388, 449, 469, 497, 513, 514, 526, 535, 541, 544, 565, 572, 671, 690, 696, 702, 758; **16th**, 167, 570, 701; **21st**, 77, 105, 161, 289, 321, 323–325, 373, 449, 457, 469, 472, 495–497, 513, 514, 535, 544, 546, 564, 572, 573, 609, 635, 653, 656, 661, 662, 690, 691, 696, 702, 758; **25th**, 231, 344, 345.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 706; **15th** (*Militia*), 706; **37th** (*Militia*), 575; **43d**, **49th**, **62d**, **77th**, 276; **90th**, 283, 285; **94th**, 464; **106th**, 195, 202, 205, 211; **114th**, **116th**, 283; **122d**, 276; **133d**, 284; **151st**, 195, 202, 205; **153d**, 283; **160th**, **162d**, **165th**, **173d**, 284.

Nicholls, Francis T.
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 727, 757, 769
Bragg, Braxton 756, 758, 760
Breckinridge, John C 757
Crittenden, George B 758
Early, Jubal A 768
Freeman, J. W 757
Imboden, John D 760
McCausland, John 744
Mentioned 156, 159, 722

Nichols, William A. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*

Nichols, William J. Mentioned 36

Nicholson, John. Mentioned 168, 169

Nickerson, Sylvanus. Mentioned 263

Nims, Frederick A. Correspondence with Thomas M. Harris 682

Noes, Captain. Mentioned 759

Noland, William B. Mentioned 593

Noland's Ferry, Md. Affair at, July 5, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Clendenin*, p. 219.

Norris, John.
Mentioned 243
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 238

Norris, Smith. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 715

North, George H. Mentioned 520, 690

Northcott, Robert S. Mentioned 604, 605

Northern Virginia. Operations in. See *Virginia, Northern.*

Northern Virginia, Army of.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Lee:* **No. 138**, 752. *Early:* **June 20**, 766; **June 27**, 768.

North Mountain, W. Va. Skirmish at, July 3, 1864* 169

North River Mills, W. Va. Skirmish at, July 3, 1864* 169

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Northrop, Lucius B. For correspondence, etc., see *Subsistence Department, C. S. A.*

Nounnan, James H. Mentioned 63, 742

Numbers, Thomas. Mentioned 704

Oakland, Md., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 675

Oakman, Hiram A. Correspondence with Charles W. Foster 425

Oberteuffer, John H. Mentioned 569, 637, 678, 698

O'Brien, John. Mentioned 164

O'Connor, Isaac B. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *John E. Wynkoop.*

Oden, ———. Mentioned 433

O'Ferrall, Charles T. Mentioned 155

Offley, Robert H. Mentioned 216

Ohio, Governor of. Correspondence with

Halleck, Henry W 390, 515

Sigel, Franz 393

War Department, U. S 374, 375, 379, 380, 390, 391, 399, 403, 404, 425, 427, 434, 443–445, 450, 451, 458, 491

Ohio Troops. Mentioned.

Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 10, 14, 26, 33, 38–40, 104, 137–139, 289, 326, 571, 654, 702; **1st** (*Batteries*), **L**, 231, 235, 542, 568, 591, 698.

Cavalry—*Companies:* **3d**, 564, 573, 703; **Union Light Guard**, 568, 698. *Regiments:* **8th**, 105, 146, 149, 290, 520, 557, 582, 619, 690, 691, 696, 702.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **12th**, 10, 14, 18, 19, 22, 104, 127, 136, 571, 702; **23d**, 10, 13–16, 104, 122–124, 288, 309, 311, 312, 571, 702; **28th**, 77, 80, 571, 602, 606, 615, 663, 701; **34th**, 10, 13, 16, 42–44, 105, 146, 289, 309, 313, 314, 365, 366, 557, 564, 578, 619, 673, 690, 696, 702; **36th**, 10, 13, 16, 104, 122–124, 288, 309, 311, 312, 571, 702; **91st**, 10, 14, 16, 18–20, 22, 104, 127, 128, 289, 309, 313–315, 571, 702; **110th**, 196, 202, 206–210; **116th**, 77, 80, 100, 103, 288, 292, 571, 701; **122d**, 202, 206, 208–211, 274; **123d**, 77, 79–81, 103, 288, 571, 701; **126th**, 196, 202, 206, 208, 209, 211, 212; **131st**, 473, 523, 574, 704; **132d**, 515; **133d**, 383, 401, 409, 449, 564, 573, 586, 596; **134th**, 383, 401, 408, 409, 418, 421, 428, 438, 449, 450, 457, 564, 573, 586; **135th**, 447, 471, 503, 541, 564, 572, 703; **136th**, 516, 570, 700; **137th**, 473, 574, 704; **138th**, 524, 570; **139th**, 699; **142d**, 516, 570, 700; **143d**, 568, 585, 592, 597, 602; **144th**, 194, 200, 201, 214, 216, 217, 228, 285, 452, 465, 573, 574, 704; **145th**, 516, 570, 700; **146th**, 444, 516; **147th**, 235, 524, 570, 700; **148th**, 535, 541, 547, 564, 572, 587, 588, 596; **149th**, 194, 200, 201, 214, 216–219, 222, 285, 444, 452, 460, 529, 574, 704; **150th**, 231, 245–247, 461, 568, 581, 585, 592, 597, 637, 698; **151st**, 239, 241, 506, 507, 524, 568, 591, 602, 696, 698; **152d**, 99, 457, 550, 553, 564, 572, 678, 703; **153d**, 6, 7, 188–190, 356, 456, 464, 564, 573, 703; **154th**, 7, 481, 564, 573, 628, 703; **155th**, 444, 449, 456, 457, 471, 503, 533, 541, 564, 572, 588; **156th**, 188; **157th**, 235, 506, 573, 590; **159th**, 194, 200, 202, 221–223, 229, 230, 455, 499, 530, 574, 704; **160th**, 438, 454, 463, 489, 513, 519, 549, 565, 572, 703; **161st**, 442, 550, 564, 572, 678, 703; **163d**, 466, 472, 474, 484, 506, 524, 542, 568, 591, 592, 602; **164th**, **166th**, 516, 570, 700; **169th**, 524, 570, 700; **170th**, 288, 523, 568, 591, 602, 696, 698.

Ohlinger, Frederick. Mentioned 125

Old Town, Md. Skirmish at, Aug. 2, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug 3, 1864. Reports of Kelley*, p. 189; *Johnson*, p. 355. Also *itinerary of Reserve Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 190.

Page.

Oley, John H.
Correspondence with
Averell, William W 509, 512
Duffié, Alfred N 366
Mentioned 10, 11, 41, 105, 126, 128, 145–149, 365, 366, 377, 468, 488, 500, 557, 572, 584, 586, 594, 599, 603, 619, 654, 690, 702
O'Neil, Denny. Mentioned 278
Ord, Edward O. C.
Correspondence with State Department, U. S 526
Mentioned 198, 268, 285, 710
Ordnance Department, U. S. A. Correspondence with Daniel J. Young 647
Organization, Strength, etc. Union troops... 77, 103–106, 201–203, 567–576, 697–706
O'Riordon, Callaghan H. Mentioned 542, 568
Otey, Van R. Mentioned 769
Otis, Charles G. Mentioned 77, 420
Otter Creek, Va. Skirmish on, near Liberty, June 16, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*
Campbell, Jacob M. Imboden, John D. Town, Franklin E.
Hunter, David.
Ould, Robert. Mentioned 154
Over, Ewald.
Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 399
Mentioned 573, 701, 703
Overbeck, William. Mentioned 138
Overturf, John W. Mentioned 17, 126, 310
Owens, ——. Mentioned 557
Paine, Edward M. Mentioned 195, 202
Paine, Halbert E. Mentioned 233, 235, 255, 256, 257, 259, 264
Palmer, Frederick S. Mentioned 343, 344, 568, 698
Palmer, Henry. Mentioned 576, 706
Palmer, James H. Mentioned 18
Panther Gap, W. Va. Skirmish at, June 4, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Report of Frost*, p. 134.
Parker, Chauncey A. Mentioned 249
Parker, H. W. Mentioned 262
Parker, Joel. For correspondence, etc., see *New Jersey, Governor of.*
Parker's Ford, Va. See *Snicker's Ferry.*
Parkinson, John E. Correspondence with Franz Sigel 655
Parks, Martin. Mentioned 34
Parsons, Joseph M. Mentioned 700
Parsons, J. W. Mentioned 761
Patton, Henry D. Mentioned 372, 384, 448, 509
Patton, James C. Mentioned 576, 705
Patton, Jonathan N. Mentioned 13
Patterson's Creek Bridge, W. Va. Skirmish at, July 4, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Kelley*, p. 186.
Paul, R. Mentioned 262
Paul, Washington M. Mentioned 36
Paulton, William. Mentioned 262
Peabody, Oliver D. Mentioned 705
Peale, Henry.
Mentioned 77, 571
Report of engagement at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864 81

Page.

Pearson, Clements H. For correspondence as A. A. D. C., see *Max Weber*.
Peck, John J. Mentioned 404
Peck, W. R. Mentioned 352
Pegram, John. Mentioned 353
Pelouze, Louis H. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*
Pendleton, Alexander S. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Jubal A. Early*.
Pendleton, Edmund. Mentioned 581
Pennsylvania.
Operations in. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864.*
Movements of troops, etc., in. See *Susquehanna, Department of the.*
Pennsylvania Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **2d**, 372, 484, 516; **3d** (*Batteries*), **H**, 704.
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **1st**, 569, 698; **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 506, 507, 637; **B**, 536, 637; **C**, 547, 637; **D**, 637. *Batteries:* **A**, 225; **C**, **F**, 570, 700; **H**, 569, 700; **I**, 474, 483, 570, 575, 700. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **D**, 550, 564, 565, 572, 703; **G**, **H**, 570, 700.
Cavalry—*Companies:* **Hebble's**, 337; **Philadelphia City Scouts**, 331, 336, 343; **Sanno's**, 336; **Stroud's**, 336. *Regiments:* **12th**, 102, 289, 370, 371, 373, 389, 432, 503, 505, 540, 541, 564, 572, 588, 608, 610, 646, 658, 686, 688, 690, 696, 697; **13th**, 73, 454; **14th**, 41, 43, 77, 105, 107, 146, 290, 326, 338, 394, 395, 423, 433, 467, 495, 503, 540, 557, 564, 572, 616, 619, 636, 690, 691, 702; **20th**, 75, 77, 105, 141, 142, 289, 321, 323, 503, 528, 547, 553, 565, 572, 690, 702; **21st**, 465, 493, 576, 705; **22d**, 70, 71, 77, 105, 162, 289, 424, 442, 469, 482, 497, 521, 522, 564, 573, 603, 605, 608, 634, 637, 656, 661, 662, 669, 690, 702.
Engineers—*Companies:* **Gaskill's**, 572, 703.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d Reserves**, 10, 14, 23-26, 28-31, 33, 104, 131, 136, 138, 571, 702; **4th Reserves**, 10, 14, 23-26, 29, 31-33, 104, 131, 136, 138, 571, 702; **23d**, 271; **27th**, 568; **54th**, 77, 86, 87, 104, 118-120, 131-133, 289, 302, 305, 374, 449, 450, 455, 510, 571, 613, 702; **61st**, 276; **67th**, 202, 206, 274; **87th**, 195, 202, 205; **93d**, **98th**, 276; **102d**, 276, 278, 279, **138th**, 196, 202, 206, 207, 209, 212, 213; **139th**, 276; **147th**, 474; **150th**, 568, 698; **184th**, 404, 444; **186th**, 399, 575, 705; **187th**, 465.
Penrose, William H.
Itinerary of 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864 271
Mentioned 271
Pepper, William F. Mentioned 85
Perkins, A. Mentioned 261
Personius, Walker V. Mentioned 691
Peterman, Charles E. Mentioned 262
Peterman, E. L. Mentioned 262
Peters, William E. Mentioned 355, 356
Petersburg, W. Va. Affair near, June 19, 1864.
Communication from Benjamin F. Kelley 656
Report of Franz Sigel 167
Petrie, Peter B.
Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 441, 456
Mentioned 189, 190, 703
Pettes, William H. Mentioned 486, 691, 692
Pfaffle, John. Mentioned 282

Page

Pflurn, John. Mentioned 39
Phelps, Vincent. Correspondence with Franz Sigel 683
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Protection of. Communications from
Judd, Henry B 227–233
Kenly, John R 530
Wallace, Lew 530
Piatt, Donn. Mentioned 537
Pickett, George E.
Correspondence with James L. Kemper 727
Mentioned 634, 644, 657, 671, 675, 727
Piedmont, Va.
Engagement at, June 5, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*
Campbell, Jacob M. Hunter, David. Town, Franklin E.
Ely, William G. Lee, Edwin G. Vaughn, John C.
Skirmish near, June 5, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*
Ely, William G. Hunter, David. Town, Franklin E.
Piedmont and Bloomington, W. Va. Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between. See *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Raid on, between Bloomington and Piedmont, W. Va., May 5, 1864.*
Pierce, Lewis B.
Correspondence with Max Weber 621, 626, 673
Mentioned 535, 572, 611, 696
Pierson, W. G.
Correspondence with Nathan Wilkinson 671
Mentioned 672
Piney River, Va. Skirmish at, near Amherst Court-House, June 12, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of Hunter*, pp. 97, 98; *Duffié*, p. 140.
Pinney, Alfred W. Mentioned 700
Piper, Alexander.
Correspondence with Gustavus A. De Russy 537
Mentioned 516, 531
Pitcher, Henry W. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Max Weber.*
Platner, John S.
Correspondence with
Brady, Edward H 562
McReynolds, Andrew T 561
Mentioned 495, 572, 702
Plum, Francis M. Mentioned 249
Poage, Alpheus W. Mentioned 64
Pocahontas County, W. Va. Scout through. See *Beverly, W. Va. Scout from, through Pocahontas, Webster, and Braxton Counties, May 15–30, 1864.*
Point Lookout, Md. Expeditions from.
May 11–14, 1864. See *Rappahannock River, Va. Expedition from Point Lookout, Md., to, May 11–14, 1864.*
June 11–21, 1864. See *Pope's Creek, Va. Expedition from Point Lookout, Md., to, June 11–21, 1864.*
Point of Rocks, Md. Skirmish at, July 5, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Clendenin*, p. 219.

Page.

Pontoons. Employment of. Communications from
Allen, Edward Jay 509
Engineer Department, U. S. A 691
Garrett, John W 513
Grant, U. S 478
Halleck, Henry W 478
Kelley, Benjamin F 477–479, 498, 513
Smith, William Prescott 486, 487
War Department, U. S 481, 486, 487
Weber, Max 498, 504, 514

Poolesville, Md. Affair at, July 14, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*
Adams, George W. Fry, William H. Wright, Horatio G.

Poor, R. L. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 732

Pope, John. Mentioned 758, 767

Pope's Creek, Va. Expedition from Point Lookout, Md., to, June 11–21, 1864. Report of Alonzo G. Draper 163

Porter, C. N. Mentioned 53

Porter, G. Ellis. Mentioned 104, 398, 424, 442, 443, 457

Porter, Peter A. Mentioned 435

Port Republic, Va. Affair at, June 4, 1864* 93

Potomac, Army of the. Re-enforcements for. Communications from
Grant, U. S 535
Halleck, Henry W 435, 493
War Department, U. S 464

Potter, Andrew. Mentioned 83, 85

Powell, Francis. Mentioned 593

Powell, L. Mentioned 352

Powell, William H.
Correspondence with Alfred N. Duffié 388, 438, 468
Itinerary of 2d Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 331
Mentioned .. 41, 43, 105, 146–148, 150, 290, 327, 328, 331, 619, 661, 666, 670, 673, 690, 702

Pratt, Benjamin F. Mentioned 699

Pratt, Harrison W. Mentioned 85

Prendergast, Richard G. Mentioned 550, 577

President, C. S. See *Jefferson Davis.*

President, U. S. See *Abraham Lincoln.*

Preston, F. Mentioned 89

Preston, Robert L. Correspondence with War Department, C. S 731

Price, Charles H. Mentioned 113

Price, Francis, jr. Mentioned 231, 234, 255, 256

Price, Robert. Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 229

Price, Sylvester. Mentioned 72

Pridemore, Auburn L. Correspondence with William E. Jones 711

Princeton, Va. Skirmish at, May 6, 1864. See *Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864. Reports of*
Crook, George. Sickel, Horatio G. Tapper, Thomas F. B.
Hines, Jonathan D.

Prisoners of War. Exchange of, etc. Communication from William W. Averell 552

*No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

Private Property. Depredations on, etc. Communications from
Couch, Darius N 380
Crook, George 607
Hunter, David 555, 607
Kelley, Benjamin F 662
Wallace, Lew 617
Provost-Marshal General's Office. Correspondence with War Department, U. S 459
Prunty, George W. Mentioned 34
Pryor, ———. Mentioned 718
Public Property. Destruction of. See *reports of Averell*, p. 42; *Hunter*, p. 96–98, 101; *Crook*, p. 120; *Duffié*, pp. 140, 141, 143, 144; *Lee*, p. 153.
Purcellville, Va. Capture of Confederate wagon train near, July 16, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of Crook*, p. 287; *Duffié*, p. 319.
Putnam, David.
Correspondence with
Hunter, David 630
Sigel, Franz 682
Mentioned 99, 101, 102, 572, 631, 640, 675, 678, 703
Putnam, Thomas G. Mentioned 377
Quartermaster-General's Office, C. S. A. Correspondence with Edward McMahon 761
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A. Correspondence with
McCann, Thomas K 678
Smith, William Prescott 486
Swords, Thomas 399
Quincy, ———. Mentioned 503
Quinn, Timothy.
Correspondence with
Hunter, David 528, 550, 556, 557, 661
Taylor, Robert F 75
Mentioned 79, 552, 556, 572, 577, 702
Report of skirmishes at Rude's Hill and New Market, Va., May 14, 1864 73
Rabbitt, J. F. Mentioned 262
Rabbitt, Samuel. Mentioned 261
Ramsay, George D. Mentioned 580
For correspondence, etc., see *Ordnance Department, U. S. A.*
Ramseur, Stephen D. Mentioned 179, 235, 327, 330, 347, 348, 353, 354
Randlett, Nathan H. Mentioned 569
Rank, William D. Mentioned 704
Ransom, Robert, jr.
Assignment to command 760
Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 764
Mentioned 91, 175, 176, 179, 187, 233, 253, 319, 661, 747, 760–766, 768
Staff. Announcement of 761
Ransom, Thomas D. Correspondence with J. E. B. Stuart 710
Rapidan Station, Va. Scout toward, July 26, 1864. Report of Henry M. Lazelle 362
Rappahannock River, Va. Expedition from Point Lookout, Md., to, May 11–14, 1864. Report of Alonzo G. Draper 71
Rathbone, Thomas W. Mentioned 190
Raymond, Carrington H. Mentioned 368
Reasoner, Cyrus. Mentioned 161, 572, 703

Page.
Recruitment of Troops. See *Union Troops. Recruitment, etc., of.*
Reed, Thomas B. Mentioned 594
Reed, H. Mentioned 67
Reiber, Francis. Mentioned 299
Rennison, James C. Mentioned 140
Resolute, U. S. S. Mentioned 163
Reyburn, Robert. Correspondence with Robert O. Abbott 237
Reynolds, Charles. Mentioned 574, 704
Reynolds, John M. Mentioned 512
Rhine, Clay. Mentioned 587
Rhode Island Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **C**, 281, 282; **D**, 560, 698; **G**, 282, 283; **H**, 700.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 446.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 277, 279; **4th**, 669, 699.
Rhodes, Andrew J. Mentioned 693
Rhodes, Elisha H.
Mentioned 277
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 279
Rice, William S. Mentioned 15
Richards, Adolphus E. Mentioned 3–5
Richards, Alonzo V. Mentioned 580
Richards, W. B. Correspondence with H. M. Bell 737
Richardson, J. D. Mentioned 761
Richardson, Loring S. Mentioned 419
Richardson, Robert M.
Correspondence with John E. Wyckoop 387
Mentioned 690, 702
Richardson, William H. Correspondence with
Smith, Francis H 88
Virginia, Governor of 88
Ricker, Alexander H. Mentioned 143, 144
Ricker, Benjamin J., jr. Mentioned 145, 325
Ricketts, James B.
Itineraries of 3d Division, 6th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ..... 204, 274
Mentioned 191, 192, 195–200, 202, 205, 206, 209, 214, 222, 224, 249, 258, 269, 270, 271, 287, 347, 348
Riddel, Andrew. Mentioned 28
Riddle, Samuel. Mentioned 548
Riddleberger, Harrison H.
Correspondence with John D. Imboden 732
Mentioned 732
Rider, James H. Mentioned 300
Rieff, Radolphus C. Mentioned 40
Rigby, James H. Mentioned 570, 700
Ripley, Thomas W. Mentioned 85
Ritchie, Montgomery. Mentioned 400
Roberts, Cyrus S. Mentioned 13
Roberts, Horatio. Mentioned 574, 704
Robertson, H. H. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 734
Robinett, Henry C. Mentioned 226, 228
Robinson, Henry L. Mentioned 260

Page

Robinson, William P. Mentioned 60, 61
Robison, Robert P. Mentioned 119
Rockville, Md.
Affair at, July 13, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of* Fry, William H. Lowell, Charles R., jr. Warner, James M.
Skirmish at, July 10, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of* Fry, William H. Warner, James M. Wells, Levi.
Rockwell, Henry S. Mentioned 299
Rockwell, Joseph P. Mentioned 302
Rodes, Robert E.
Mentioned 88, 179, 233, 235, 291, 346, 348, 766
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 353
Rodgers, Robert S.
Correspondence with
Blakely, William 433
Kelley, Benjamin F 481
Sigel, Franz 371, 372, 378
Smith, C 471
Stahel, Julius 386
Weber, Max 371,
373, 379, 397, 403, 422, 423, 431, 432, 440, 441, 447, 448, 456, 464, 471, 481, 490
Mentioned 69, 104, 300, 370, 415, 430, 447, 456, 463, 509, 518, 532, 549, 571, 701
Report of affair at Strasburg, Va., May 12, 1864 73
Roe, William B.
Correspondence with Henry S. Tafft 579
Mentioned 568, 698
Roessle, Henry. Mentioned 532
Rogers, Hamilton. Mentioned 593
Rollyson, D. W. Correspondence with Franz Sigel 425
Root, Captain. Mentioned 509
Root, Adrian R. Mentioned 464, 704
Root, Augustus I.
Mentioned 139, 140, 161, 319, 514, 544
Report of skirmishes at Newtown, Va., May 29–30, 1864 161
Rorer, Jonathan T. Mentioned 207
Rose, William H. Mentioned 119
Rosecrans, William S. Mentioned 660
Rosney, Andrew. Mentioned 572, 703
Ross, James R. Mentioned 199
Ross, J. D. H. Mentioned 88
Rosser, Thomas L. Mentioned 70, 364, 373, 427–431, 438, 439, 442, 485, 528, 732
Rosson, Benjamin F. Mentioned 570, 700
Rowland, T. Mentioned 761
Rowley, Thomas A. Mentioned 336, 672, 705
Royall, William B. Mentioned 576, 706
Rozelle, Ebenezer. Mentioned 215, 704
Rucker, Daniel H. Mentioned 233, 235, 255–257, 259, 262
Rucker, William P.
Correspondence with Julius Stahel 643
Mentioned 13

Page.

Rude's Hill and New Market, Va. Skirmishes at, May 14, 1864.
Communication from Robert F. Taylor 75
Report of Timothy Quinn 73
Rumery, William M. Mentioned 251
Rumsey, Will. Mentioned 42
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William W. Averell.*
Rush, Richard H. Mentioned 499
Russell, ———. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 724
Russell, David A. Mentioned 205, 270, 281
Russell, Edward J. Mentioned 678
Russell, John M. Mentioned 212
Rutherford, Allan. Mentioned 343, 568, 698
Rutherford, John P. Mentioned 260
Ryan, Dennis J. Mentioned 38, 40
Ryan, White G. Mentioned 56
Rynders, John. Mentioned 256, 263
Safford, Albert A. Mentioned 245, 247
Sage, Harley H. Mentioned 444, 449, 572
Salem, Va. Skirmish at and near, June 21, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*
Campbell, Jacob M. Hunter, David. Kirtland, George P.
Early, Jubal A.
Salisbury, Javan B. Mentioned 372, 509
Salt Ponds (or Salt Pond Mountain), Va. See *Newport, Va.*
Sampson, Archibald J. Mentioned 700
Sandis, George. Mentioned 262
Sandy Hook, Md. Skirmish at, July 8, 1864* 170
Sandy Hook, Md., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Max Weber 498
Sanford, Edward S. Correspondence with War Department, U. S. 435
Sanno, Edward B. Mentioned 336
Saunders, Miles J. Mentioned 523, 568, 591, 592, 598, 698
Sawyer, Henry W. Mentioned 293, 301
Schaffer, J. Mentioned 262
Scheu, Jacob. Mentioned 706
Schenck, Robert C. Mentioned 527, 530
Schneipp, John M. Mentioned 278
Schoepf, Albin.
Correspondence with
Halleck, Henry W 596
Wallace, Lew 596
Mentioned 225, 590
Schoonmaker, James M.
Correspondence with William W. Averell 407, 467, 615
Mentioned 41, 43, 44, 105, 145–150, 290, 365, 407, 461, 467, 500, 512, 557, 572, 584, 596, 594, 599, 603, 619, 690, 702
Schubert, Emil. Mentioned 484, 560
Schultze, John S. Mentioned 332
Schuyler, Robert S. Mentioned 359, 361
Scidmore, T. Mentioned 262
Scott, Alexander.
Correspondence with Alfred N. Duffié 366
Mentioned 619

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.
Scott, Henry D. Mentioned 568, 700
Scott, Henry W. Correspondence with Robert F. Taylor 477
Scott, Robert N. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Henry W. Halleck.*
Seaman, George N. Mentioned 14, 15
Seddon, James A. Mentioned 46, 72, 91, 727, 729, 769
For correspondence, etc., see *War Department, C. S.*
Sedgwick, John. Mentioned 434
Sepwin, D. Mentioned 262
Sewall, Frederick D. Mentioned 474
Seward, William H. For correspondence, etc., see *State Department, U. S.*
Seward, William H., jr.
Correspondence with Joseph A. Haskin 413
Mentioned 196, 202, 207, 393, 413
Seymour, Horatio. Mentioned 260
Shamburg, Francis. Mentioned 573, 589
Shank, Amos. Mentioned 262
Shannon, James K. Mentioned 49
Sharpe, George H. Correspondence with John McEntee 371, 377, 402, 684
Sharpe, Jacob. Mentioned 290
Shaw, James W. Mentioned 666
Shaw, John W.
Correspondence with Alfred N. Duffié 365
Mentioned 44, 310, 690, 702
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864 314
Shenandoah, Army of the. *See West Virginia, Department of.*
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23-Aug. 3, 1864.
Casualties. Returns of. Union troops 201-203, 288-290, 325
Chambersburg, Pa. Confederate demand for ransom of 333, 334
Communications from
Alexander, Barton S 254
Augur, Christopher C 264
Averell, William W 334
Ball, William H 210
Couch, Darius N 332, 334
Frey, Edwin 179
Hardin, Martin D 251
Johnson, Bradley T 189
Judd, Henry B 227
Kelley, Benjamin F 175
Kochersperger, Will. S 334
Meigs, Montgomery C 258
Stirling, Hugh 227
Thayer, Amos M 183
Wallace, Lew 195, 200
Wright, Horatio G 191
Itineraries.
Averell, William W. (2d Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia) 330
Beal, George L. (1st Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps) 283
Bidwell, Daniel D. (3d Brigade, 2d Division, 6th Army Corps) 273
Couch, Darius N. (Department of the Susquehanna) 336
Currie, Leonard D. H. (3d Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps) ... 284

Page.

Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, etc.—Continued.
Itineraries.
Edwards, Oliver (3d Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps) 271
Getty, George W. (2d Division, 6th Army Corps) 272
Grover, Cuvier (2d Division, 19th Army Corps) 285
Kelley, Benjamin F. (Reserve Division, Department of West Virginia) 190
Kenly, John R. (Brigade, 19th Army Corps) 285
McMillan, James W. (2d Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps) 284
Penrose, William H. (1st Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps) 271
Powell, William H. (2d Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia) 331
Ricketts, James B. (3d Division, 6th Army Corps) 204, 274
Staunton, John F. (2d Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Army Corps) 274
Thoburn, Joseph (1st Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia) 295
Upton, Emory (2d Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps) 271
Weber, Max 185
Wheaton, Frank (1st Brigade, 2d Division, 6th Army Corps) 272
Wright, Horatio G. (6th Army Corps) 270
Reports of
Abbey, Joseph N 247
Adams, George W 282
Alexander, Frederic W 223
Averell, William W 326, 327, 329
Binkley, Otho H 207, 208
Brown, Allison L 216
Brown, Charles J 215
Campbell, Jacob M 302
Chipman, Norton P 234
Clendenin, David R 219
Coates, Benjamin F 314, 315
Couch, Darius N 331
Cowan, Andrew 280
Crook, George 286, 287
Dana, James J 260
Drew, William O 263
Duffié, Alfred N 319
Duval, Isaac H 309
Early, Jubal A 347
Ebright, Aaron W 211
Ely, William G 300, 301
Emerson, William 205
Emmons, Herman L., jr 298
Evans, R. M 343
Fitts, Nelson A 253
Fitzgerald, James J 303
Frazee, John N 245
Fry, William H 248
Gibson, Charles J 210
Gile, George W 343
Gilmor, Harry W 350
Gordon, John B 350
Greene, Elias M 261
Hardin, Martin D 236
Harris, Thomas M 315
Haskin, Joseph A 243

Page.

Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, etc.—Continued.
Reports of
Hayes, Rutherford B 311
Hayward, William H 245
Jackson, William L 354
Johnson, Bradley T. 354
Johnson, Daniel D 313
Johnson, George K 203
Judd, Henry B 224
Keifer, J. Warren 206
Kelley, Benjamin F 186–188
Lamb, Jacob H 281
Lee, Robert E 346, 347
Leib, Edward H 221
Lowell, Charles R., jr 250–252
McClennan, Matthew R 212
McCook, Alexander McD 230
McLaughlin, Thomas 278
McLean, Hancock T 337–341
Marble, John M. C 241, 243
Meigs, Montgomery C 254
Myers, James W 307
Norris, John 238
Price, Robert 229
Rhodes, Elisha H 279
Rodes, Robert E 353
Shaw, John W 314
Sigel, Franz 174, 180
Stevens, Greenleaf T 280
Thayer, Amos M 180
Thoburn, Joseph 290, 292
Tyler, Erastus B 213
Wallace, Lew 191, 193
Warner, James M 239
Weber, Max 184, 185
Wells, A. Levi 248
Wells, George D 295
Wells, Milton 308
Wheaton, Frank 275
Withers, Henry H 306
Wright, Horatio G 265–270
Yutzy, Enoch D 305
Reported movements, etc., of Confederate troops during. Communications from
Kelley, Benjamin F 175
Sigel, Franz 179
Thayer, Amos M 183
Shepherd, Russell B. Mentioned 436
Shepherdstown, W. Va. Skirmish near, July 30, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Jackson*, p. 354.
Sheppard, Justus B. Mentioned 532
Sherer, John T. Mentioned 209
Sheridan, Andrew. Mentioned 575
Sheridan, Philip H. Mentioned 98, 108, 116, 166, 593, 598, 599, 626, 651–653, 673, 754, 761, 763

Page.

Sherman, William T. Mentioned 98, 405, 411, 426, 434, 476, 480, 491, 493, 502, 505, 515, 601, 605, 613, 660
Sherwood, Henry L. Mentioned 126
Shields, James W. Mentioned 764
Shipp, Scott.
Mentioned 88, 157, 730
Report of engagement at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864 89
Short, John P. Mentioned 699
Short, Ralph D. Mentioned 604
Showalter, John H. Mentioned 573, 601, 703
Shreve, Benjamin F. Mentioned 307
Shuttleworth, John H.
Correspondence with Francis W. Thompson 610
Mentioned 496
Sickel, Horatio G.
Mentioned 10–12, 14, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32–35, 571
Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 23
Sigel, Franz.
Assignment to command 518
Assumes command of Reserve Division, Department of West Virginia 533
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 376, 383, 401, 402, 406, 407, 420, 427, 429, 446, 486, 557, 564, 586, 595, 634, 644, 650, 662, 676, 686, 691, 692
Armstrong, James B 408, 425
Barringer, Augustus V 383
Charleston, W. Va., Commanding Officer at 425
Couch, Darius N 380
Crook, George 368, 393, 401
Darr, Joseph, jr 399
Dayton, James H 662
Frey, Edwin 179
Garrett, John W 383
Gatch, Conduce H 694
Gore, J. B 363
Grant, U. S 363, 368, 369
Halleck, Henry W 475, 493, 674, 676
Harris, Thomas M 450
Haskins, Charles W 377, 388
Heintzelman, Samuel P 383
Higgins, Jacob 669
Hunter, David 161, 525, 532, 538, 543, 550, 565, 616, 628, 686, 687
Innis, Gustavus S 408, 425
Kelley, Benjamin F 175, 408, 414, 416, 421, 438, 455, 462, 469, 478, 479, 486, 489, 497, 501, 502, 513, 539, 544, 550, 551, 553, 557, 558, 565, 578, 584, 586, 587, 603, 607, 628, 635, 637, 653, 655, 656, 662, 675, 681, 687
Lyon, G. G 466
McIlrath, James P 676, 683
Maulsby, William P 604
Melvin, Thayer 494
Moor, Augustus 663
Ohio, Governor of 393
Parkinson, John E 655
Phelps, Vincent 683
Putnam, David 682

Page

Sigel, Franz—Continued.
Correspondence with
Rodgers, Robert S 371, 372, 378
Rollyson, D. W 425
Simpson, James L 666
Smith, William Prescott 476
Stahel, Julius 384–386, 454, 466, 476, 487, 494, 495, 634, 635
Sullivan, Jeremiah C 488
Weber, Max 369, 370, 388, 396, 403, 429, 455, 486, 497, 502, 503, 533, 534, 539–541, 547, 553, 579, 587, 588, 595, 596, 600, 603, 608, 619, 620, 624, 628, 629, 636, 646, 650, 657, 658, 662, 663, 667, 680, 688, 692, 696, 697
Wells, George D 496, 501
West Virginia, Governor of 655
Wilkinson, Nathan 373, 379, 390, 397, 417, 423, 424, 472
Yonart, Robert 450
Itinerary of operations in Department of West Virginia 5
Mentioned 2, 3, 5–9, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 85, 87, 102, 103, 106–110, 113, 120, 181, 182, 185–187, 193, 195, 319, 330, 347, 348, 370, 371, 373, 375, 377–379, 382, 386, 388, 390, 391, 395–397, 408–410, 414, 415, 418, 421, 423, 425, 428–433, 442, 446, 449, 450, 453, 457, 458, 466, 472, 475, 476, 478–483, 486–488, 490, 493–496, 500, 504, 507, 509, 514, 517–519, 524, 526, 527, 533, 539–541, 543, 544, 547, 566, 571, 572, 579, 582, 587, 595, 603, 608, 609, 628, 629, 634, 636, 637, 646–648, 650, 653, 656, 657, 662, 663, 667, 671, 672, 674, 675, 682, 688, 692, 695, 696, 701, 703, 707, 710 713, 715–717, 722, 724–727, 731, 732, 737, 738, 742, 743, 745, 748
Relieved from command of Department of West Virginia 508
Reports of
Charlestown and Duffield's Station, W. Va. Skirmishes at, June 29, 1864 357
New Market, Va. Engagement at, May 15, 1864 76
Petersburg, W. Va. Affair near, June 19, 1864 167
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 174–180
Staff. Announcements of 494, 519
Simison, Samuel L. Mentioned 573
Simpson, James L.
Correspondence with Franz Sigel 669
Mentioned 188, 573, 681, 683
Sims, Lindsey D. Mentioned 569
Sir John's Run, W. Va. Skirmish at, July 6, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Kelley*, p. 187; *itinerary of Reserve Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 190.
Sir John's Run, W. Va., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 688
Skinner, Benjamin M. Mentioned 12, 13
Skinner, Luther R. Mentioned 671
Slack, Hedgeman. Mentioned 702
Slade, Frank M. Mentioned 13
Slough, John P.
Correspondence with
Alexander, Charles M 531
Augur, Christopher C 445, 475, 531
Duncan, W. A 475
Mentioned 257, 262, 263, 446, 506, 523, 569, 695, 697, 699

Page.
Smith, Andrew J. Mentioned 207
Smith, C. Correspondence with
Rodgers, Robert S 471
Weber, Max 498
Smith, Cyrus B. Mentioned 85
Smith, D. Howard.
Mentioned 45, 47, 49–51
Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 57
Smith, Francis H.
Correspondence with
Breckinridge, John C 707, 730, 756
Richardson, William H 88
Mentioned 97, 752
Smith, Frank. Mentioned 573, 703
Smith, George H.
Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 726, 729, 730
Mentioned 726
Smith, George K. Mentioned 13
Smith, James B. Mentioned 78, 109
Smith, John. Mentioned 138
Smith, Philip. Mentioned 574
Smith, Richard E. Mentioned 215
Smith, Thomas. Mentioned 11, 44
Smith, William. Mentioned 708
For correspondence, etc., see *Virginia, Governor of.*
Smith, William Prescott.
Correspondence with
Grant, U. S 486
Kelley, Benjamin F 422, 480, 502, 551
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A 486
Sigel, Franz 476
War Department, U. S 486, 487
Weber, Max 505, 545, 622, 623, 625, 658, 659
Mentioned 392
Snicker's Ferry, or Parker's Ford, Va. Engagement at, July 17–18, 1864.
See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–July 3, 1864. Reports of*
Adams, George W. — Emmons, Herman L., jr. — McLaughlin, Thomas.
Crook, George. — Lamb, Jacob H. — Thoburn, Joseph.
Duffié, Alfred N. — Lee, Robert E. — Wright, Horatio G.
Ely, William G.
See also *Itineraries of 6th Army Corps*, p. 270; *1st Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 295.
Snider, Captain. Mentioned 374
Snodgrass, John. Mentioned 278
Snodgrass, Joseph G. Mentioned 207–209
Snow, Alonzo. Mentioned 77, 137, 703
Snow, John S. Mentioned 234
Snyder, John A. Mentioned 18
Soley, Alexis C. Mentioned 85
Solomon's Gap, Md. Affairs at.
July 5, 1864* 169
July 7, 1864* 170

* No circumstantial reports on file.

Page.

South Branch Bridge, W. Va. Skirmish at, July 4, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Kelley*, p. 186; *itinerary of Reserve Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 190.

Southwestern Virginia, Department of. (Confederate.) See *Western Virginia, Department of.*

Spalding, William L. Mentioned 82, 83

Spangler, Aaron. Mentioned 207

Spangler, John F. Mentioned 203

Spear, Vivian K. Mentioned 201, 574, 704

Spear, Wallace M. Mentioned 239, 241, 243

Speidel, John. Mentioned 569, 699

Spence, Beldin. Mentioned 570, 709

Spencer, Harry. Mentioned 119

Spriggs, John S. Mentioned 68

Springfield, W. Va. Skirmish at, June 26, 1864. Itinerary of Reserve Division, Department of West Virginia. Kelley 162

See also *Wire Bridge and Springfield, W. Va. Skirmishes at, June 26, 1864.*

Springsteed, Edward A. Mentioned 436

Stafford, Leroy A. Mentioned 253, 351

Stahel, Julius.

Correspondence with

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A. 634, 642, 643

Charleston, W. Va., Commanding Officer at 635

Gere, Eugene B 648, 649

Halleck, Henry W 648, 652, 655, 667, 674, 675

Harkins, Daniel H 487

Heintz, Carl 461

Higgins, Jacob 427

Hunter, David 512, 528, 546, 549, 550, 552, 555, 556, 561, 563, 583

Kelley, Benjamin F 661

McReynolds, Andrew T 563

Rodgers, Robert S 386

Rucker, William P 643

Sigel, Franz 384–386, 454, 466, 476, 487, 494, 495, 634, 635

Taylor, Robert F 373, 385–387, 394, 414, 420

Tibbits, William B 495

Weber, Max 389

Wynkoop, John E 364, 495

Mentioned 74, 77, 79, 80, 85, 95, 113, 134, 139, 178–180, 182, 183, 221, 370, 385, 386, 430, 432, 433, 489, 516, 517, 525, 526, 538, 563, 571, 572, 577, 582, 583, 595, 603, 612–614, 644, 651, 660, 670, 673, 674, 676, 680, 686, 687, 696, 697, 758

Stahle, James A. Mentioned 195, 202

Stanton, Edwin M. Mentioned 70, 177, 226, 227, 254–256, 259, 268, 375, 378, 390, 395, 396, 401, 403, 406, 408, 409, 422, 423, 425, 429, 458, 459, 464, 485, 491, 502, 503, 521, 527, 534, 538, 539, 543, 551, 606, 624, 640, 660, 664

For correspondence, etc., see *War Department, U. S.*

Stanwood, Frank. Mentioned 338, 342

Star, Steamer. Mentioned 71

Starr, William C. Mentioned 549, 583

Startzman, George W. Mentioned 215

State Department, U. S. Correspondence with Edward O. C. Ord 526

Page.

Staunton, John F.
Itinerary of 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 274
Mentioned 206, 210, 274
Staunton, Va. Occupation of, June 6, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of*
Hunter, David. Town, Franklin E. Vaughn, John C.
Stearns, A. H. Mentioned 52
Steele, Frederick. Mentioned 405
Steele, William F. Mentioned 264
Steen, Robert C. Mentioned 138
Stephens, Edward W. Mentioned 80
Stephenson, Levi M. Mentioned 17
Stephenson's Depot, Va. Engagement at, July 20, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*
Averell, William W. Lee, Robert E. Shaw, John W.
Coates, Benjamin F. Rodes, Robert E.
See also *itineraries of 2d Cav. Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 330; *2d Brig., 2d Cav. Div., Department of West Virginia*, p. 331.
Steptoe, C. Y. Mentioned 89
Stevens, Fort. See *Fort Stevens.*
Stevens, Greenleaf T. Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 280
Stevens, J. H. Mentioned 352
Stevens, Thomas A. Mentioned 15
Stevenson, C. E. Mentioned 57
Stevenson, Denny. Mentioned 570
Stevenson, James H. Mentioned 366, 367
Stevenson, Robert.
Correspondence with Benjamin F. Kelley 663
Mentioned 573, 601, 623, 630, 677, 703
Steves, Seth J. Mentioned 145, 325
Stickney, James W. H. Mentioned 343, 698
Stirling, Hugh.
Correspondence with Henry B. Judd 227
Mentioned 228–230
Stocking, Solon W. Mentioned 570, 700
Stockton, Samuel W. Mentioned 508, 516, 517
Stone, D. Mentioned 262
Stone, Goodwin A. Mentioned 358, 359, 361
Stone, William M. Mentioned 451
For correspondence, etc., see *Iowa, Governor of.*
Stough, Israel.
Correspondence with
Johnson, Bradley T 189
Weber, Max 456
Mentioned 7, 188–190, 356, 573, 703
Stragglers. See *Deserters, Stragglers, etc.*
Strasburg, Va. Affair at, May 12, 1864.
Communication from Max Weber 463
Report of Robert S. Rodgers 73
Stratton, Edward L. Mentioned 705
Street, William T. Mentioned 163, 166

Page.
Strength of Troops. See *Organization, Strength, etc.*
Stringfellow, Charles S.
Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge.... 720, 722, 723, 725, 726, 731, 734, 736
Mentioned..... 717, 719
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John C. Breckinridge.*
Strong, John G. Mentioned..... 114
Strother, David H. Mentioned..... 70, 531, 690
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *David Hunter.*
Stroud, George D. Mentioned..... 336
Stuart, J. E. B.
Correspondence with Thomas D. Ransom..... 710
Mentioned..... 405
Stults, Henry W. Mentioned..... 202
Sturmfels, Emil. Mentioned..... 570, 698
Subsistence Department, C. S. A. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge..... 712
Subsistence Stores. See *Munitions of War.*
Sullivan, ——. Mentioned..... 579
Sullivan, Jeremiah C.
Correspondence with
Hunter, David..... 510, 520, 548, 549, 578, 583, 594, 632, 640, 653, 660, 664, 665
Sigel, Franz..... 488
Mentioned..... 8, 77, 79, 80, 84, 85, 96, 99, 100, 103, 106–108, 112–114, 121, 124, 132, 134, 146, 149, 175, 187, 268, 287, 319, 320, 341, 480, 517–519, 522, 537, 551, 556, 571, 577, 595, 613, 614, 618, 631, 640, 642, 648, 663, 664, 670, 673, 701
Sullivan, J. H. Mentioned..... 262
Susquehanna, Department of the.
Monongahela District constituted, and limits defined..... 683
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from Darius N. Couch..... 465, 473
Orders, General, series 1864—*Couch:* **No. 31**, 380; **No. 37**, 683.
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
May 31, 1864..... 575, 576
June 30, 1864..... 705, 706
Suter, John. Mentioned..... 303
Sutherland, Robert J. Mentioned..... 201, 574, 704
Swaim, David G. Mentioned..... 225, 226
Sweeney, James W. Mentioned..... 337, 355, 758
Sweet, Abel T. Mentioned..... 104, 131, 702
Sweet Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Skirmish at, June 23, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Report of Hunter,* p. 101.
Swords, Thomas. Correspondence with Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A..... 399
Tabler, Peter. Correspondence with Alfred N. Duffié..... 366
Tafft, Henry S. Correspondence with William B. Roe..... 579
Taft, Edward P. Mentioned..... 207
Taft, Elijah D. Mentioned..... 570, 700
Taggart, G. W. Mentioned..... 17, 21
Tank, George W. Mentioned..... 138
Tannatt, Thomas R. Mentioned..... 515
Tapper, Thomas F. B.
Mentioned..... 28, 32, 33, 571
Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864..... **31**

Page.
Tavenner, William C. Mentioned 64, 742
Taylor, B. F. Mentioned 761
Taylor, Jacob N. Mentioned 44, 52, 57
Taylor, Joseph H.
Correspondence with Christopher C. Augur 264
Mentioned 275
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *Christopher C. Augur.*
Taylor, Oliver P. Mentioned 572, 703
Taylor, Robert F.
Correspondence with
Berry, Matthew 488
Duncan, Ashbell F 394
Gass, George 395
Martindale, Franklin G 414, 420
Meldrum, Norman H 477
Quinn, Timothy 75
Scott, Henry W 477
Stahel, Julius 373, 385–387, 394, 414, 420
Wyckoff, Jesse F 394
Mentioned 77, 105, 142–144, 386, 387, 690
Taylor, Walter H. Mentioned 752
Tehon, C. E. Mentioned 201
Terry, Alfred H. Mentioned 438
Terry, William. Mentioned 253, 351
Thayer, Amos M.
Correspondence with Albion P. Howe 183
Mentioned 113–116, 576, 706
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 180
Thoburn, Joseph.
Itinerary of 1st Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 295
Mentioned 77, 80, 84, 95, 104, 117, 287, 288, 291, 292, 294, 296, 300–302, 315–317, 538, 571, 594, 701
Reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ..... 290, 292
Thomas, David J. Mentioned 123, 124
Thomas, George H. Mentioned 411
Thomas, Horace G. Mentioned 239
Thomas, Lorenzo. Mentioned 177, 227, 409, 493, 494, 557, 583, 671, 675, 692
For correspondence, etc., see *Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*
Thomas, Stephen. Mentioned 284
Thomasson, Theodore S. Mentioned 571, 702
Thompson, Colonel. Mentioned 242
Thompson, De Witt C. Mentioned 691
Thompson, Francis W.
Correspondence with
Kelley, Benjamin F 677, 682
Shuttleworth, John H 610
Weber, Max 423
Mentioned 162, 356, 390, 572, 622, 626, 681, 690, 703
Thompson, George W. Mentioned 85, 103, 291, 701
Thompson, James. Mentioned 570, 700
Thompson, Solomon S. Mentioned 574

Page.
Thompson, Thomas. Mentioned 612
Thorne, E. A. Mentioned 761
Thorp, J. Harry.
Correspondence with John C. Henry 520
Mentioned 501, 521, 528, 604, 605
Thurmond, Philip J. Mentioned 64, 101, 679, 708, 717, 719
Thurmond, William D. Mentioned 64
Tibbits, William B.
Correspondence with Julius Stahel 495
Mentioned 77, 289, 320–325, 572, 690, 702
Tibbitts, George W. Mentioned 244
Titan, Steamer. Mentioned 72
Tompkins, Charles H. Mentioned 285
Tomlinson, Abia A.
Mentioned 10, 104, 122, 311, 571, 702
Report of Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 123
Torrence, Thomas R. Mentioned 338, 339, 341
Town, Franklin E.
Correspondence with
Ellis, Milton A 115, 116
Fortney, Ashford E 115, 116
Merritt, A. Clarkson 115
Myer, Albert J 106
Vernon, George W. F 116
Mentioned 184, 594, 701
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864, including operations, March 1–Sept. 2, 1864 106
New Market, Va. Engagement at, May 15, 1864 77
Townsend, Edward D. Mentioned 265, 401
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*
Trade and Intercourse. Communications from
Hunter, David 519
War Department, U. S 595
Weber, Max 595, 599
Transportation. (Army.) See *Munitions of War.*
Transportation. (Railroad and water.) Communications from
Early, Jubal A 763
Halleck, Henry W 601
Jenkins, Albert G 723
Smith, William Prescott 480
Weber, Max 596
Trimble, Alexander. Mentioned 209
Triplett, Marshall. Mentioned 92, 558
Trotter, Frederick E. Mentioned 343, 568, 698
Truex, William S. Mentioned 195, 199, 202, 205
Tuck, Matthew. Mentioned 168, 169
Tuning, Captain. Mentioned 671
Turk, Randolph. Mentioned 748
Turley, John A.
Mentioned 17, 104, 126–128, 571, 702
Report of expeditions against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, May 2–19, 1864 19
Turner, Henry L. Mentioned 247

Page.
Tuttle, Sidney. Mentioned 387
For correspondence as Adjutant, see *Robert M. Richardson.*
Tyler, Charles R. Mentioned 226
Tyler, Erastus B.
Correspondence with
Wallace, Lew 392, 452, 535, 542, 589, 590, 626
Weber, Max 620
Mentioned 192–194, 196, 197, 199–201, 215, 216, 221, 222, 465, 506, 573, 590, 617, 704
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 213
Tyler, Robert O.
Correspondence with Christopher C. Angur 363, 405, 406, 414, 436, 437, 446
Mentioned 376, 453
Tyree, ———. Mentioned 679
Umpleby, James A. Correspondence with Alfred N. Duffié 488
Underhill, Edward H. Mentioned 342
Union Troops.
Casualties. Returns of.
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 103–106
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ..... 201–203, 288–290, 325
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864 ..... 13, 14
Mentioned.
Colored.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **23d**, 570, 700; **27th**, 700; **31st**, 575, 700, 706; **36th**, 71, 163, 165, 699; **43d**, 576, 706; **45th**, 706.
Regulars.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **E**, 700; **2d** (*Batteries*), **E**, 560, 591, 695, 696; **G**, 700; **I**, 239, 435, 542, 568, 591, 698; **3d** (*Batteries*), **G**, 581, 637, 698; **4th**, 569, 699; **4th** (*Batteries*), **A**, 597, 698; **5th** (*Batteries*), **B**, 77, 105, 137, 666, 703; **F**, 568, 699; **L**, 290, 568, 699.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, **5th**, 163, 699.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d**, **6th**, **7th**, 575, 706; **17th**, 381.
Veteran Reserve Corps.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **1st** (*Companies*), **177th**, 376; **186th**, 492; **202d**, 492, 523; **213th**, **214th**, 376; **2d** (*Companies*), **46th**, 705; **50th**, 575, 705; **51st**, **52d**, **53d**, **55th**, **57th**, **59th**, 705; **71st**, **72d**, **89th**, **95th**, **96th**, 574, 704; **105th**, 705; **108th**, 576, 706; **109th**, 576, 705; **110th**, 575; **118th**, **119th**, 574, 704; **131st**, 705; **132d**, 573, 703; **143d**, 574, 704; **162d**, 705; **5th*** (*Depot*), 523; **6th*** (*Depot*), 523; **7th*** (*Depot*), 523; **8th*** (*Depot*), 523. *Regiments:* **1st**, 343–345, 568, 576, 698; **3d**, 474, 506, 569, 699; **5th**, 367; **6th**, 226, 343–345, 568, 698; **7th**, 239; **9th**, 231, 235, 343–345, 568, 569, 576, 698; **10th**, 376, 669, 695, 699; **11th**, 474, 569, 576, 695, 699; **12th**, 234, 255, 256, 474, 523, 569, 699, 700; **14th**, 474, 492, 569, 699, 700; **16th**, 367, 569, 699; **17th**, 367; **18th**, 474, 574, 698, 699, 704; **19th**, 241, 343, 344, 568, 576, 698; **20th**, 474, 555, 576, 699; **21st**, 492, 523, 569, 575, 576, 705; **22d**, 343, 344, 568, 698; **24th**, 343, 344, 568–570, 698.
Miscellaneous—**Detachments**, 224, 228, 234, 242, 258, 260, 261, 273, 275, 420, 429, 446, 653, 698.

*Companies assigned to 12th Regiment, V. R. C.

Page.

Union Troops—Continued.
Mentioned.
Miscellaneous.
Quartermaster Employés, 231, 234, 254–257, 260–263; **Quartermaster-General's Clerks**, 254, 255, 258; **War Department Clerks**, 261, 273, 275; **1st Provisional Regiment** (*Improvised*), 242; **2d Provisional Regiment** (*Improvised*), 264.
For Volunteers, see respective States.
Organization, strength, etc.
East, Department of the 574, 575, 706
Middle Department (8th Army Corps) 201–203, 573, 574, 704
Susquehanna, Department of the 575, 576, 705, 706
Washington, Department of 567–570, 697–701
West Virginia, Department of 77, 103–106, 571–573, 701–703
Recruitment, organization, and disposition of. Communications from
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 376, 383, 404, 444
Angur, Christopher C 376
Halleck, Henry W 380, 390, 391, 452, 473, 474, 515, 589
Heintzelman, Samuel P 383, 444, 451
Maryland, Governor of 452
New Jersey, Governor of 460
Ohio, Governor of 374, 379, 380, 393, 403, 404, 425, 443, 444, 450, 458, 491
Wallace, Lew 483
War Department, U. S 375, 380–382, 390, 395, 443, 451, 452, 458, 460

Upton, Emory.
Itinerary of 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 271
Mentioned 271

Urban, Henry A. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Mar Weber*.

Urbana, Md. Skirmish at, July 9, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of Wallace*, p. 197; *Clendenin*, p. 220.

Valbing, Charles. Mentioned 261

Vance, John L. Mentioned 292, 532

Van Valkenburg, J. D. Mentioned 352

Van Winkle, Samuel E. Mentioned 471

Vaughn, John C.
Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton 754
Breckinridge, John C 754, 755, 761, 764, 765
Mentioned 95, 151–153, 725, 739, 745, 753, 754
Reports of Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 ..... 150, 151

Vaughn, John P. Mentioned 91, 327, 353, 684

Vermont Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st**, 400, 435.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, **3d**, 235; **10th**, 195, 202, 205, 215.

Vernon, George W. F.
Correspondence with Franklin E. Town 116
Mentioned 116, 320

Victor, Steamer. Mentioned 284

Victor Hugo, Mortar-boat. Mentioned 263

Vincent, Thomas M. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*

Visscher, James D. Mentioned 276, 277

Virginia, Governor of. Correspondence with William H. Richardson 88

Page.

Virginia, Northern.
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Augur, Christopher C ... 372
Hunter, David ... 510
Kelley, Benjamin F ... 514
Sigel, Franz ... 487, 488, 494, 496, 497
Tibbits, William B ... 495
Operations in. Communications from
Alexander, Charles M ... 531
Augur, Christopher C ... 631
Bamford, Robert C ... 646, 647
Berry, Matthew ... 488
Duffié, Alfred N ... 618, 624
Duncan, W. A ... 475
Gore, J. B ... 363
Grant, U. S ... 475, 500, 593
Hunter, David ... 507, 510–512
Jaynes, Anderson D ... 659
Keyes, Daniel M ... 616, 617, 622, 629, 636, 641, 658
Lowell, Charles R., jr ... 593
Martindale, Franklin G ... 420
Schoonmaker, James M ... 615
Scott, Henry W ... 477
Sigel, Franz ... 363, 486, 600, 608
Taylor, Robert F ... 386, 387, 420
Tyler, Robert O ... 363
Weber, Max ... 608, 609, 617, 629, 636, 646, 647
Wells, George D ... 511
Wynkoop, John E ... 364
Reported movements, etc., of Confederate troops in. Communications from
Bamford, Robert C ... 676
Harris, Thomas M ... 551
Henry, John C ... 520
Kelley, Benjamin F ... 551
Lowell, Charles R., jr ... 485
Martindale, Franklin G ... 414
Mickles, Philo H., jr ... 485
Sigel, Franz ... 489, 495, 501, 634
Weber, Max ... 667
Wells, George D ... 501, 521, 528

Virginia Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **13th**, 716, 720, 754. *Batteries:* **Botetourt**, 45, 49, 58, 59; **Bryan's**, 45, 49, 50, 58–61, 720; **Davidson's**, 719, 720; **Jackson's**, 719, 720; **Lowry's**, 720, 722; **McClanahan's**, 158; **Otey**, 720, 722; **Ringgold**, 45, 49, 50, 56, 58–61, 720.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **27th**, 355; **34th**, 610; **35th**, 485; **36th**, 156, 337, 355; **37th**, 355; **43d**, 2–5, 73, 78, 92, 162, 169, 253, 321, 322, 362, 363, 384, 402, 433, 440, 463, 475, 488, 495, 529, 534, 541, 560, 567, 596, 608, 611, 622, 647. *Companies:* **Harness'**, 356, 427, 553, 558, 681; **Kincheloe's** 168; **McNeill's Partisans**, 69, 71, 152, 167, 189, 356, 427, 462, 463, 501, 553, 558, 578, 656, 677, 681, 682, 726; **P. J. and W. D. Thurmond's Partisans**, 64, 666, 717, 719. *Regiments:* **6th**, 363; **7th**, 166; **8th**, 41, 355; **9th**, 165; **10th**, 240; **12th**, 608; **14th**, 63, 250, 717, 742; **15th**, 240, 250; **16th**, 62, 63, 742; **17th**, 49, 63, 64, 221, 671, 720, 741, 742; **18th**, 567; **19th**, 33, 240, 250, 364; **20th**, 66, 253, 364; **21st**, 355; **22d**, 63, 240, 250, 718, 719, 727, 742.

Page

Virginia Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate)—Continued.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **23d**, 715; **26th**, 90, 708; **30th**, 708; **45th**, 46, 47, 49, 52, 54–56. *Regiments:* **17th**, 198; **36th**, 47, 49–51, 53, 55, 59; **45th**, 46, 47, 49, 52–54, 56, 61, 718, 719, 726, 743; **51st**, 708; **59th**, 166; **60th**, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 56–58, 119; **62d**, 726, 744.
Miscellaneous—**Augusta County Reserves**, 727, 768; **Campbell County Reserves**, 727; **Military Institute Cadets**, 88–91, 97, 157, 708, 730, 743, 747, 752; **Montgomery County Home Guards**, 56; **Pulaski County Reserves**, 64.

Virginia Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **Loudoun Rangers**, 202, 220, 221, 464, 490, 541, 616, 629, 703.
Miscellaneous—**Accotink Home Guard**, 362.

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864.
Casualties. Returns of.
Confederate Troops 49, 51
Union Troops 13, 14
Communications from
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A. 728, 733
Averell, William W 364, 365, 407, 437, 461
Bragg, Braxton 732
Breckinridge, John C 709, 712, 713, 718
Crook, George 368, 393, 401
Davis, Jefferson 712
Davis, T. Sturgis 729
Duffié, Alfred N 365, 366, 438, 467, 468
Echols, John 710, 715, 717
Grant, U. S 369
Halleck, Henry W 493, 507
Hayes, Rutherford B 16
Imboden, John D 724
Jackson, William L 738, 745, 746
Jenkins, Albert G 721
Jones, William E 709, 711
Kelley, Benjamin F 475
Lee, Robert E 707, 712, 713, 728
McCausland, John 715, 718, 728, 740
Nash, Albert H 475
Norris, Smith 715
Preston, Robert L 731
Russell, —— 724
Schoonmaker, James M 407
Sigel, Franz 368
Stringfellow, Charles S 723, 725, 726, 736
War Department, U. S 491
Congratulatory Orders.
Averell, William W 42
Duffié, Alfred N 43
Itinerary of Carr B. White (2d Brigade, 2d Division, Department of West Virginia) 17
Reports of
Averell, William W 41
Beckley, Henry M 54
Browne, William H 52
Comly, James M 15

Page.

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, etc.—Continued.
Reports of
Crook, George 9
Devol, Hiram F 16
Dickenson, Crispin 60
Douthat, Henry C 58
Duval, Isaac H 20
Fife, William E 49
Fowlkes, Giles A 59
French, William H 62, 63
Frost, Daniel 33
Glassie, Daniel W 38
Hayes, Rutherford B 14
Hines, Jonathan D 18
Jackson, William L 65
Johnson, Daniel D 21
Johnson, Robert 28
Jones, Beuhring H 56
Kirtland, George P 40
McCausland, John 44, 46
McMullin, James R 38
Morris, Thomas 35
Sickel, Horatio G 23
Smith, D. Howard 66
Tapper, Thomas F. B 31
Turley, John A 19
White, Carr B 16

Virginia, Western, Department of. See *Western Virginia, Department of.*

Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. Mosby's operations in, May 1-Aug. 3, 1864. Report of John S. Mosby 2

Vodrey, William H. Mentioned 568, 585, 602

Wager, David C. Mentioned 674
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Henry W. Halleck.*

Wagner, Charles B. Mentioned 260

Wagner, Louis. Mentioned 576, 705, 706

Wainwright, George A. Mentioned 606

Waite, John M. Mentioned 699

Walker, Albert C. Mentioned 85

Walker, James A. Mentioned 352

Walker, Melville B. Mentioned 85

Walker, Robert W. Mentioned 85

Walker, Zaddock. Mentioned 431, 433, 541, 572

Wall, James C. Mentioned 161

Wallace, Lew.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 200, 375, 505
Baltimore, Md., Commissioners of Police of 391
Grant, U. S 195
Halleck, Henry W 380, 391, 435, 452, 472, 473, 589, 590, 596, 617
Judd, Henry B 227
Kenly, John R 530, 589
Maryland, Governor of 458
Schoepf, Albin 590
Tyler, Erastus B 392, 452, 535, 542, 589, 590, 626
War Department, U. S 452, 458, 459, 464, 483

Page.

Wallace, Lew.—Continued.
Mentioned 183, 191, 200, 201, 203, 204, 211, 213–217, 219, 224, 226, 227, 258, 336, 347, 375, 452, 468–470, 530, 573, 590, 626, 704
Reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ..... 191, 193
Wallace, William. Mentioned 580
Wallen, Henry D. Mentioned 706
Walsh, Walter S. Mentioned 36
Walters, ——. Mentioned 593
War Department, C. S. Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 758
Bragg, Braxton 150
Brockenbrough, John W 757
Davis, Jefferson 46, 753
Lee, Robert E 747, 748, 766
Preston, Robert L 731
War Department, U. S. Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 624
Augur, Christopher C 640
Dix, John A 381, 404, 411, 426, 427, 444, 491
Garrett, John W 382, 481, 513, 694
Grant, U. S 453, 485
Hunter, David 103, 524, 689
Illinois, Governor of 427, 445
Indiana, Governor of 427, 445
Iowa, Governor of 427, 445
Kelley, Benjamin F 395, 396
Kentucky, Governor of 427, 445
Knap, Joseph M 458
McCann, Thomas K 676
Maryland, Governor of 451, 452
New Jersey, Governor of 451, 460
Ohio, Governor of 374, 375, 379, 380, 390, 391, 399, 403, 404, 425, 427, 434, 443–445, 450, 451, 458, 491
Provost-Marshal General's Office 459
Sanford, Edward S 435
Smith, William Prescott 486, 487
Wallace, Lew 452, 458, 459, 464, 483
Weber, Max 595, 599
West Virginia, Governor of 381
Wisconsin, Governor of 427, 445
Wardwell, Edward H. Mentioned 580
Warner, Francis B. Mentioned 226
Warner, James M.
Correspondence with Joseph A. Haskin 400
Mentioned 236, 237, 265
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 239
Warthen, Frank A. Mentioned 610
Washburn, James. Mentioned 77, 80, 103, 292, 571, 701
Washburne, George A. Mentioned 474, 699
Washington, D. C. Defenses of. See *Fort Stevens.*
Washington, George. Mentioned 640

Page.

Washington, Department of (22d Army Corps).
Designation and constitution of troops in Defenses of Washington. Communication from Joseph A. Haskin 483
Limits of, extended 659
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Augur, Christopher C. 400, 406, 412–414, 436, 437, 445, 446, 452, 483, 492, 506, 523, 576, 669, 677, 695
De Russy, Gustavus A. 484, 515, 516, 524, 536
Haskin, Joseph A 381, 393, 400, 411, 413, 419, 435, 436, 445, 453, 461, 466, 474, 484, 506, 523, 536, 542, 547, 560, 581, 585, 591, 592, 597, 637, 678, 695
Operations in. Communication from Christopher C. Augur 453
Orders, series 1864—*De Russy:* **No. 76**, 531.
Orders, Circular, series 1864—*De Russy:* **June 9**, 611.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Augur:* **No. 29**, 400. *Haskin:* **No. 19**, 483; **No. 22**, 597. *Slough:* **No. 29**, 263.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Augur:* **No. 108**, 367; **No. 110**, 376; **No. 113**, 400; **No. 119**, 452; **No. 123**, 483; **No. 124**, 492; **No. 126**, 506; **No. 127**, 523; **No. 133**, 555; **No. 135**, 576; **No. 149**, 645; **No. 156**, 669; **No. 158**, 677; **No. 161**, 695. *Haskin:* **No. 34**, 393; **No. 36**, 411; **No. 37**, 419; **No. 39**, 435; **No. 40**, 436; **No. 41**, 445; **No. 44**, 453; **No. 45**, 461; **No. 47**, 466; **No. 48**, 474; **No. 51**, 506; **No. 54**, 523; **No. 56**, 536; **No. 57**, 542; **No. 59**, 547; **No. 60**, 560; **No. 61**, 581; **No. 63**, 591; **No. 64**, 597; **No. 65**, 602; **No. 68**, 637; **No. 74**, 678; **No. 75**, 695.
Signal service in. Communication from William B. Roe 579
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
May 31, 1864 567–570
June 30, 1864 697–701
Waterbury, W. Malcom. Mentioned 237
Waterford, Va. Skirmish near, May 17, 1864. Report of Benjamin F. Kelley. 92
Waters. Captain. Mentioned 544
Watkins, Charles R. Mentioned 299
Watkins, Erwin C. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Andrew T. McReynolds.*
Watkins, Maurice. Mentioned 17, 126
Wayne, Jacob L. Mentioned 699
Waynesborough, Va. Skirmish at, June 10, 1864. See *Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864. Reports of Hunter*, p. 96; *Hayes*, p. 122.
Waynesborough, Va., Operator at. Correspondence with Jubal A. Early .. 764
Webb, Francis I. D. Mentioned 215
Webb, Gilruth M. Mentioned 241
Weber, Max.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 616, 636
Bamford, Robert C 378, 604, 646, 647, 676, 693
Bell, William 629
Bowman, Charles S 505
Burleigh, Henry M 490
Cook, Roger E 559
Daniel, J. Townsend 366
Garrett, John W 692, 694, 695
Graham, Samuel 540
Halleck, Henry W 378

Page.

Weber, Max.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Hardesty, Frank H 529
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Telegraph Operator at 472
Hunter, David 522
Kelley, Benjamin F 396, 415, 416, 422, 430, 431, 439, 447, 455, 456, 463, 470, 489, 498, 503, 504, 514, 521, 528, 535, 544
Keyes, Daniel M 464, 600, 609, 616, 617, 622, 629, 636, 658, 688
Lawrence, George J 389
Maulsby, William P 482, 504, 505, 514, 522, 529, 541, 545–547, 566, 608, 620, 621, 668
Moore, Thomas W 541
Pierce, Lewis B 621, 626, 693
Rodgers, Robert S 371, 373, 379, 397, 403, 422, 423, 431, 432, 440, 441, 447, 448, 456, 464, 471, 481, 490
Sandy Hook, Md., Commanding Officer at 498
Sigel, Franz 369, 370, 388, 396, 403, 429, 455, 486, 497, 502, 503, 533, 534, 539–541, 547, 553, 579, 587, 588, 595, 596, 600, 603, 608, 619, 620, 624, 628, 629, 636, 646, 650, 657, 658, 662, 663, 667, 680, 688, 692, 696, 697
Smith, C 498
Smith, William Prescott 505, 545, 622, 623, 625, 658, 659
Stahel, Julius 389
Stough, Israel 456
Thompson, Francis W 423
Tyler, Erastus B 620
War Department, U. S 595, 599
White, E 490
Wilkinson, Nathan 374, 430, 434, 448, 449
Woods, Samuel F 389, 390
Itinerary of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 185
Mentioned 176, 181, 373, 374, 378, 385, 390, 401, 403, 415, 416, 421, 423, 431–433, 440, 441, 447, 449, 468, 477, 490, 519, 522, 524, 533, 539, 540, 545, 547, 566, 572, 622, 626, 686, 694, 703
Reports of
Charlestown, W. Va. Skirmish near, May 24, 1864 92
Charlestown and Duffield's Station, W. Va. Skirmishes at, June 29, 1864 357
Halltown, W. Va. Affair at, May 8, 1864 69
Kabletown, W. Va. Skirmish near, June 10, 1864 162
Loudoun County, Va. Affair in, June 9, 1864 162
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 ..... 184, 185

Webster County, W. Va. Scout through. See *Beverly, W. Va. Scout from, through Pocahontas, Webster, and Braxton Counties, May 15–30, 1864.*

Weddle, Jacob. Mentioned 77, 104, 571, 701

Weir, Gulian V. Mentioned 568, 699

Welch, Daniel W. Mentioned 212

Welles, Thomas G. Mentioned 234

Welling, Joseph.
Correspondence with Joseph A. Haskin 381, 413
Mentioned 393, 412, 413

Wells, A. Levi. Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 248

Page.
Wells, Charles A. Mentioned 202, 220
Wells, George D.
Correspondence with
Hunter, David 511, 521, 528
Sigel, Franz 496, 501
Mentioned 77, 85, 103, 287, 288, 291–294, 298, 318, 487, 488, 510, 512, 528, 571, 701
Reports of
New Market, Va. Engagement at, May 15, 1864 83
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 295
Wells, George W. Mentioned 234
Wells, Henry H.
Correspondence with Christopher C. Augur 405, 631
Mentioned 569, 697, 700
Wells, Milton.
Mentioned 25, 28, 36
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 308
Wellsted, Thomas H. Mentioned 145, 673
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Julius Stahel*.
Welsh, ———. Mentioned 487
Welsh, Michael. Mentioned 575
Wentworth, Frank G. Mentioned 606
West, O. O. Mentioned 67
West Virginia, Department of. (Union.)
Affairs in, generally. Communications from Anderson D. Jaynes 609, 623
Hunter, David.
Assigned to command of 492
Assumes command of 508
Inspection of Camp Distribution, in. Communication from William P. Maulsby 604
Itineraries of operations in, May–July, 1864.
Hunter, David 7
Sigel, Franz 5
Wilkinson, Nathan (2d Separate Brigade) 6
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A. 406
Armstrong, James B 408, 418
Averell, William W 500, 690
Blakely, William 433
Darr, Joseph, jr 399
Dayton, James H 662
Grant, U. S 485
Halleck, Henry W 414, 428, 468
Higgins, Jacob 669
Hunter, David 532, 537
Innis, Gustavus S 408
Kelley, Benjamin F 395, 398, 399, 402, 409, 410, 415, 418, 422, 424, 439, 447, 449, 450, 455–458, 463, 469, 470, 479, 483, 497, 502, 513, 521, 535, 539, 544, 546, 550, 558, 559, 565, 586, 596, 605, 609, 628, 629, 633–637, 656, 661, 663, 688
McIlrath, James P 668
Maulsby, William P 505, 546, 547
Rodgers, Robert S 371, 397, 431, 432, 448, 456, 471, 481
Sigel, Franz 371, 384, 388, 393, 397, 401, 424, 429, 564, 586–588, 636, 646, 650, 653, 657, 667, 686, 696

Page.

West Virginia, Department of. (Union)—Continued.
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Simpson, James L 669
Stahel, Julius 385, 389, 634, 635, 643
Stough, Israel 456
War Department, U. S 399
Weber, Max 371, 373, 379, 390, 397, 430–432, 440, 441, 448, 455, 471, 481, 490, 502–504, 521, 540, 547, 553, 587, 588, 646, 650, 657, 663, 667
Wilkinson, Nathan. 373, 390, 397, 398, 409, 410, 417, 418, 434, 442, 449, 457, 472, 588
Youart, Robert 515
Operations in. Communications from
Duffié, Alfred N 377, 488
Harris, Thomas M 410, 419, 464, 559, 585
Hewett, Jacob 559
Kelley, Benjamin F 414, 421, 424, 428, 457, 462, 463, 472, 522, 553–555, 557, 566, 567, 579, 582, 584, 587, 601, 623, 629, 630, 681, 682, 687
Keyes, Daniel M 464
Lawrence, George J 389
McCann, Thomas K 678
Maulsby, William P 541
Petrie, Peter B 456
Pierson, W. G 671
Rodgers, Robert S 371, 372, 378, 386, 422, 423, 432, 440, 441
Shuttleworth, John H 610
Sigel, Franz 369, 377, 385, 402, 446, 454, 455
Stahel, Julius 466, 476
Taylor, Robert F 385, 394
Weber, Max 370, 388, 415, 417, 587
Wilkinson, Nathan 398, 424, 672, 681
Woods, Samuel F 389
Wyckoff, Jesse F 394
See also *report of Mosby*, p. 2.
Orders, series 1864—*Hunter:* **June 9**, 614; **June 10**, 618. *Crook:* **June 8**, 607.
Orders, Circulars, series 1864—*Hunter:* **May 25**, 537. *Weber:* **June 4**, 588.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Hunter:* **No. 28**, 508; **No. 29**, 517; **No. 30**, 527; **No 31**, 551; **No. 32**, 537; **No. 33**, 560; **Nos. 34. 35**, 577; **No. 36**, 583. *Averell:* **No. 1**, 364; **No. 3**, 500; **No. 5**, 42; **No. 8**, 557; **No. 10**, 584; **No. 11**, 586; **No. 12**, 594; **No. 13**, 599; **No. 14**, 603; **No. 16**, 619. *Crook:* **No. 19**, 607. *Duffié:* **No. 3**, 628; **No. 18**, 43. *Sigel:* **No. 1**, 533; **No. 26**, 494; **No. 27**, 508. *Weber:* **No. 29**, 490; **No. 32**, 535.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Hunter:* **No. 102**, 518; **No. 103**, 525; **No. 105**, 537; **No. 109**, 577; **No. 111**, 602; **No. 112**, 613; **No. 114**, 631; **No. 115**, 640; **No. 116**, 651; **No. 117**, 670; **No. 118**, 673; **June 18**, 648. *Averell:* **No. 1**, 365; **No. 11**, 673. *Duffie:* **No. 3**, 671. *Sigel:* **No. 92**, 393. *Stahel:* **No. 8**, 385.
Protection to loyal citizens in. Communication from Governor of West Virginia 581
Reported movements, etc., of Confederate troops in. Communications from
Barringer, Augustus V 543
Hall, Moses S 641
Harris, Thomas M 567, 682

Page.

West Virginia, Department of. (Union)—Continued.
Reported movements, etc., of Confederate troops in. Communications from
Harrison, Charles J 482
Higgins, Jacob 588
Kelley, Benjamin F 430, 438, 553, 681
Maulsby, William P 608
Taylor, Robert F 373
Weber, Max 429–431, 447, 534, 595, 692
West Virginia, Governor of 381
Wilkinson, Nathan 374, 442, 681
Sigel, Franz.
Assigned to command of Reserve Division 518
Assumes command of Reserve Division 533
Relieved from command of Department 508
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
May 15, 1864 77
May 31, 1864 571–573
June 10, 1864 103–106
June 30, 1864 701–703
West Virginia, Governor of. Correspondence with
Halleck, Henry W 382
Hunter, David 581
Kelley, Benjamin F 402, 422, 463, 675, 687
Sigel, Franz 655
War Department, U. S 381
West Virginia Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **A**, 541, 565, 572, 703; **B**, 105, 142, 144, 320–322, 325, 410, 415, 418, 550, 565, 613, 686; **C**, 570, 700; **D**, 77, 95, 105, 703; **E**, 290, 305, 565, 573, 703; **F**, 289, 402, 410, 565, 573, 703; **G**, 77, 95, 326, 572; **H**, 393, 554, 565, 573, 703.
Cavalry—*Companies:* **Swamp Dragoons**, 601, 687. *Regiments:* **1st**, 41, 43, 105, 146, 290, 373, 379, 467, 557, 564, 573, 616, 619, 636, 673, 690, 702, 703; **2d**, 41, 43, 44, 105, 146, 290, 326, 438, 467, 468, 557, 564, 578, 619, 690, 696, 702; **3d**, 41–44, 105, 146, 290, 326, 365, 366, 407, 468, 475, 557, 584, 586, 594, 599, 603, 619, 668, 690, 691, 696, 702; **4th**, 573; **5th**, 10, 13, 41, 105, 146, 365, 366, 557, 619, 690, 691, 701, 702; **6th**, 162, 356, 373, 390, 394, 409, 540, 541, 564, 572, 573, 605, 608, 610, 617, 630, 634, 637, 646, 650, 656, 657, 663, 668, 686, 687, 690, 703; **7th**, 10, 13, 14, 39, 41, 105, 146, 366, 557, 619, 690, 691, 701, 702.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **Exempts**, 573, 703. *Companies:* **Wilkinson's State Guards**, 671. *Regiments:* **1st**, 77, 79, 81, 86, 104, 288, 292, 301, 571, 701; **4th**, 104, 288, 292, 300, 301, 382, 397–399, 402, 406, 410, 449, 457, 479, 483, 494, 502, 513, 532, 537, 539, 565; **5th**, 10, 104, 122–124, 288, 309, 311, 312, 571, 702; **6th**, 6, 7, 188, 190, 385, 564, 573, 578, 630, 647, 672, 686, 703; **9th**, 10, 12, 14, 17–22, 104, 128, 289, 309, 313, 571, 702; **10th**, 6, 289, 304, 306, 307, 315–318, 373, 564, 573, 643, 671, 686; **11th**, 10, 14, 23–26, 33–35, 68, 104, 131, 133–135, 188, 289, 302, 305, 307, 308, 373, 457, 539, 564, 571, 573, 669, 672, 681, 686, 702; **12th**, 77, 86, 104, 288, 292, 294, 301, 571, 701; **13th**, 104, 122–125, 288, 309, 311, 312, 515, 571, 702; **14th**, 10, 14, 18, 20–23, 104, 129, 289, 309, 313, 571, 702; **15th**, 10, 14, 23–26, 30, 33–37, 104, 131, 135, 136, 289, 302, 305, 308, 309, 571, 702.
Miscellaneous—**Pendleton Home Guards**, 167, 656.

Page.

Western Virginia, Department of. (Confederate.)
Jones, William E., assigned to temporary command of 747
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 716, 723
Breckinridge, John C 708, 709, 712, 716–719, 722, 743
Echols, John 725
French, William H 742
Jackson, William L 748
Jones, William E 724
Stringfellow, Charles S 720
Wharton, Gabriel C 727
Operations in. Communications from
Breckinridge, John C 720
Crawford, J. S. A 719, 720, 740
Imboden, John D 715, 716, 731, 739
Jackson, William L 740
Lee, Robert E 738
McCausland, John 735, 736
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Early*: **June 20**, 766; **June 27**, 768.
Ransom, Robert, jr., assigned to command of cavalry in 760
Re-enforcements for. Communications from
Bragg, Braxton 758
War Department, C. S 758
Reported movements, etc., of Union troops in. Communications from
Breckinridge, John C 734, 736
Crawford, J. S. A 741
Davis, T. Sturgis 725, 727, 728
French, William H 746
Gilmor, Harry W 734
Imboden, John D 710, 722, 732, 735, 743–745, 748
Lee, Robert E 748
McCausland, John 731
Ransom, Thomas D 710
Riddleberger, Harrison H 732
Smith, George H 726, 730
Stringfellow, Charles S 723, 731, 734

Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Department of. (Confederate.)
Crittenden, George B., assigned to command of 751
Orders, General, series 1864—*Jones*: **No. 6**, 751.

Wharton, Gabriel C.
Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 720, 727, 755
Mentioned 44, 90, 253, 684, 708, 712, 719, 754, 755

Wheaton, Frank.
Itinerary of 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 6th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 272
Mentioned 232, 272, 276, 277
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 275

White, A. B. Mentioned 60, 61

White, Carr B.
Itineraries of 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Department of West Virginia.
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 126
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 9–19, 1864 17

Page.

White, Carr B.—Continued.
Mentioned 10–12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23–26, 39, 40, 104, 120–122, 125, 127–129, 136, 571, 702
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 125
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Expeditions against, May 2–19, 1864 16
White, E. Correspondence with Max Weber 490
White, Elijah V. Mentioned 478, 482
White, John W. Mentioned 18
White, Julius. Mentioned 624
Whiteman, C. W. Mentioned 32
Whitley, John, jr. Mentioned 74
Whitman, James D. Mentioned 55
Whitney, Amos. Mentioned 299
Whitney, James. Mentioned 299
Whiton, Lyman B. Mentioned 413, 474, 483, 570, 700
Whittaker, Le Roy. Mentioned 299
Whittelsey, Charles H. Mentioned 252
Whittier, Charles A. Mentioned 264
Whittier, Edward N. Mentioned 280
Wiegel. William H. Mentioned 199, 215
Wiecker, Arthur. Mentioned 706
Wildes, Thomas F. Mentioned 292
Wilkinson, Nathan.
Correspondence with
Armstrong, James B 418
Harris, Thomas M 410, 419
Hunter, Hanson W 671
Kelley, Benjamin F 396, 398, 409–411, 418, 424, 434, 442, 443, 449, 457, 483, 499, 554, 558, 559, 566, 567, 579, 584, 588, 596, 601, 605, 630, 653, 657, 671, 672, 675, 681, 682, 688
Pierson, W. G 671
Sigel, Franz 373, 379, 390, 397, 417, 423, 424, 472
Weber, Max 374, 430, 434, 448, 449
Itineraries.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Raid on, May 5, 1884. (2d Separate Brigade, Department of West Virginia) 68
West Virginia, Department of. Operations in, May–July, 1864. (2d Separate Brigade) 6
Mentioned 393, 399, 425, 438, 553–555, 578, 672, 681
Report of raid on Bulltown, W. Va., May 3, 1864 68
Willard, John P. Mentioned 498
Willard, Wells. Mentioned 85
Williams, David A. Mentioned 570, 700
Williams, Franklin. Mentioned 5
Williams, J. E. Mentioned 741
Williams, John. Mentioned 655
Williams, John L Mentioned 241
Williams, Rigdon. Mentioned 18
Williams, Sidney. Mentioned 646, 647
Williams, William C. Mentioned 700
Williamsport, Md. Skirmish at, July 25, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Reports of*

Averell, William W. Crook, George. Duval, Isaac H.

Page
Wilmer, Edwin. Mentioned 226
Wilmer, S. Mentioned 352
Wilsey, Edgar H. Mentioned 580
Wilson, Austin. Mentioned 307
Wilson, James E. Mentioned 700
Wilson, James H. Mentioned 508, 673, 677, 683
Wilson, John H. Mentioned 677, 678
Wilson, William. Mentioned 277
Wilson, William R. Mentioned 570, 700
Wilson, William T. Mentioned 103, 701
Winchester, Va. Battle of. See *Kernstown, Va.*
Wing, Malcolm H. Mentioned 239
Winger, Hezekiah. Mentioned 150
Winter, Andrew. Mentioned 705
Wintz, Philip. Mentioned 125
Wire Bridge and Springfield, W. Va. Skirmishes at, June 26, 1864.
Communications from Benjamin F. Kelley 667, 681, 687
Reports of Benjamin F. Kelley 356
Wisconsin, Governor of. Correspondence with War Department, U. S.... 427, 445
Wisconsin Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st**, 570, 700; **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 239, 241.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries*: **2d**, 699.
Wise, H. A. Mentioned 91
Wisewell, Moses N. Mentioned 367, 568, 697, 698
Wishart, Daniel C. Mentioned 85
Witcher, John S.
Correspondence with
Jaynes, Anderson D 609, 623, 659
McIlrath, James P 668
Youart, Robert 379
Mentioned 582
Witcher, Vinson A. Mentioned 756
Withers, Henry H.
Mentioned 315, 316, 318
Report of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. 306
Withers, John. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.*
Wood, John Taylor. Mentioned 767
Wood, Joseph M. Mentioned 279
Wood, Osmar J. Mentioned 16
Wood Grove, Va. Skirmish at, July 16, 1864. See *Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864. Report of Duffié*, p. 320.
Woodhull, Max V. Z. Mentioned 199
Woodruff, Israel C. Mentioned 486
Woods, Nathaniel. Mentioned 55
Woods, Samuel F.
Correspondence with Max Weber 389, 390
Mentioned 447, 490
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Max Weber.*
Woolley, John. Mentioned 198, 391, 392
Woolworth, Richard H. Mentioned 11, 24, 25, 31, 32
Worcester, George S. Mentioned 419

Page.
Work, George T. Mentioned 608, 656, 663
Wounded. Care of, etc. Communication from Cristopher C. Anger 405
For lists of, see *Confederate Troops* and *Union Troops. Casualties.*
Wray, James T. Mentioned 629
Wright, Edward S. Mentioned 576, 705
Wright, Horatio G.
Correspondence with Christopher C. Augur 191
Itinerary of 6th Army Corps. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 270
Mentioned 8, 108, 114, 192, 194, 202, 221, 231–233, 235–237, 242, 255, 258–260, 264, 268, 275, 285, 287, 291, 292, 326, 344, 346–348, 426
Reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 265–270
Wright, William. Mentioned 262
Wyckoff, Jesse F. Correspondence with Robert F. Taylor 394
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Robert F. Taylor.*
Wynkoop, John E.
Correspondence with
Richardson, Robert M 387
Stahel, Julius 364, 495
Mentioned 74, 77, 79, 95, 105, 142–144, 572, 671, 690, 702, 732
Wytheville, Va. Engagement near. See *Cove Mountain, or Grassy Lick, near Wytheville, Va. Engagement at, May 10, 1864.*
Yankee, U. S. S. Mentioned 71
Yates, J. Mentioned 262
Yates, Richard. Mentioned 399, 451
For correspondence, etc., see *Illinois, Governor of.*
Yellott, Coleman. Mentioned 57
York, Zebulon Mentioned 351
Youart, Robert.
Correspondence with
Fayetteville, Va., Commanding Officer at 515
Kelley, Benjamin F 464, 469, 472, 482, 514
Sigel, Franz 450
Witcher, John S 379
Mentioned 702
Young, Daniel J. Correspondence with Ordnance Department, U. S. A 647
Young, J. J. Mentioned 61
Young, Samuel B. M. Mentioned 291, 292, 301, 302
Yutzy, Enoch D.
Mentioned 104, 118, 702
Reports of
Lynchburg, Va., Campaign, May 26–June 29, 1864 131
Shenandoah Valley, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Operations in, June 23–Aug. 3, 1864 305

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